



Deans & D. Roberts from a sketch taken on the spot by W. G. E. E.

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GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

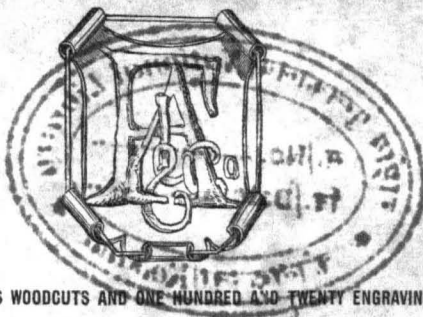
OR
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

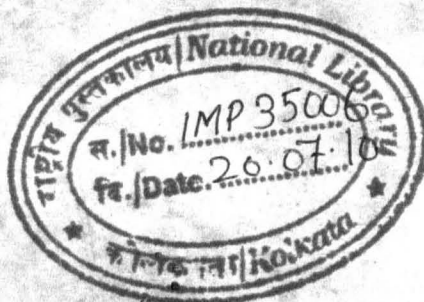
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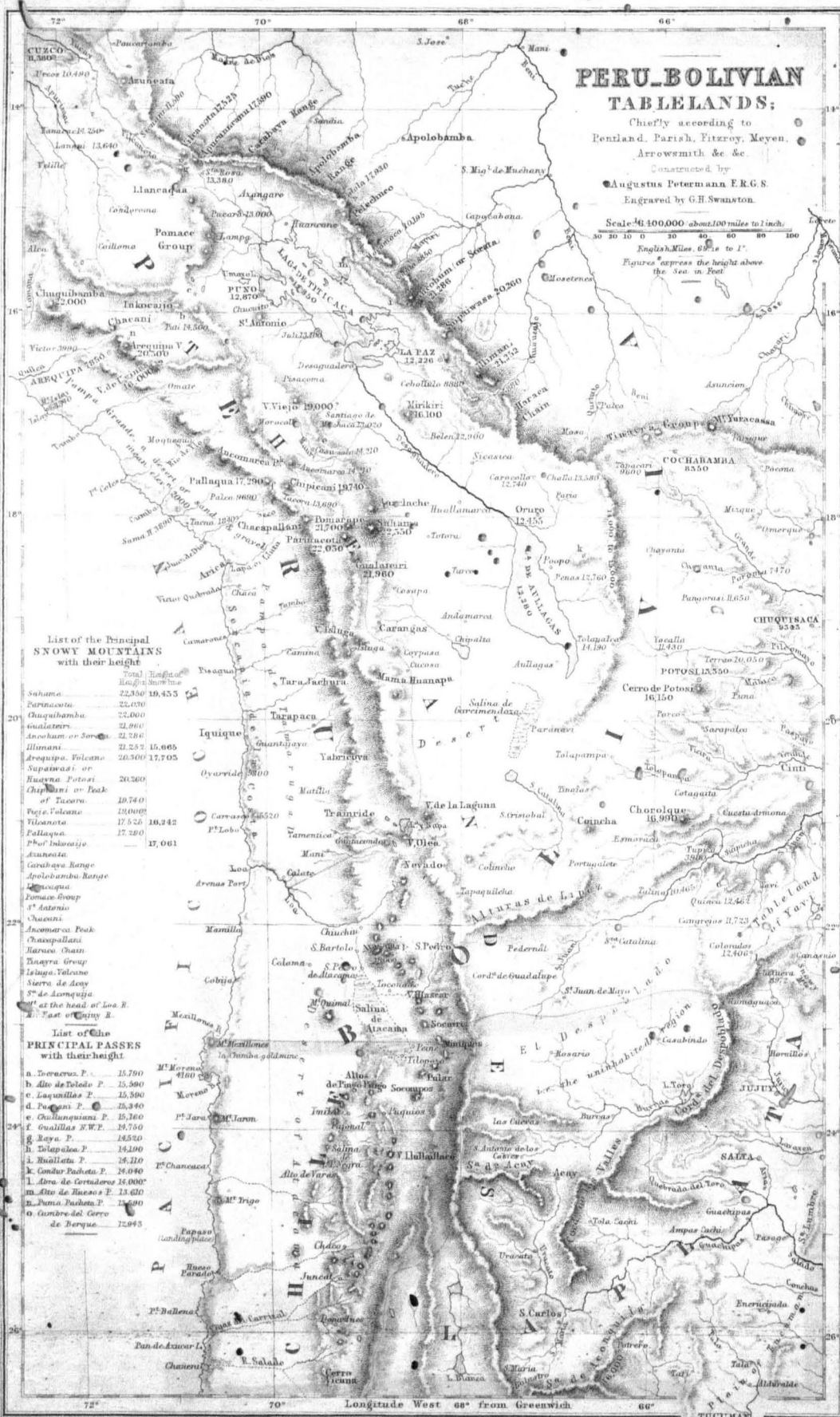
ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. VI.
PERU—SZYDLOWIEC.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
FULLARTON, MACNAB & CO., NEW YORK.



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PERU-BOLIVIAN TABLELANDS;

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Arrowsmith & Co.

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Augustus Petermann F.R.G.S.
Engraved by G.H. Swanston.

Scale 1:400,000 about 100 miles to 1 inch

English Miles 69.16 to 1"

Figures express the height above
the Sea in Feet

List of the Principal SNOWY MOUNTAINS with their height

Mountain	Total Height Height of Snowline
Sahama	22,300 19,435
Parícuta	22,070
Chacabamba	22,000
Chacabamba or Soro	21,900
Illimani	21,522 15,005
Arequipa Volcano	20,500 17,705
Supawasi or Huayna Potosí	20,360
Chimborazo or Peak of Tabor	19,740
Pico de Tolima	19,000
Ticozota	17,525 16,342
Pallanca	17,200
Pico de Incahuasi	17,001

List of the PRINCIPAL PASSES with their height

a. Torocares P.	15,700
b. Alto de Toledo P.	15,500
c. Lagunillas P.	15,500
d. Pucallpa P.	15,340
e. Guallabamba P.	15,260
f. Guallabamba N.W.P.	15,750
g. Raya P.	14,520
h. Tolapalca P.	14,100
i. Huallata P.	14,110
k. Condor Pata P.	14,040
l. Alto de Torocares P.	14,000
m. Alto de Huacra P.	13,610
n. Puma Pata P.	13,600
o. Condor del Cerro de Berque	12,945

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

PERU,

A republic of South America, stretching along the coast of the Pacific, between Ecuador on the N, Brazil on the NE, and Bolivia on the E and S. The whole of S. America, from the isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn, was at one period included under the two great territorial designations of P. and Brazil: as all Spanish N. America constituted the viceroyalty of Mexico, so all Spanish S. America was called the viceroyalty of P. Long, however, before the dominion of Spain on the American continent was overthrown, the N portion of P. was formed into a third viceroyalty, that of New Grenada; and the SE into a fourth, that of the Rio-de-la-Plata. Subsequently, what remained of P. was reduced to still narrower limits by the abstraction of the captain-generalship of Chili. In 1718, the prov. of Quito, on the N, was dismembered from it; and in 1778, Potosi and a number of opulent districts in the S were annexed to the new viceroyalty of La Plata. The modern republic of P., independent of these disjoined provs. and the tracts mentioned above, extends along the Pacific from the river of Tumbez, in $3^{\circ} 30' S$ lat., to the river Loa, in $21^{\circ} 28'$, an extreme length of 1,600 m. If the western boundaries of the country be regarded as extending to the Jabary or Hyabary; and that river to the parallel of $9^{\circ} 30'$, thence along that parallel to the Madeira; and thence along the Madeira to the junction of the Mamora as the frontier with Brazil; while the Rio-Beni or upper course of the Madeira, to the parallel of $14^{\circ} S$, and a line irregularly drawn from the latter point, crossing the Cordillera-de-Vilcanota, and intersecting Lake Titicaca, and thence bending round to the great Cordillera, running along its crest to the sources of the Loa, and then descending by that river to the sea, is taken as the frontier with Bolivia; then the territory of P. will be increased from 240 m. from W to E, to 800 m. of medial breadth in the same direction, the breadth varying from 700 to 900 m.; and the superficial area cannot be less than 800,000 sq. m.; but any estimate of the actual area of this state can be merely approximative, until its W frontier-line is definitively settled. See article BOLIVIA.

Divisions. Before the disjunction of Quito on the N, and the districts on the S, the viceroyalty of P. contained 74 partidos or provinces; but these were subsequently reduced to 49 partidos and 1,360 townships.—P. is now administratively divided into the 13 departments of Amazonas, Anchas, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Callao, Cuzco, Huancabelfica, Junin, Libertad, Lima, Moquegua, Piura, and Puno; which are subdivided into 65 provs., and these latter are again distributed into districts, townships, and cur-

cies or parishes. The extreme N district is Piura, having a projecting limb of Ecuador on the E. The most southern inland prov. of P. is that of Arequipa. *Physical features.* The most distinguishing natural feature of P., and that from which the country principally derives its peculiar aspect and character, is constituted by the two vast mountain-chains, running nearly parallel to one another and to the line of coast, which extend throughout its whole length. These are commonly called the Eastern and Western cordilleras or Andes; but, according to Dr. Tschudi, the Spanish term *cordillera* should be confined to the western chain, or that nearest to the sea; the other being properly the Andes, which, he says, is a contraction or corruption of the Indian name *antas-uyu*, meaning 'the metal country.' The country is naturally divided into three distinct regions—that of the mountains, that of the great eastern plains, and the coast district.

Mountains. The area of the mountain-district of P. has been roughly estimated at 200,000 sq. m. The medium height of the Andes Tschudi reckons at 17,000 ft.; that of the Cordillera chain, in South P., at 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea; several of the points of both ranges, however, rise far beyond these elevations. Chimborazo, in the N part of the western range, is stated by Humboldt to be about 21,600 ft. high; and it has since been affirmed, that towards the other extremity of the same range, the Nevada-de-Chuquibamba rises to nearly 22,000 ft. In the same quarter of the eastern range, the Cerro Nevada-de-Illimani rises to 24,250, and the Nevada-de-Sorata to 25,400 ft. These southern elevations, however, are in Bolivia. In general, wherever the one range rises above the general level, the other is depressed below it. The highest summit which the western chain presents is the cone or rather trachytic dome of Chuquibamba, rising majestically above the valley of that name to the N of Arequipa, to the height of 22,000 ft. In form and geognostic structure it is altogether similar to that of Cotacachi in Quito. To the W, NW, and E of Arequipa, occurs the valley of the same name, surrounded by mountains covered with eternal snow. The central peak of this group of nevados is the celebrated volcano of Arequipa called Omati, whose form and gigantic proportions admit of its being compared with Cotopaxi in the Andes of Quito. Its elevation exceeds 18,000 ft. More to the S, between the parallels of Arica and the Rio-de-Loa, are several volcanic cones of great height, the most elevated of which, namely the nevados of Gualatieri and Sahuana, do not seem to be inferior to the cerro of Chuquibamba. The former of these two, in the Bolivian prov. of Carangas, rises above a table-land of red

sandstone, in a cone which attains the region of eternal snow, and offers a most imposing aspect in its almost geometric form. The Sahuma presents two conical summits, as regular as that of Guatieri, and formed likewise of trachyte and trachytic conglomerates. Between the parallel of Sahuma and that of Tacora there are several other volcanic mountains, some of which attain a height of 20,000 ft. It is remarkable that no traces either of basalt or pyroxene were found by Mr. Pentland in the volcanic regions of the Andes which he crossed. Trachytic pitch stones, obsidians, and other vitrified products of volcanoes, are extremely rare. Trachytic conglomerates, and trachytes mixed with grains of quartz, are the forms under which masses of volcanic origin are most frequently presented. It also appears, both from Humboldt and Pentland, that the range of the Andes is not a continuous snowy chain, but that there are considerable breaks in different parts of the range, and on the line of perpetual snow, consequently, that the range by no means approximates to a state of uniform elevation, and differs in this respect from the Great Himalaya, which throughout its whole extent presents a continuous line of eternal snow. It appears also, from the table inserted in article ANDES [vol. i. p. 251], that the hamlet of Antisana, regarded by Humboldt as the highest inhabited spot of the globe, and which, in his table, he places at an elevation of 2,107 toises, 13,500 ft. above the sea, is more than 2,200 ft. lower than the cottages at the source of the Ancomarca; and the highest village in Quito, called Chumbe, is 2,275 ft. lower than that of Tacora. High as the habitable and cultivable parts of this elevated district are, they must yield, however, in both these respects to the plateau of Tibet, though 15 degrees more removed from the equatorial line, where vegetation is carried to the elevation of 17,000 ft. and upwards, and where the inferior line of perpetual snow is in some parts as high as 20,000 ft.

Besides the immense chain of the Andes, with its accompanying sierras or secondary ridges, another chain runs parallel with the Andes from the lake of Lauricocha to Jaen-de-Bracamoros, for 500 m., separating in its whole extent the course of the Tunduragua, with its tributary streams on the W, from those of the Guallaga on the E. Another chain covered with snow, runs from above Cusco to the heights of Huaylas and Huamachuco. A third chain, projecting from the main ridge of the Andes into the interior of the country, passes along the E of the Beni, from the high mountains of the province of Sicasica in La Plata, separating the course of the Beni from that of the Yabari. This ridge is of considerable height, runs nearly from S to N for 400 m., and is the most eastern chain that intersects the country to the S of the Marañon. A fourth chain runs NW from above the source of the Paucartambo, immediately to the W of that stream, dividing its course from that of the Vilcamayo, and reaching as far as Tarma near the source of the Perene, a direct distance of 500 m. A fifth range runs E from the source of the Perene, or river of Tarma, and the heights of Reyes, as far as the junction of the Beni and Apurimac; thence it directs its course 180 m. N along the banks of the latter stream, as far as the heights of San Carlos near its confluence with the Pachitea. A sixth ridge passes between the Hualaga on the W and the Pachitea and other tributary streams of the Marañon on the E. This last range, 400 m. in extent from N to S, called the Montana Real by the Spaniards, lies immediately to the W of the Pampas-del-San-Sacramento, which viewed from this last ridge appears as level as the ocean.

The region lying between the two mountain-

ranges, which in some places is 100 m. across, is partly, like the mountains themselves, cleft by ravines or valleys, but chiefly consists of table-lands, rising 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea. These elevated table-lands are called in the old Peruvian language, the *Puna*, and often by the Spaniards, the *Despoblado* or 'uninhabited country.' "They spread," says Tschudi, "over the whole extent of Peru, from NW to SE, a distance of 350 Spanish m., continuing through Bolivia, and gradually running eastward into the Argentine republic." The valleys, he observes elsewhere, "are called the *Sierra*. The inhabitants of Lima usually comprehend, under the term *sierra*, the whole interior of P., and every Indian who is not an inhabitant of the coast or of the forest-regions is called a *sierrano*. But, strictly speaking, the *Sierra* includes only the valleys between the Cordillera and the Andes." Here, too, the cold, especially during the night, is often extremely severe, while the heat at noon is sometimes oppressive; and there is a winter or rainy season which commences in October and lasts till April; but then comes an uninterrupted succession of warm, bright days for six months. "These regions," says Tschudi, "so favoured by nature, have, from the earliest period, been the chosen dwelling-places of the Peruvians; and therefore in the *Sierra*, which, measured by its superficies, is not of very great extent, the population has increased more than in any other part of P. The valleys already contain numerous towns, villages and hamlets, which would rise in importance if they had greater facility of communication one with another. But they are surrounded on all sides by mountains, which can be crossed only by circuitous and dangerous routes. The few accessible pathways are alternately up rugged ascents, and down steep declivities, or, winding through narrow ravines, nearly choked up by broken fragments of rock, they lead to the dreary and barren level heights." The *sierranos* in the smaller villages are almost all Indians; but in the towns and large villages there are many *Meztizos*, or half-castes. The *Creoles*, or whites, are very few. Beyond the eastern range of mountains lies an immense plain, commonly designated the *Pampas-del-San-Sacramento*; but which, instead of being bare of trees, like the pampas in the N of Brazil, is covered with a thick primeval forest. It would appear, indeed, that this wooded country extends, in some parts at least, a considerable way up the acclivity of the mountains: hence it is called 'the *Montana*.' "The Peruvians," says Tschudi, "apply this name to the vast aboriginal forests which extend across the whole country from N to S, along the E foot of the Andes. Those which lie higher, and in which the spaces between the lofty trees are overgrown with thick masses of bushes and twining plants, are called by the natives simply *montanas*. Those which are free from these intermediate masses of vegetation they call *montanas reales* or 'royal mountains.' At first sight they produce the impression of a virgin-forest of oaks." If this be so, the term *montana* is misapplied when it is used—as it generally is—to designate the high country included between two mountain-chains. The forest lands of the *Montana* have in many parts been cleared, and a considerable number of Christianized Indians are employed in this part of the country, either in cultivating fields of their own, or in working as day-labourers in plantations belonging to Creole proprietors; the principal articles raised being sugar, coffee, maize, a stimulating plant called *coca*, tobacco, oranges, pine-apples, besides bark, balsams, gums, honey, and wax.

The coast of P. is naturally a desert of sandy plains

and hills, intersected indeed by streams descending through narrow glens, but almost everywhere arid and scorched. In the N provinces, some miles of loose, sandy desert intervene between the high lands and the ocean, but, in general, the cliffs approach close to the shore, which has not, perhaps, in an extent of 1,600 m. a dozen secure harbours. The best of these are Callao, Paita, Sechura, Salina, Pisco, Islay, and a few others; Truxillo and Lambayeque have only open roadsteads. The water being almost of uniform depth, vessels are obliged to approach within a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the shore before they can anchor, and the prodigious swell, which rolls unbroken from the Pacific, occasions a heavy and dangerous surf. "The operation of landing," is, except in a few places, at once difficult and hazardous. It is effected by means of *balsas* or platforms, raised on inflated skins, and differing in different parts of the coast. At one end, the person who is managing the *balsa* kneels down, and by means of a double-bladed paddle, which he holds by the middle, and strikes alternately on each side, moves it swiftly along; the passengers or goods being placed on the platform behind him. All the goods which go into the interior, at this part of the coast, are landed in this manner. The great bars of silver, and the bags of dollars also, which are shipped in return for the merchandise landed, pass through the surf, on these slender, though secure conveyances.

Rivers. The streams which descend from the W side of the Andes to the Pacific, being generally small, and of short course, are of little importance in general geography. Those which descend from their E sides chiefly claim the attention of general readers. They are all feeders of the mighty Amazon and its great head branches, the Huallaga, the Paro, the Jabary, and the Madeira; and are described under the article AMAZON. The basins of the Tunguragua, or upper course of the Amazon, of the Huallaga, and of the Paro or Ucayli, occur in succession from W to E. That of the Paro and its great head-streams the Apurimac and the Beni occupies the whole E portion of P., from the N watershed of Lake Titicaca on the S, to the Amazon on N. All these great rivers are navigable, and, with the assistance of steam navigation, will ultimately prove of vast importance to the development of the commercial resources of this region.

Lakes. With the exception of the great lake of Titicaca [see that article], which belongs partly to Bolivia, no lakes of importance occur in this country. Among the other lakes are those of Lauri, Vilque, Villafra, Chincay, Chinguiacoba, and the great Cocama near the mouth of the Huallaga. The lake of Rogagajo may be regarded as a central lake, connecting the Beni with the Amazon and the Madeira; but it now belongs, however, to the republic of Bolivia. The lake of Parinacocha, on the W slope of the Andes of Huando, is the source of the Oconio which runs thence to the Pacific. The appellation *cocha*, in Peruvian, signifies a lake.

Climate. The difference of temp. between that of the coast, and of the country to the E of the Andes, is considerable. On the coast, the temp. is considerably diminished by the perpetual cloudiness of the sky, and by a strong current setting in from Cape Horn. The mean daily temp. is from 68° to 73° ; that of the night from 57° to 62° . In Piura, the extreme N prov. of P., the temp. of summer ranges from 80° to 96° , and of winter, from 70° to 81° . [Dr. A. Smith.] The mean heat of Callao, the port of Lima, is stated by Humboldt not to exceed 60° ; he has seen the therm. on the sea-shore as low as 55° . The temp. of the coast he states to have been at 70° , and that of the sea at 61° , in the month of October, answering to our April. At Lima, in S lat. 12° 2', 6 or 7 m. inland, and elevated about 500 ft. above sea-level, the therm. at noon is never observed in winter below 60° , and seldom in summer rises above 82° . The hottest day ever known in Lima was in February, 1791, when the therm.

96° . The situation of the coast region, placed between the cooling temp. of the sea, and the refrigerating influence of the lofty Andes which stop the passage of the westerly winds to the E, and which having deposited their humidity on the western slopes, return comparatively dry, cold, and rarified, is another reason perhaps of the coolness and dryness of the temperature. The wind which blows from the Atlantic on the E, over the vast plains watered by the Amazon and its accessory streams, is arrested in its progress to the Pacific, or the coast of Peru, by the soaring summits of the Andes, and never passes that chain; consequently clouds accumulate on its E side. These clouds dissolve in rain and vapour, accompanied with lightning and thunder. On the western side, from the bay of Guayaquil to Attacames—a space of 1,470 m. in direct distance—rain never falls, and thunder and storms are unknown. The houses at Lima and Arica may be said to have no roofs, being only covered with mats, and a light sprinkling of ashes, to absorb the dews of the night. At Lima, spring begins with December, winter with July, summer in February, and autumn in May.—The sierras, or high table-land between the different ranges of the Andine ridges, present a more fertile aspect; and from their height of 10,000 ft. above the sea, enjoy a different climate. While the low lands are dry and barren, except along the sides along the water-courses, the uplands enjoy a perpetual spring united with perpetual autumn. The fields are perpetually verdant; all the grains, wheat in particular, wave in golden harvests; and the fruits of Europe blush amidst those of the torrid zone. An equal warmth, about 14° or 15° of Reaumur, diffuses health and vegetation; there is a perpetual equinox; and the temp. remains nearly the same,—the seasons being only distinguished by the rains, which fall from November to May. The highest ridges themselves are invested with perpetual snow, and eternal winter reigns on their summits. The climate of the extensive plains to the E of the Andes is warm and humid; but the heat is not so great as might be expected in regions lying directly under the line, for the eternal and impenetrable forests which clothe them, prevent the rays of the sun from penetrating the ground, and at the same time add to the humidity of the air. P. may thus be said to have four climates, namely, that of the coast, constantly dry and temperate; that of the sierras, mild, moderately humid, and variable; that of the Andes, piercingly cold; and that of the pampas, warm and excessively humid. The climate of the sierras of P. is the most healthy perhaps in the world, if we are to judge from the longevity of its inhabitants. In the prov. of Caxamarca, containing at the most only 70,000 persons, there were 8 persons alive in 1792, whose respective ages were 114, 117, 121, 131, 132, 135, 141, and 147; in the same prov., a Spaniard died in 1765, aged 144 years, 7 months, and 5 days, leaving 800 lineal descendants. The plain of Caxamarca is elevated 9,382 ft. above the level of the sea, and produces crops of barley; but the climate of the pampas is far from being healthy. The warmth and excessive humidity render them almost uninhabitable; and even the few Indian tribes on the rivers rarely see a man of the age of 50.—In the equatorial regions, the blue sky has a much deeper tint than in the temperate zone; the nights are resplendent; and the vault of heaven, exhibiting in succession the whole of the constellations, appears studded with fixed stars which shine like planets with a clear and steady light. In the upper regions of the atmosphere, the attenuated air reflects only a dark azure. The cyanometer, which at Paris marked 10° , indicated 23° near the shores of Cumana, and 46° on the heights of the Andes. So transparent is the air in the elevated uplands of the Andes, that one may distinguish with the naked eye, the poncho or white mantle of a person on horseback at the distance of 17 m. In the vicinity of the Andes—according to Humboldt—large clouds seldom rise higher than 10,000 or 12,000 ft.; but small, white, or fleecy clouds are often observed floating at a height of 20,000 ft. These mountains are moistened with perpetual dews; hail and snow fall in certain seasons of the year, at an elevation of 12,000 ft.; at that of 10,000 ft., hail appears accompanied with thunder. Among the lower valleys, the storms of thunder, with torrents of rain, are frequent during the night.

Soil and Agriculture. From the almost total sterility of the coast, and the difficulty of communicating with the interior, on account of the mountains which skirt the coast, and the comparative want of roads, agriculture is, generally speaking, in a wretched state in P. Except in the uplands, there is little fertile soil. These uplands, however, are not here extensive tracts like those of Mexico; but are everywhere intersected by *quebradas* or breaks. So languid and backward is agriculture on the coast, that Lima, and many other towns along the shore, depend on Chili for their provisions; and this has been the case ever since the great earthquake of 1693. Though the country has in a great measure recovered its former fertility, it still remains uncultivated, and the maritime districts are supplied with provisions by importation. There are not often carts and waggons to convey commodities, or any other means of transporting goods but on the backs of mules; and the gangs of mules employed for that purpose are compelled, by want of roads, to travel over the fields, where they trample under foot and devour the grain, and destroy the fences. The court of Spain offered much encouragement for the exportation of sheep-wool from P., but without success; for the wool was not only coarse, but cost so much in inland carriage and freight, that, when brought to Cadiz it could not be profitably sold for the same price as the fine Merino wool of Segovia. The vicuña-wool, on account of its scarcity and superior fineness, is the only sort of Peruvian wool

which can bear the charges of carriage to Europe. Even though the pop. of P. were to migrate from the coast, and gradually occupy and cultivate the country from the eastern slope of the Andes to the plains of the Amazon, and those of its great tributaries, it would be productive of little benefit to them as far as concerns the exportation of their superfluous produce, so long as the Amazon, and its great confluent streams, are not freely navigated.

In the beautiful plain of Caxamarca, on the eastern slope of the Andes, watered by the rivers Masco and Utesco, prodigious crops of barley and wheat are raised, the latter yielding from 18 to 20 for 1. Cotton is found in great abundance, in a wild state, to the Montana Real, on the Huallaga, in S. lat. 7°, and on the banks of the Amazon. Lint and flax are not unknown in P.; but the Indians gather the seeds alone, to make a kind of beer which they call *chica*, while the precious stems are left to perish. In the southern parts of P., the cacao-tree is so abundant that no toil is requisite, except to gather the fruit, which is sold at the lowest price. The cacao of the Montana Real is esteemed superior to that of Guayaquil; but only a small quantity of it is consumed by the richer classes at Lima: the distance and difficulty of the roads from Jaen, and from the missions of Caxamarquillo, Chachapoyas, and Mosox, where it is chiefly gathered, are great obstacles to any extensive trade in this article. A species of cochineal is produced in this country, which is called by the Creoles *tinte magno*, and is pronounced by Estalla to be superior to that of Oaxaca, but it is only used by the Indians in their rustic manufactures. The coffee-tree abounds in Lamas, Huanuco, and other mountainous districts; and though inferior to that of Mocha, is equal to that of Martinique. The cinnamon of the Montana Real, though superior in strength to that of Ceylon, is not so valuable, on account of its transuding a resinous and disagreeable juice,—a defect which might perhaps be remedied by proper attention and industry. The Peruvian piment is excessively strong, but not so pleasant as that of Asia.—The botany of the country to the E of the Andes is not yet fully known to European science. Humboldt and Bonpland did not explore the banks of the Amazon as they did those of the Orinoco. It is probable, however, that as both rivers roll through parallel latitudes and similar plains, the botanical productions of both will be similar. Many species of medicinal herbs, and a great variety of aromatic balsams, oils, and gums are produced. Trees and shrubs which yield seven different kinds of wax, are known in the Montana Real, Chachapoyas, and Piura. The Montana Real, according to native writers, is a new world,—a real paradise. On the shores of its majestic streams, and amid the perpetual verdure of its forests, men need not envy the Elysian fields. The almonds of Chachapoyas,—the ginger of the Montana Real,—the balsam of Copaliba, produced also in the Montana,—the *cules* of valuable service in indigestion, and the *carana* of equal service in rheumatism,—the copal gum,—the *celbo*, producing a vegetable wool,—and the oblong nutmeg of the Montana,—are all extolled by Leguano, one of the writers in the *Peruvian Mercury*. In his description of P., Estalla enumerates the cedar, the olive, the wild orange, the incorruptible *algarob*, the palm, the willow, the *guayacan*, whose wood is hard and odorous, and many other kinds of trees which—having only Peruvian appellations—it would be useless to recapitulate. On the coast, and on the W slopes of the Andes, are produced the cabbage-palm, the coconut, the chocolate-nut, the cotton-shrub, the pine-apple, the *canna-anonum*, turmeric, plaintain, and sugar-cane. The *Cardana olivadora* is a large tree remarkable for the strong smell of garlic emitted from its leaves and fresh wood. The *Coffea racemosa* is found in the forests of the interior, and its berries are applied to the same use as the cultivated species. The large-flowered Jessamine and the *Datura arborea* diffuse their evening fragrance round the vicinity of Lima; and, braided in the hair of the women, give and receive a reciprocal charm. No less than 24 species of pepper, and five or six of capsicum, are reckoned natives of P.; besides several kinds of solanum, of which the love-apple and the potato are the most known and most esteemed. Tobacco and jalap abound in the groves at the foot of the Andes; and many of the ornamental flowers of our British gardens and greenhouses, as the singular and beautiful calceolaria, the resplendent *Savia longiflora*, the graceful *nasturtium*, and the simple *Nolana prostrata*, find their original habitat in P. The immense forests which clothe the maritime plains, and those on the E of the Andes, indicate that the country has been always thinly peopled. These forests, consisting of acacias and mangoes spreading their fantastic stems and roots along the shore, brooms and ferns in prodigious variety, and tall aloes and other succulent plants, present a peculiar aspect to a European eye. The ferns, or gigantic funnel, here grows to a surprising size, and affords a wood four or five times lighter than the lightest pine, yet of considerable strength. At 7 or 8 leagues' distance from the coast, the trees increase in size, and are often clothed with parasitical plants attached by enormous creepers; while the spaces between them are filled with thorny brambles sometimes from 20 to 30 ft. high. Of the numerous shrubs which clothe the lofty uplands of the Andes, the different species of *cinchonas*, or Peruvian bark, are the chief. These are scattered along the skirts of the Andes, over an extent of 2,000 m., at an elevation of from 2,800 to 5,000 ft. and are therefore exposed to great variety of climate. The precious shrub forms one continued forest on the E declivity of the Andes, as far as Jaen and the hills above the Tungurahua. The *caoutchouc*, or common elastic gum, vulgarly denominated 'Indian rubber,' is procured from the inspissated juice of a variety of

different vegetables, as the ficus, the hevea, the lobelia, the castilleja, and several species of the euphorbium. The wintera and escallonia species of shrubs occur at an alt. of from 9,200 ft. to 10,800 ft., and form scrubby bushes in the cold and moist climate of the paramos and punas. Beyond the elevation of 10,500 ft., arboreous vegetables disappear. The Alpine plants occupy an elevation of from 6,500 to 13,500. At this alt. grow the gentiana, the stachliana, and the *Espeletia frazcon*, which form with their hairy covering a shelter for the shivering Indians when benighted in those upland regions. The tree ferns range at a height of from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. In the spaces between the altitudes of 9,800 and 13,000 ft., potatoes and the *Tropaeum esculentum*, are generally cultivated.

The following table is from Humboldt. It is applicable however only to the mountainous tracts and upland plains to the N of Lima in 12° S lat., the most southern point of Humboldt's travels.

Highest limit of phanogamous plants,	15,160 ft.
Do. Alpine do. in the Andes of Quito,	13,500
Do. dwarf pines do. do.,	13,000
Do. <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> , or potato plant,	13,000
Inferior limit of the cultivation of do. do.,	9,800
Superior limit of trees in the Andes of Quito,	11,625
Do. of the ericaceæ,	11,300
Do. of wheat,	10,806
Do. of arborescent vegetables,	10,500
Do. of juniper and other plants,	10,000
Inferior limit of cultivation of the potato root,	9,800
Superior limit of the cinchona or Jesuit's bark,	9,500
Inferior limit of trees in the Andes,	9,200
Superior limit of oaks in do.,	9,200
Do. of large trees in do.,	9,000
Do. of wild cochineal in the mountains of Rio-bamba,	9,513
Do. of the cinchona of Loja,	8,300
Inferior limit of do.,	6,250
Lowest limit of the cinchonas,	2,300
Superior limit of the lobellia, styrax, and other plants,	9,000
Inferior limit of do.,	6,000
Do. of Alpine plants,	6,500
Superior limit of the <i>Erythroxylum Peruvianum</i> ,	6,200
Inferior limit of do.,	4,300
Superior limit of the wax-palm on the pass of Quindiu,	9,000
Inferior limit of do.,	6,000
Superior limit of sensitive plants in the Andes,	6,000
Inferior limit of oaks in do.,	5,500
Superior limit of tree-ferns in do.,	5,000

Zoology. The quadrupeds of P. are nearly the same as those of Colombia, but a few are peculiar to P. Of these the principal is the *lama*, a species of small camel, of which no less than five kinds are now allowed by naturalists to exist. In South America, viz., the *lama*, the *guanaco*, the *moromoro*, or *chillique* of the Chilese, the *vicuna*, and the *paco* or *alpaca*. These last are also denominated in Spanish *America cameros de la tierra*, or 'native sheep.' The vicuna is an elegant little wild animal, of the size and shape of a tame goat, except that the neck is longer, the head is round and without horns, the ears small and straight, the muzzle short and beardless, and the feet higher. Its wool is extremely fine, and of a fawn colour, resembling that of a dried rose; the shade is so permanent that it is not in the least changed when manufactured. In addition to its extreme fineness, this wool is also remarkably warm, and at the same time beautifully silky and light. The wool on the breast of the animal is 3 inches long, but on the other parts not more than an inch.—The *paco*—formerly confounded with the lama and vicuna—inhabits the same regions, associating in large herds. It is said to be of a more robust make than the vicuna, and is covered with long wool, which in the wild animals is of a dull purple colour; but in the domesticated state is varied with black, white, and red; the belly is white. These animals are kept in vast numbers by the Peruvians for the sake of their wool, from which excellent cloth is made. The beautiful furs which clothe many animals of the Montana Real will probably, at no distant period, become an article of commerce. That of the *pinche*, an animal which dwells on the banks of the Amazon, is the most esteemed; its locks are of a purple colour fringed with specks of gold, while the rest of its body is harmoniously spotted with gold, green, yellow, and white.—The peccary or *tajacou* is the only animal of the hog kind indigenous in P., or even in all America. It is considerably smaller than the common hog, and of a thick compact form, wholly and thickly covered on the upper parts with strong dark brown or blackish bristles, each marked by several yellowish white rings, so that the colour of the whole seems speckled; the head is rather large, the snout long, ears short and upright, and the belly nearly naked. It has no tail. At the lower part of the back, a little beyond the rump, is a glandular orifice surrounded by strong bristles: a strong-scented fluid exudes from this orifice. The peccary is a fierce and even dangerous animal; though of the gregarious kind it feeds on vegetable and animal food, and is a great enemy to snakes and other reptiles.—A species of wild deer, called *venados*, abounds in the northern provs., and its skin has become, at Lambayeque and Piura, a new article of commerce, being found excellent for shoes.—The animal called the *danta* or *gran bestia* (tapir), known in Jaen and Caxamarca, somewhat resembles a cow, though it is seldom larger than an ass. It is a gregarious animal, of harmless manners, and when pursued endeavours to

save itself by plunging into some river, swimming with great facility, and continuing long under water like the hippopotamus.—The mountain-cat abounds in the forest, always hunting in the night.—There are several animals apparent of the fox species, one of which, called *hedionda*, will, when chased, diffuse so nauseous a smell as to compel the hunter to retreat with great trepidation. The most ferocious bears are those of Piura.—The domestic animals of Europe, as horses, mules, sheep, and cows, have multiplied amazingly since their introduction into P.—Of Peruvian birds—and indeed of all birds, if we adopt the authority of Molina and Dobrizhoffer—the *condor* deserves the pre-eminence for size and strength, combined with rapidity of flight and capacity.—The golden trogon is a rare and remarkable Peruvian bird, of which, says Wilson, “neither description nor delineation can convey any adequate idea. The greater proportion of its plumage is apparently composed of burnished gold. The head ornamented by a brilliant crest of decomposed barbs, the wing-coverts falling in flakes of golden green over the deep purplish black of the primary and secondary quill feathers, the rich carmine of the lower parts bestowing a warmth and depth of effect which no Venetian painter ever equalled, and the long, waving, and highly metallic feathers of the tail coverts, extending more than twice the length of the whole body, present a combination of beauty probably unexampled among the feathered tribes.” The smallest bird is the *pieaflo* or humming-bird.—Of Peruvian insects, the silk-weaving spider is the most remarkable. Reptiles are abundant in the plains and woods, especially in those to the E of the Andes, where the warmth and excessive humidity give birth to immense numbers. The *miuamaru* or *jergon* [*Lachesis picta*, Tsch.], at most 3 ft. long, with a broad heart-shaped head, and a thick upper lip, haunts the higher forests, while in those lower down his place is filled by his no less fearful relative the *flammon* [*Lachesis rimbombata*, Prince Max.], which is 6 or 7 ft. in length. These serpents are usually seen coiled almost in a circle, the head thrust forward, and the fierce treacherous-looking eyes glaring around, watching for prey, upon which they pounce with the swiftness of an arrow. It would appear that these amphibia have a perfect consciousness of the dreadful effect of their poisonous weapon, for they use it when they are neither attacked nor threatened, and wound not merely animals fit for their food, but any living creature that comes within their reach. More formidable than even the two snakes just described, but happily much less common, is a 10-inch long viper, of a brown colour, with two rows of black circular spots. The effect of its bite is so rapid, that it kills a strong man in two or three minutes. In the montañas of Pangoa this viper abounds more than in any other district, and the Cholos never undertake their annual journey for the coca harvest without fear of falling victims to the bite of this viper. The warning sound of the rattlesnake is seldom heard in the hot montañas, and never in the higher regions. [Tschudi.] Of aquatic animals, the *manati* or river-cow is found everywhere in the Amazon from its source to its mouth. Instead of legs it has only large fins, one on each side of the body, near the shoulders, where it is largest. From the shoulders it retains its buoyancy for about 2 ft., and then gradually lessens to the tail, which is flat. The skin, which is so hard as to resist a musket-bullet, is covered with short hairs like soft bristles. There is another species of the *manati* in the Amazon, called the oil river-cow: its substance consisting almost wholly of fat. The favourite food of the *manati* is vegetables and grasses.

Mines and Minerals.] The mountains of P. abound in metallic wealth. They are interspersed with veins of gold and of silver ores, in which pure silver, solid copper, and lead-ore occur, frequently intermixed with white silver ore, and with virgin-silver in threads. In many places rich veins of gold-ore occur in quartz, and gold is also obtained by washing the sand of the rivers. The ores of P. are rich, frequently yielding from 5 to 50 lbs. of silver for every 100 lb. weight of ore; while the average produce of the Mexican mines is not above 3 or 4 oz. to the cwt. The mineral wealth of P. has suffered considerable diminution since the dismemberment of Potosi and the southern provinces, yet the amount of the coinage of Lima continues to equal if not exceed that of Potosi. From the extreme point of the district of Piura on the N, to that of Arequipa on the S, gold and silver ores occur in the two grand chains of the Cordillera and the Andes. “Both the mountain-chains,” says Tschudi, “as well as their lateral branches, are rich in metallic produce; but in the principal mountains gold is rare. Some rich mines on the coast, and in the prov. of Arequipa, are now nearly exhausted. Wash-gold is plentiful in the rivers of North P., but it is not carefully collected. Silver, which constitutes the principal wealth of P., is found in greatest abundance in the principal chains; namely in

Northern and Central P., in the Cordillera; and in Southern P., in the Andes. It presents itself in all forms and combinations, from the pure metal to the lead ore mixed with silver: even in the highest elevations, in parts scarcely trodden by human footsteps, rich veins of silver are discovered. It is scarcely possible to pass half-a-day in these regions without encountering new streaks. Quicksilver is likewise found, but in such small quantities that the gain does not pay the labour of the miners. The only quicksilver vein of any magnitude is at Huancavelica. Both mountain-chains are very rich in copper ore; but it is extracted only from the Cordillera, for the distance of the Andes from the coast renders the transport too expensive. The lead and iron mines, though amazingly prolific, are not worked; the price of the metal being too low to pay the labour.” In some localities, as at the celebrated Cerro de Pasco, in S lat. 10° 48', and W long. 76° 23', where a large and populous city has grown up at the height of nearly 13,700 ft. above the level of the sea, the ground seems to be penetrated everywhere by a close network of silver. One immense vein is of the breadth of 412 ft.; another, of 380 ft.; the former has been traced to the length of 9,600, the latter to 6,400 ft. The Peruvian gold is drawn partly from the districts of Patate and Huailas, where it is extracted from veins of quartz traversing primitive rocks, and partly from *lavaderos*, or washing-grounds, established on the banks of the Alto Marañon, in the district of Chachapoyas. The Incas procured immense quantities of gold from the plains of Curimayo, NE of the town of Caxamarca, at an elevation of more than 11,154 ft. above the level of the sea. Immense masses of vitreous silver have been found on the summit of Gualgayoc, which rises, like a fortified castle, from the midst of a plain to an elevation of 13,385 ft. above the level of the sea; and also at Fuentestania, Cormolachi, and Pampa-de-la-Navas. In this last plain, for more than half a square league, wherever the turf has been removed, sulphuretted silver has been extracted, and filaments of native silver adhere to the roots of the graminæ. The mines of Huantajaya in Arica, surrounded with beds of rock-salt, are particularly celebrated for the great masses of native silver which they contain in a decomposed gangue. In 1758, and 1789, two masses of native silver were found in two of its mines, one weighing 800 lbs. and the other 200 lbs. Recent intelligence has been received of the discovery of extensive and rich gold-washings on the Amazon, and its affluent the Santiago-de-Borja, at a distance of four days' journey from Chachapoyas. An extensive deposit of quicksilver is also reported to have been discovered near the Ucayali river. Humboldt estimates the mean annual produce of gold and silver in P. at 5,300,000 dollars or £1,192,500 sterling, a sum which does not amount to one-fourth of the mineral produce of Mexico, the annual average of which is 23,000,000 dollars. M. Chevalier estimates the annual value of the silver raised in P., as distinct from the produce of the Bolivian territories, at 25,146,000 fr.; and that of gold, at 2,439,000 fr. [See Tables on article Mexico, p. 238.] To this sum of Peruvian gold and silver, must be added the fraudulent exportation of the silver, or what is denominated unregistered produce, on which duty has not been paid. This exportation of silver is carried on to the E of the Andes by the Amazon, which great river connects two countries wherein a considerable disproportion often prevails between the relative value of gold and silver; Brazil is almost as profitable a market for the silver of P., as China for that of Mexico. About the beginning of

this century, it was calculated that a fifth at least, if not a fourth, of all the silver extracted from the mines of Lauricocha and Hualgayoc, was exported in contraband, by way of Lamas and Chachapoyas. The native Peruvian miners are far behind the Mexican miners in the act of amalgamation. The expenses of amalgamation in P., where the mercury of Huancavelica was generally sold for 60 or 70 dollars the quintal, amounted in several mines to 30 and 38 per cent. In many quarters where the ground is rich in metallic wealth, little skill or science is displayed in searching after the ore: hosts of adventurers rush forward, and pierce the ground with innumerable holes, without order or regulation; single pits, from the unskilfulness with which they are worked, fall in every day, and kill the workmen; and in the midst of this waste and confusion, much valuable ore is thrown away, while the ore that is got is procured at a vast and disproportionate expense. Another great obstruction to successful mining in P. is the comparative want of capital. The speculator in mines, in Mexico, is generally a person of considerable capital; able to support and carry on his own works, and reaping the whole profits of his speculation if successful. In P., on the contrary, a speculator generally begins by borrowing money at an exorbitant interest to enable him to commence his works; and ends by selling the produce of his mines at a loss, in order to help himself to carry them on. The labour of the mines is chiefly carried on by Mestizoes and Indians, as they only are able to stand the fatigue and unwholesomeness of the employment: Spaniards and Negroes have been tried in this species of labour, but have always sunk under it after a short time.

Population. The population of P. Proper appears never to have been great. Bouguer has observed that the ruins of its ancient villages are generally 30 m. distant from each other. Under the dominion of the Incas, Cuzco was the only place entitled to the appellation of a city; the people everywhere else lived in detached habitations dispersed over the country, or in small villages. It is certain, that though the Indian pop. has greatly declined in numbers since the loss of independence, yet the declension has not been so great as some authors have asserted. A Peruvian author, named Feyjoo, who wrote in 1763, affirms that according to an enumeration made by the archbishop of Lima, in 1551, there were 8,258,000 Indians in P.; but according to an enumeration, made in 1793, by orders of the viceroy, the number of Indians did not then exceed 600,000. Father Cisneros, on searching the archives of the 16th cent. deposited at Lima, found that the viceroy Toledo, from an examination which he made in person of the whole country from Tumbes to Chiquisaca—nearly the extent of the present republic—estimated the Indian pop. at only 1,500,000. But as the ancient empire of the Incas contained, in addition to the present bounds of the viceroyalty, the kingdom of Quito, and great part of La Plata and Chili, its pop. was probably upwards of 4,500,000 persons, when in its most flourishing state. The number of Creoles, Spaniards, Negroes, Mulattoes, Mestizoes, and Sambos, amounted in 1793 to 476,122. Of this number, the Mestizoes composed 240,000, and the Whites 130,000. These numbers, combined with 600,000 Indians, give a total of 1,076,122, as the pop. of the whole viceroyalty. But the census of 1793 was made with little care, and the Indians have so many reasons to conceal their real numbers, that their returns are always considerably under the real truth. *Costella*, therefore, estimated the pop. of P. at 1,400,000 or at least 1,300,000 persons. The latest returns we have

seen state it at 1,373,736. The declension of the Indian pop. is owing, not merely to the inhumanity of their first conquerors, and the mistaken policy of their subsequent governors, but to many other causes, as the labours of the mines, the ravages of imported European diseases, and the abuse of intoxicating liquors. Ulloa affirms that the use of spirits is fatal to more Indians in one year than the mines are in fifty. *The measles and smallpox also carry off vast numbers. A pestilential fever, in 1720, swept away the inhabitants of whole villages. Another cause, which is continually diminishing the aboriginal race, and which must finally extirpate it, is the progress of other castes. It is observed, that wherever the Indians are settled along with the Spaniards, their numbers decrease. Emigration also is frequent and tends to diminish the numbers of the native tribes in P. Dr. Tschudi says: "In the interior the people are little altered, and continue much as they were under the old rule: the veneration with which they regard it is extraordinary, and many still wear mourning for the Inca race. Their restoration is regarded as a certain and speedy event; and the ills they suffer under are the more obsequiously submitted to, as only transitory. Certain it is, that the people are much more taxed now than they were under the old rule. The Incas compelled all to work, but adjusted the due proportion of labour to each: all were taxed, but each as he could bear. None under 18 or above 50 were taxed, or expected to labour, and the state enforced the due care of them at either age. To each was assigned a certain station, and if he could not rise, he at least could not fall. So much good resulted from the system as a whole, that the pressure on individual talent might be pardoned. Since then the pop. has sensibly diminished, the revenue most materially decreased, and much land is gone out of cultivation. The republic in proclamations assert that the chain of the Indian is broken, and the fetter that has bound him for three hundred years is reft in pieces. But the Indian does not seem to rejoice. Perhaps he finds little change; perhaps even he feels more galled. The Incas taught him, and he has not yet forgotten the lesson, that one master, even though he be a hard one, is better than many; one settled government better than anarchy,—better than tyranny and liberty by turns."

The Peruvians, like the Mexicans, are copper-coloured. According to Humboldt, this colour is peculiar to the whole American races, from Labrador to the Straits of Magalhaen. Climate, he affirms, has no perceptible influence on their complexion; some tribes may be darker than others, but this is independent of climate. The natives of the Rio-Negro are darker than those of the Lower Orinoco, though they enjoy a much cooler temperature; and near the source of the Orinoco are tribes of a very light complexion, surrounded by other tribes much swarthier. The Indians of Chili, and on the tops of the Andes, are as dark as the inhabitants of the plains; though the former are clothed, and the latter go almost naked. The Mexicans are darker than the natives of Quito; and those who live near the Rio-Gila are swarthier than the tribes of Guatemala. The Peruvians generally have beards, though less in quantity than those of the Mexicans. Their hair is black, lank, coarse, long, and shining, and seldom changes to grey. Unless their days are shortened by intoxication, the Indians are a long-lived race, and are less subject to personal deformities than the other castes. In the provinces whose inhabitants are afflicted with the glandular swellings, called *goitres*, common in high Alpine regions, the Indians are exempted from them, and even the Mestizoes rarely suffer from that

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malady. Besides the race of Peruvian Indians, many other Indian tribes exist on the E of the Andes, in the Montana Real, and on the Upper Amazon and its tributary streams. The number of Indian tribes on the Montana Real and Pampa-del-Sacramento amount to 25 according to Father Girval. The common deity of all these tribes is the Moon; but they dread a demon called Nugi, whom they regard as the cause of all their calamities. No chief is acknowledged by them, except during war, when he who is thought to have most courage or cunning is elected. The Carapachas, and the numerous tribe of the Chipeos, are of so fair a colour, and so ample a beard, that they resemble Europeans. Both these tribes being situated on the Pachitea and its vicinity, between 7° 35' and 8° S lat. this singular circumstance defies all the theories of the influence of climate upon the human race. The Carapachas are asserted by Girval to be possessed of great beauty of face and form; the women, he affirms, are equal to the Georgians and Circassians. Yet their guttural pronunciation he compares to the barking of dogs. The Omaguas inhabit the banks of the Amazon, from 60 leagues below the mouth of the Napo, to 14 leagues below that of the Yutay, including the islands in the river, an extent of 200 leagues. Their settlements were so numerous in the time of Acuna, in 1638, that Teixeira never lost sight of them throughout all that distance; and for 50 leagues N and S of the river, no other settlements were in sight of the banks. The name *Omaguas* signifies 'Flat heads,' given to or assumed by this tribe of Indians, from a custom once common with them of confining the forehead and occiput of their infants between two boards, to make them flat. The Guaguas, another tribe on the Yapura, are said to be cannibals, and even to salt human flesh, and regard it as a savoury repast. The Casibos, on the Pachitea and the Mayro, are also cannibals. The Yures, on the Putumayo, are noted for their skill in poisons. The Iquitos, on the Nanay, are dexterous at the lance, and are the only tribe which adores rude statues of quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles. Besides the chase and fishing as means of subsistence, some tribes cultivate a few herbs, particularly the yuca. The Indians occupy the same place in the scale of society in P. as they do in Mexico. They are described by Humboldt and Estella in very different colours from those used by Raynal, Kotzebue, and Marmontel. Their capacities are said to be very limited, and they possess little or no variety of character. They are melan-
choly from temperament, timid and dastardly from oppression, cowardly in danger, savage and cruel after victory, and severe and inexorable in the exercise of authority. They are great observers of the external rites and ceremonies of the Romish church, and spend large sums of money in masses and processions,—a species of profusion in which they are naturally encouraged by the priests. It is clear that, though the most numerous caste, they are utterly unfit to be the governing party. Speculators who recommended the invasion of Spanish America in order to emancipate the native race, were utterly ignorant of their true character and real situation.—The character and condition of the Creoles of P. is much the same as of this class in other parts of South America. The destructive habit of gambling is said to be more prevalent amongst them than with any other class of the pop. throughout the whole continent. Dr. Tschudi says that it is a mistake to attach to the term *Creole* the idea of a particular complexion. "The designation," he says, "properly belongs to all the natives of America born of parents who have emigrated from the Old World, be

those parents Europeans or Africans. There are, therefore, black as well as white Creoles." In a list, however, of the different varieties of half-castes, with their proper designations, which he subjoins, he describes the Creole as the progeny of a White father and a Mestiza mother, and as "only distinguished from the White by a pale-brownish complexion." A Mulatto, according to this list, means the child either of a White father and Negro mother, or of a Negro father and Cuarterona or Quintera mother; a Mestizo, the child either of a White father and Indian mother, or of an Indian father and Cuarterona or Quintera mother. A Cuarteron, again, is the offspring of a White father and Mulatto mother; a Quintero, that of a White father and Cuarterona mother. It is, we are told, the established rule, "that the children bear the designation denoting the same degree of mixed blood, whatever may respectively be the colours of the parents;" that is to say, it makes no difference whether it be the father or the mother that has the black or mixed blood, or the latter of the deepest tint.

Religion. The ruling religion of Peru is the Roman Catholic; and the church is here immensely rich. The archbishop of Lima is head of the Peruvian spiritual corporation, having under him 4 suffragans, namely, the bishops of Arequipa, Truxillo, Cuzco, and Huamanga. Besides the chapters of these bishoprics, there were 557 curates of the royal presentation under the old regime. The morale of the clergy is not creditable to the profession generally. Besides the regular clergy, there are in P., as in other parts of Spanish America, missionaries appointed for teaching and converting the savage tribes. This charge was till very lately intrusted to the Jesuits,—the most politic, persevering, and ambitious, as well as the best informed, of all the Catholic orders. Upon the dissolution of that body, the charge of converting and civilizing the Indians fell into the hands of the Franciscans of Lima. It is chiefly to the missionaries that we are indebted for any information we possess of the regions to the E of the Andes; and it was certainly a work of immense fortitude to cross their different ranges, and spend life exposed to privations and death among the rude and ferocious tribes of the Amazon and its tributary streams. These missions were begun in 1638, and so indefatigable were the Jesuits in their endeavours to reclaim and convert the savages, that at the commencement of the 18th cent., besides Borja on the Tunguragua and its dependencies—which was their chief missionary station—they had 39 towns, founded mostly by their own labour and charge, 18 missionaries, and 26,000 converts; and were on terms of amity with different large and populous tribes. The rebellion in 1742 of Juan Sanchez, called Atahualpa, who pretended to be descended from the Incas, occasioned the destruction of many missionary stations. In 1791, the viceroy of P. received a special order to extend and protect the labours of the missionaries; in consequence of which the travels and voyages of Fathers Sobreviela and Girval were executed, which threw so much light on the geography of the Upper Amazon and the tracts watered by its streams. The president of the missions had his residence at the lake of the Great Cocama, near the confluence of the Huallaga and Tunguragua. The number of converted Indians in its vicinity in 1791 was 8,895, with 19 curates, and a superior of the missions.—Schools on the Lancasterian plan exist in all the larger towns; but anything like a superior education is confined to a small number of white families. Lima has a university, and several other colleges.

Indian languages. The language of the ruling people in P

was called the *Quichua* or *Quechua*. It was the dialect of the court, and it is still spoken about Cuzco, and is cultivated by the Spanish clergy as indispensable in the evangelization of the natives. The sounds *b, d, f, g, r,* are wanting in it; but when the Spanish grammarians add the *x* and *z*, they forget that their own *x* is an *h* or *ch*, and their *z* is equally expressed by *s* or *c*. The grammar of this language, and it is said that of the Tehuels or Patagons, is nearly as variegated and artificial as that of the Greeks. According to Dr. Tschudi, at the period of the conquest of P. by the Incas, "in the highlands of Central P. the Chinchaysuyo language prevailed. The Indians of the coast, who belonged to the race of the Chunchos, spoke the Yunga. The Kanqui was the language of that part of Central P. which corresponds with the present prov. of Yauyos. The inhabitants of the NE parts of P., as far as the Huallaga, spoke the Lama language; and the natives of the highland regions of Quito spoke the Quitana. These different languages, which, with the exception of the Lama, proceed all from one source, differ so considerably, that the inhabitants of the several districts were reciprocally incapable of understanding each other, and the Incas found it necessary to introduce the Quichua among all the nations they subdued. The other dialects were thereby much corrupted; and at the time of the Spanish invasion they were seldom correctly spoken. This corruption was naturally increased more and more after the arrival of the Spaniards by the introduction of a new language. Only for a few of the new articles brought by the Spaniards to P. did the Indians form new names, taking the roots of the words from their own language; for most things they adopted the Spanish names. By this means, but still more by the future intercourse of the people with the invaders, the purity of the natural language rapidly disappeared in proportion to the influence which the Spaniards obtained by their increase in numbers and moral superiority. At present the Quichua is a compound of all the dialects and the Spanish; it is spoken in the greatest purity in the southern provinces, though even there it is much intermixed with Aymara words. In Central P. the Chinchaysuyo prevails, and on the coast, the Spanish and the Yunga. The present Indians and people of mixed blood, who of necessity must speak the ever-changing Quichua and also the Spanish, speak both in so corrupt a manner, that it is frequently almost impossible to understand them."

Government.] This country has adopted a federal constitution, founded on republican principles and popular supremacy. The constitution, as settled in 1839, delegates the executive power to a president, whose term of service, unless dismissed for cause, is six years. There is no vice-president; but the president of the executive council supplies the place of president when that office is vacant. The legislative power resides in a senate, and an assembly chosen by the people through electoral colleges, composed of all the citizens resident in a parish; who when congregated according to law nominate an elector for every 200 individuals in the parish. The deputies are apportioned at the rate of one for every 20,000 inhabitants. The supreme government of every department is vested in a prefect, who is under the immediate control of the president; that of every province in a department is intrusted to a sub-prefect, who is subordinate to the prefect. A district is administratively governed by a *jefe-de-país*, who acknowledges the sub-prefect of his dep. as his immediate superior; and in every town and Indian village is an *alcalde*, or mayor.—The army amounts to 7,500 men. The navy is composed of one ship-of-the-line; one frigate, and 5 small vessels.

Revenue.] The revenue arises chiefly from the annual coinage at Lima, the export of guano, and the duties on commerce, foreign and domestic. Humboldt estimated the gross revenue at 4,000,000 dollars, or \$900,000; and the net revenue at only 1,000,000 dollars, or £225,000; so that, by this estimate, three-fourths of the whole revenue were consumed in the expenses of the administration.—The present debt of the republic consists of £2,600,000, funded at 4½ per cent., and £1,700,000 at 3 per cent. The constitution of the treasury is said to be improving, especially under the increasing demand for guano.

Commerce.] P. trades with Europe, the East Indies, coastwise with Mexico, Guatimala, Bolivia, and Chili, and overland with the Argentine provinces of Brazil, and Paraguay. Its exports are chief-

ly gold, silver, wine and brandy, sugar, Jesuit's bark, salt, the fine wool of the *vicuña* or sheep of the Andes, saltpetre, and guano. It receives in return European goods, live stock, provisions, tallow, cacao, Paraguay tea, coca leaf, indigo, timber, cordage, pitch, copper, and iron. The exports to Potosi and the Argentine provinces, were valued by Estalla at more than 2,000,000 dollars, or £450,000 annually, and the imports at 800,000 drs., or £180,000. Cuzco and Arequipa are the centre through which this trade passes. The chief exports to the Plata, are brandy, wine, maize, sugar, pimento, indigo, and woollens; the brandy alone, amounts nearly to £225,000 sterling; the woollens—which are next in value—are chiefly made in P., but part of them are brought from Quito. A great part of the woollens are manufactured at Lambayeque, where the Indians have applied themselves so assiduously to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, as greatly to surpass the Spaniards; and as the produce of their farms and manufacturing industry is free from the alcabala and all other taxes, they have advantages over the other castes, of which they want only industry and ability to make a proper use. The provinces of the Rio-Plata used formerly to take woollens to a large amount from Quito, but it is now found more economical to procure them from Europe by the way of Buenos Ayres. The indigo exported from P., is previously imported from Guatimala. The chief imports from the Rio-Plata, are mules, sheep, hams, tallow, wool, coca leaf, Paraguay tea, and a small quantity of tin from Oruro; 20,000 mules are annually imported from Tucuman, for the service of the mines.—The chief exports to Chili, are European goods (previously imported at Callao), sugar, coarse woollens made in P., indigo from Guatimala, salt, cotton, pita yarn, and some other trifling articles. The imports are chiefly wheat, copper, negroes, tallow, wine, Paraguay tea, salt meat, timber, cordage, and leather. Three-fourths of the exports to Guayaquil consist of European goods; the remainder, of flour, brandy, and copper. The imports are chiefly cacao and timber.—Almost all the southern provs. of P. maintain commercial relations with Bolivia; and the latter republic carries on a large part of her trade through them, crossing the Peruvian territory in order to export her products and to receive foreign goods, making use of the ports of P., which granted free trade and free transit through her territory, for the purpose of drawing closely the relations between the two countries. P., in her trade with Bolivia, receives, in return for her goods, principally coined money, and gold and silver in bars or dust. But, it is alleged, that the government of Belzu, the Bolivian president, without altering the legislation on money, resolved to falsify the national coin, and to put in circulation adulterated money, worth from 30 to 40 per cent. less than the value guaranteed by the stamp of the government. In 1847, a special treaty was entered into with Bolivia, the 4th article of which says: "While each of the contracting governments has power to make the interior arrangements required by the interest and prosper-ty of its respective republic, each of them engages not to admit into circulation, after the exchange of this treaty, false money, under ten dineros, twenty drams." Belzu, however, it is alleged, continued to coin false money, and put it into circulation with a date previous to 1847; and even prohibited the exportation of gold and silver in bars and dust, in order to force the export of false coin. Belzu having refused all accommodation, P., it appears, has found herself under the necessity of appealing to arms.—The commerce with the mother country was carried

on from P. by Porto-Bello and Panama, till 1748, when register-ships were substituted for galleons; and the passage by Cape Horn, for the circuitous route formerly in use. The doubling of Cape Horn, formerly so much dreaded by navigators, has now become, in the progress of navigation, of little difficulty or danger even to small vessels of the United States of America. When the circuitous route of Porto-Bello and Panama was abandoned, the first Spanish vessels which sailed by Cape Horn were insured at 20 per cent. of their value; but the vessels which latterly performed all this voyage were insured against sea-risk, at Cadiz, for 2 per cent. In 1778, a system of comparative free trade was commenced, which proved highly favourable to P.; industry received a new impulse, the value of her imports increased, and the produce of the mines nearly doubled. From 1714 to 1739, the whole exports of P. to Europe, by the galleons, averaged 2,125,000 drs., or £478,125. The annual average by the register-ships, from 1748 to 1778, was 4,260,479 drs., or £958,607. From 1785 to 1794, after the establishment of free trade, the average exports were 6,686,884 drs., or £1,504,546. From 1785 to 1789, the whole exports from Cadiz to Lima, including Spanish and foreign produce, amounted in value, with the addition of 22 per cent. duty, to 32,397,453 drs., or £7,289,426, averaging 6,476,490 drs., or £1,456,885. The value of the above exports at Lima, including 22 per cent., to bring the official value to the market price at Cadiz, was 42,099,313.6 drs., or £9,465,594, being 9,701,860 drs., or £2,182,918 more than the price at Cadiz.

The official accounts of the Peruvian commerce for 1825 valued the total importations of that year at 15,541,750 francs. The following figures exhibit the commercial statistics, for 1839 and 1840. The exports, designating the principal articles, were:

	in 1839.	in 1840.
Bullion, &c.	6,554,141 d.	7,810,746 d.
Peruvian bark	50,327	117,999
Chinchilla skins	11,016	9,648
Copper and copper ore	91,089	105,210
Copper in bars	14,637	21,318
Cotton	371,800	429,444
Hides	6,859	19,090
Horns	320	—
Seal skins	556	—
Saltpetre	299,152	454,712
Sugar	52,150	—
Tin	61,867	64,948
Wool—Vicuna	752	910
... Sheep	252,032	295,208
... Alpaca	397,650	412,500

Total exports, 8,164,349 d. 9,741,733 d.

The imports in 1840, designating the countries from which they were brought, were, in round numbers:

From England	6,150,000 d.
... France	1,450,000
... United States	1,400,000 (?)
... Canton and Manilla	300,000
... Germany	300,000
... Spain and Cuba	300,000
... Italy	200,000
Total	10,100,000 d.

Guano. Among the most important productions of P. at this moment is the extraordinary fertilizer now familiarly known to the English agriculturist by its Indian name, or rather a corruption of its Indian name which is *huano*, altered to *huano* by the Spanish Peruvians, whose strong aspiration of the *A* has led the English to pronounce it *guano*. It is formed of the voidings of various species of marine birds; and is found on all islands which have long formed the haunt of these animals. It abounds, in particular, on all the islands, and on most of the uninhabited promontories of the Pacific coast of America, as far S as Cape Horn, but more especially on those parts lying within the tropics. Opposite to Pisco and Chincha there is a group of small islands, without a blade of grass upon them, and on which no rain has fallen probably since the Deluge, of which the largest, San Gallan, is 9 m. distant from Pisco, and 150 m. SSE of Lima. These islands have of late years become celebrated on account of the

great quantity of guano that has been exported from them. It occurs on them in enormous layers, of from 35 to 40 ft. thick. The upper strata are of a greyish-brown colour; lower down the deposit becomes darker; and in the lowest strata the colour is a rusty red as if tinged by oxide of iron. When the vast numbers of sea-birds on these coasts, their extraordinary voracity, and the facility with which they procure their food, are all considered, we cannot be surprised at the magnitude of the beds of guano which have resulted from the uninterrupted accumulations of perhaps some thousand years. During the first year of the deposit the strata are white. The guano is then called *guano blanco*, and in the opinion of the Peruvian cultivators, is the most efficacious kind. The Peruvians use it chiefly in the cultivation of maize and potatoes. A few weeks after the seed begins to shoot, a little hollow is dug round each root, and filled up with guano, which is afterwards covered with a layer of earth. After the lapse of 12 or 15 hours, the field is laid under water, and is left in that state for some hours, otherwise the roots would be destroyed. The effect of this manure is incredibly rapid. The employment of this kind of manure is very ancient in P.; there is authentic evidence of its having been used in the time of the Incas. The white guano was then chiefly found on the islands opposite to Chincha; so that for upwards of 600 years the deposit had been progressively removed from those islands without any great apparent decrease of the accumulation. To the Chincha islands as a storehouse of guano may now be added that of the Lobos islands to which P. has established a rightful claim; but all the Peruvian guano hitherto brought into Great Britain has been taken from the Chinchas. Of these the largest island, San Gallan, yields little or no guano. The three islands of the group on which it chiefly occurs lie nearly due N and S of each other, and are separated by a channel of about 1 m. in breadth in one direction, and 2 m. in the other. The greatest quantity of guano has been taken from the N island; the S island is as yet untouched. "In their general formation the islands are alike. They all rise, on the side next the main land, in a perpendicular wall of rock; from the edge of this precipice, the guano then slopes upwards to the centre of each island, where a pinnacle of rock rises above the surface; from this point it descends to the sea by a gentle declivity, the guano continuing to within a few feet of the water. Each island has, at a distance, the appearance of a flattened cone, but they have all been originally broken into rocky hills and valleys. The deposits of guano having gradually filled up the valleys and risen above the rocks, the cuttings of the guano diggers vary from a depth of 80 or 100 ft. to merely a few inches." The diggers have begun at the N end of the island, but in Feb. 1853, had not cleared away 200 ft. in length of the deposit. "Though the islands are not large—their average circumference being about 2 m.—the accumulation of guano is almost incredible. Calculations as to the probable quantity must, on account of the varying depth of the deposits, be very uncertain. I remember," says an anonymous writer, "making an average of the depth, and deducing therefrom a rough estimate that the three small islands alone contain upwards of 250,000,000 tons of pure guano, which, at the rate of supply which has been going on during the last five or six years, would require about 180 years for removal; and, at its English value—which, after deducting freight, is about £5 per ton—would be worth £1,250,000,000! This is exclusive of vast quantities which have been used by the Peruvians themselves.

According to a recent calculation the consumption of Peruvian guano in Great Britain is now from 190,000 to 200,000 tons a year, and the increase is said to be from 15 to 20 per cent. annually. Scotland consumes largely; Ireland, very little. The imports into the United Kingdom during 5 years have been as follows:—

1848	71,415 tons.
1849	89,438
1850	116,926
1851	243,014
1852	129,889

The countries from which it was imported, and the quantities brought from each in 1852, were as undernoted:—

Peru,	86,293 tons.
Chili,	11,191
Patagonia,	7,282
South Africa,	7,273
Bolivia,	6,213
West coast of Africa,	4,192
Uruguay,	1,575
East coast of Africa,	1,363
Buenos Ayres,	932
China,	790
Australia,	727
Ascension,	705
Brazil,	650
Eight other places,	703
Total,	129,889

Of these 129,889 tons, it is understood that 36,247 tons were re-exported from the United Kingdom.

The population of P. is spread over a territory of vast extent; and there is here, as in other parts of South America, a total want of roads, canals, or

bridges, to facilitate the transport of goods between distant parts. If the internal communications of the country were improved, a free market would be opened for its rude produce, and the great obstructions which at present exist to the prosperity of its agriculture, its mines, and its other branches of industry, would be removed. Plans of considerable magnitude and wisdom have been recently adopted by the government for the improvement of the commercial facilities of the country. The government has granted a concession for 99 years, with a guarantee of a net divisible sum of 130,000 d. per ann. for 25 years, from the date of opening a railway from the port of Arica to the city of Tacna, a distance of 40 m., and a company has in consequence been formed in London, called the Arica and Tacna railway, for the construction of the line.

Interior colonization. A colony, consisting almost entirely of foreigners, is now endeavouring to form a settlement, under the patronage of government, at one of the most important points on the navigable head-waters of the Amazon, where immense districts of fertile lands lie unoccupied and ready to produce abundant crops. The expedition referred to is the commencement of a system of internal improvements, which our readers will comprehend from the following particulars, obtained from some late official publications. The general objects are: 1st, To encourage the immigration of foreign colonists to the rich wild lands in those parts of north-western P. which are watered by the upper Amazon and its tributaries. 2d, To make the whole Amazon river subservient to trade. 3d, To open a grand route between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, by that river, and by roads cut from its highest navigable points to the coast of P. The liberal offers of land, civil privileges, and religious liberty, made by the government to foreign immigrants, appear sufficiently tempting. A treaty which P. has entered into with Brazil, on the 23d Oct. 1851, secures free trade, navigation, and commerce, to Brazilian vessels and subjects, on the Amazon and its branches in the Peruvian territory up to Nanta, the head of navigable water. The same privileges are also granted to the citizens and subjects of all other nations having reciprocally liberal treaties with P. Nanta and Loreto are made ports of foreign entry and free ports, no duties, taxes, or contributions of any kind being imposed by the government on exports or imports. The colonists may, however, at their discretion, impose such municipal duties as they may find necessary for public service. The territories have been divided into several districts, and governors appointed for them, whose residences are at the principal towns or most important points. The names of those places are as follows, including a few others:—On the main stream of the Amazon, Loreto, Camucheros, Peras, Oran, and Nanta; on the Huallaga, Laguria, Yurimaguas, Tavapoto, Pachiza, and Tingo Maria; on the Ucayali, Catalina, Saracayu, and Tierra Blanca. The governor-general has the responsible charge of the whole of these districts for the preservation of order, with a sufficient force; but express provision is made, in a most commendable spirit of humanity, that this force shall never be employed to reduce or to act in hostility to the indigenous tribes, which may be drawn into communication by means of commerce and persuasion. The governor-general is authorized to grant gratuitously, to all who may wish to establish themselves in those places, whether natives or foreigners, titles of possession to lands, in conformity with the law of November 21st, 1832, from 2 to 40 fanegadas,—a fanegada is about 2 acres,—in proportion to means and ability to cultivate them. According to the *Mensajero* of Lima, of June 11th, 1853, the enterprise undertaken for the introduction of foreign emigration on a large scale into the vast, rich, and unoccupied territories on the head-waters of the Amazon, has not been neglected nor interrupted. That journal states that 90 persons of different nations had just left Callao for Loreto, “destined to cultivate the banks of the river Amazon, and to found a colony, which must become, sooner or later, the emporium of the wealth and commerce of those virgin regions. As soon as the expedition shall be fully established,” the article proceeds, “M. Schutz will proceed to Europe by the river Amazon, to prepare and send over new colonists, according to the tenor of the contract which he has made for this design with the national government. The colonists, derived in a great measure from the S of Germany, will proceed directly to Para, to embark in steamboats navigating the Amazon, either Brazilian or those now building in New York by the order of our government. These Peruvian steamers will proceed up the Amazon, and afterwards go up the Yucoli and Pachitea to Malro, which, in the opinion of many persons, is deep enough for vessels of moderate size. From Malro to Pozuzo the distance is very short, and a road is now making by a celebrated engineer, the Intendant Puente, in order to put that place in connection with Pasco. While this work is going on for the design mentioned, the Mayor Aguilar in the N, in compliance with the convention of May, is opening the road of Bongara, which, by bringing us nearer to Brazil and Europe, promises immense benefits.”

Chief towns. Lima, the capital of Peru, one of the first cities in S. America, the great emporium of

trade on the Pacific coast, and for three centuries the grand depot of the metalliferous regions of the Andes, is situated in S lat. 12° 3', about 6 m. from Callao, its natural harbour and port. See articles CALLAO and LIMA.—The other chief towns, which are either situated on the sea-coast or on banks of rivers, are Piura, with 7,000 inhabitants, 480 m. N of Lima; Sechura, in S lat. 5° 32'; Paita, a small place on the coast; Sana, 80 m. N of Truxillo; Lambayeque, on the high road to Lima, in 6° 40' S lat., and containing 8,000 inhabitants; Truxillo, near the coast, in S lat. 8° 6', 480 m. S of Quito, 268 m. NNW of Lima, containing 13,000 inhabitants; Guara, on the coast of the Pacific, in S lat. 11° 3'; Chancay, in 11° 33' S lat., 36 m. from Lima; Canete, 18 m. S of Lima; Ica or Valverde, 140 m. ESE of Lima; Pisco, formerly situated on the coast, but having been destroyed by an earthquake, now rebuilt a mile farther inland; Nasca, a fine harbour, 190 m. SE of Lima; Arica, situated in a beautiful valley on the Pacific ocean, in S lat. 18° 26'; and Arequipa, a maritime city, in S lat. 16° 30', which has been six times destroyed, and as often rebuilt, and yet still contains 20,000 inhabitants. The cause of all its misfortunes is the vicinity and eruptions of that vast nevado, the Omati, a central peak of a group of nevados. In 1600 it discharged lava and ashes with so loud a noise as to be heard all the way N to Lima, 360 m. distant, and spoiled all the fruits of P. Among the mountains we have the district of Caxamarca, to the E of Truxillo, lying between the two parallel ridges of the Andes, and celebrated for its silver-mines, some of which are about 2,300 ft. higher above sea-level than the city of Quito.—Chachapoyas, another district on the E slope of the Andes, bordering on Quito, embraces an immense extent of country in a warm climate. Puno, the capital of the dep. of that name, is a well-built city. Tarma, 103 m. ENE of Lima, in S lat. 11° 35', contains 6,000 inhabitants. Huancavelica, about 120 m. NE of Lima, chiefly noted for the productive mines of quicksilver in its neighbourhood, was formerly one of the richest cities in S. America, but now contains only 5,000 inhabitants.—About 188 m. SE of Lima is Huamanga, containing 26,000 inhabitants; and to the SE of Huamanga is the district of Vilcas Guaman, whence great quantities of woollens and manufactures are sent to Cuzco.—If Lima be considered as the maritime metropolis, Cuzco still deserves the honour of being accounted the inland capital of P. Boasting of its origin from the first of the Incas, Cuzco yet retains the majesty of an imperial city. Its situation is unequal. It is situated in S lat. 13° 32', about 400 m. SE of Lima.

History. The history of the Peruvians presents all the features of romance. When the Spaniards, under Pizarro and Almagro, arrived in P, in 1532, they found the country under the dominion of the Incas, who, according to the traditions of the natives, had held the sovereignty about 400 years. If we may believe the native traditions, the Peruvians were initiated in the arts of society and government by a man and woman who came from an island in the Lake Titicaca. Manco Capac instructed the men in agriculture and other useful employments, while Mama Oella taught the women to weave and spin. The former, after collecting the savages into society, and founding a town, turned his attention to framing laws for their government. He constituted himself their sovereign and high priest, and made the office hereditary in his own family. His territories at first comprised only a few leagues around the capital, but they were rapidly enlarged under his vigorous and enlightened government. The same tradition represents the disappearance of this remarkable legislator to have been as sudden and unaccountable as his arrival. His death is supposed to have taken place about the end of the 12th or commencement of the 13th cent. From this period to the arrival of the Spaniards, the native historians enumerate fourteen reigns of Incas, whose names have been preserved. It was in the latter part of the reign of Huana Capac, in 1524, that the discovery of Peru by Europeans took place. The government and manners of the ancient Peruvians, as compared with those of the Mexicans, were mild in the extreme. Still, however, a considerable number of the attendants of the

Incas were sacrificed at their death, and interred with them, that they might appear in the next world with their former dignity, and be served with the same respect. The remains of the roads, aqueducts, palaces, temples, and other structures, scattered over the country, attest the advanced state of civilization at which the Peruvians, as compared with most other American nations, had arrived. The empire of the Incas fell an easy prey to Pizarro and his blood-thirsty comrades. The relation of their barbarities is revolting, and the subsequent usage the Indians received from the hands of the Spaniards will ever remain an indelible blot on the escutcheon of that nation. P., under the government of a viceroy, continued in the hands of Spain for nearly 300 years, and was the last stronghold of the Spaniards in South America. The first adventurers, elated by the vast wealth they had acquired, and encouraged by their distance from Spain, endeavoured to throw off all allegiance to their native country, and to claim P. by right of conquest, a conquest which, they asserted, had been made at their own risk and expense. But the wealth of P. was no less desirable to the king of Spain than to these adventurers; and they were reduced to submission, after an obstinate contest. In the subsequent history of P. we observe some feeble attempts of the Indians to recover their liberties and expel their oppressors. The most formidable of these occurred in 1780. The principal cause of this revolt was the oppressive operation of a law authorising the Spanish corregidores to distribute among the Indians foreign goods at fixed prices, and which they were compelled to pay whether they wanted them or not. This law was called the *repartimiento*,—a privilege originally granted with a view to the accommodation of the natives, who it was intended should be supplied through the corregidores with whatever European goods they required, at a fair price. The law, however, became one of the most grievous burdens to the Indians. Cargoes of goods, damaged or unsaleable at home, were sure of a market in South America, under the influence of the corregidores. The *mita*, or annual conscription of the natives to forced labour in the mines, was also notoriously cruel and unjust. It has been computed, says General Miller, in his *Memoirs*, that 8,285,000 Indians have perished in the mines of P. In 1780, an Indian named Condoreanqui, having assumed the title of Inca Tupac Amaru, or 'The Highly-endowed Inca,' seized, in the name of the king, the corregidor of his native district Tongasuca, and executed him as a public robber, for having exacted on the goods which he sold three times the amount allowed by law in November 1780. Soon afterwards a battle was fought near Cuzco, in which the Spaniards were defeated; and the victorious leader, his brows bound with the imperial fillet of the Incas, marched upon Cuzco, to re-establish their empire in their ancient metropolis. Partial successes attended his career; and other caciques rose in rebellion in other provinces. After several indecisive actions, in which the Indians showed great bravery, the rebellion was ultimately put down in the summer of 1782. Nothing probably preserved the existence of Spanish domination in Peru at this critical period, but the imprudent conduct of the Indian chiefs, who put to death all who were not pure Indians, and thus united all the other castes against them.—The declaration of the independence of Peru was made at Lima, the 28th July, 1821, after the occupation of that capital by Gen. San Martín, with the combined armies of Buenos Ayres and Chili. Gen. Laserna, viceroy of Peru, had retired on the 5th into the interior of the country, with the Spanish forces, and there sustained the war until the 9th of December, 1824, the date of the battle of Ayacucho, after which he was obliged to capitulate. San Martín, under the title of Protector, exercised power in Lima, from his entry to the 21st September, 1822, the date of the assembling of the first congress of P. While he himself was occupied in forming a constitution, the powers of the government were transferred to a *junta gubernativa*, composed of General Lamar and Señors Salazar y Baquijano and Alvarado, deputies to the same congress. Shortly after, the constitution being sanctioned, he nominated Gen. Don José de la Riva Agüero president of the republic. In July 1823 some difficulties occurred between the president and congress, which resulted in the deposition of the former, and the nomination in his room of General José Bernardo Fagie. About this time, Bolívar debarked at Callao with the auxiliary army of Colombia; and in consequence of the difficult circumstances in which the country was found, he was declared dictator by congress, and charged with the direction of the war against the Spaniards, and the consolidation of the independence of the republic. Bolívar exercised power as dictator till the month of July 1825, when he resigned, and placed at the head of affairs a council of government composed of his own ministers. At the end of 1826, he promulgated and made acceptable to the assemblies of electors a new constitution, in which the executive power was decreed to a president for life. He was consequently elected such president, according to the forms adopted by the constitution. But he was at that time at Bogota, and the Colombian troops which he had left at Lima revolted against the new constitution, and demanded to be led back to their own country. The council of government, installed by Bolívar, finding themselves without support, were obliged to convoke a congress, which declared the constitution, introduced by Bolívar, abolished, and promulgated another, the 18th June, 1827. The same congress nominated Gen. Lamar, president, and Salazar y Baquijano, vice-president, of the republic. In the month of June, 1829, this administration was overthrown by Gen. Gamarra, who convoked a congress, and caused himself to be nominated president: Gen. Lafuente obtaining the vice presidency. Gen.

Gamarra retained himself in office the four years designated by the constitution; at the end of this term, a convention convoked to reform the constitution assembled. The convention nominated Gen. Orbegoso, president, and Salazar y Baquijano, vice-president. The reformed constitution was promulgated in the month of August, 1834. But in January, 1835, a revolution broke out in Lima, under the lead of Gen. Salaberry, who entitled himself 'Supreme Chief,' and deposed the vice-president, charged with the executive power in the absence of President Orbegoso, at that time travelling in the southern provinces. Orbegoso demanded the intervention and assistance of Gen. Sanacruz, president of Bolivia, in order to sustain himself against Salaberry. Sanacruz entered P. with an army, and after a prolonged campaign, subdued and made Salaberry prisoner, in February, 1836. But he retained power, and exerted himself to form a confederation of Peru and Bolivia, which he governed under the title of 'Protector of the Two Republics.' This arrangement, which met with a powerful resistance, both in P. and Bolivia, also brought him into collision with the republic of Chile, which terminated in his overthrow, on the 20th January, 1829, and his exile from the country. After this, a congress was convoked in P., which issued a new constitution in November, 1839, and nominated Gamarra, who already governed provisionally, president of the republic. By the constitution of 1839, there is no vice-president, but the president of the council-of-state must take the place of the president of the republic, in case of his absence, sickness, or death. In November, 1841, Gamarra died, and Señor Menendez, President of the Council of State, entered into power, but was deposed in the month of August, 1842, by Gen. Forico. A civil war ensued, and the government passed successively into the hands of Gen. Vidal, Señor Figuerola, and Gen. Vivanco. In 1844, the civil war was brought to an end by Gen. Castilla, and Menendez replaced in power: a Congress was called, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and the election of a new president took place. Gen. Don Ramon Castilla was elected to that office, and took possession of the government on the 1st of April, 1845. The term signified by the constitution for the duration of a presidency, is 6 years. The president of the council-of-state, who is similar to the vice-president of the republic, is nominated by congress every two years. The present president, who entered on office in 1851, is the late vice-president Gen. Rufino Echenique Jose. During the short period that Peru has existed as a separate independency, it has made five and rejected four several constitutions: those of 1822, '26, '27, '34, and '39. All these constitutions, however, were very similar in their provisions, and differed mainly in their dispositions relating to the executive, the method of nomination, duration, and attributes.

PERU, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 40 m. W by N of Augusta, bordered on the N by Androscoggin river, and watered by several of its tributaries. Pop. in 1840, 1,002.—Also a township of Bennington co., in the state of Vermont, 100 m. SSW of Montpelier. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by the head-branches of West river. Pop. 578.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 118 m. W of Boston. It has a generally mountainous surface, and has a hard, stony soil. Pop. 576.—Also a township of Clinton co., in the state of New York, 10 m. S of Plattsburg, and 153 m. N of Albany. The surface is undulating, and towards the W hilly, and is watered by Little Au Sable river, an affluent of Lake Champlain, by which the township is bordered on the E. Pop. 3,134. The principal village is on Little Au Sable river, and contains about 800 inhabitants.—Also a village of Huron co., in the state of Ohio, 93 m. N of Columbus, on the E branch of Huron river. Pop. 2,000. The environs are highly cultivated.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state, 36 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 737.—Also a village of Miami co., in the state of Indiana, 90 m. N of Indianapolis, on the N bank of Wabash river, and intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. 961.—Also a village of Dubuque co., in the state of Iowa, 5 m. N of Dubuque, on the S side of Little Makoqueta river, near its confluence with Mississippi river.

PERUGIA, a delegation and town of the Papal states. The deleg., bounded on the N by the del. of Urbino-et-Pesaro, on the NE by that of Macerata, on the E by the del. of Camerino, on the SE and S by that of Spoleto, on the SW by the del. of Viterbo, and on the W by the grand-duchy of Tuscany, comprises an area 66 m. in length from N to S, and 54 m. in extreme breadth, and a total super-

ficies of 1,452 sq. m. Pop. in 1829, 194,513; in 1833, 202,660; and in 1843, 210,316. The Apennines run along its E confines, and cover its entire surface with their ramifications. Of these the loftiest are the Subasio and Tesio mountains. The principal river is the Tiber, which intersects the prov. from N to S, and is joined in its progress by the Chiascio and Nestore. In its W part is Lake Perugia or Trasimeno. The climate is mild, and the soil in some parts good, producing in considerable quantities, corn, wine, fruit, oil, and silk. Cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared in great numbers on its mountain pastures; and poultry and bees-form also important objects of local industry. The deleg. comprises 4 distretto or districts; and contains 26 towns, and 316 villages.—The town is 90 m. N of Rome, and 84 m. SE of Florence, and 9 m. from the lake of the same name. Pop. 14,885. It is 'stuck up against the side of a mountain,' at an alt. of 984 ft. above sea-level, and commands an enchanting view. A strong citadel, the erection of Paul III., commands the town, which is ill laid out upon the whole, presenting narrow, dirty, gloomy streets, but is well built, and contains several public buildings. Of these the principal are the cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice, adorned with numerous paintings of the old masters, and possessing a valuable collection of manuscripts, the palazzo-publico, the town-hall, the theatre, the fountains, &c. It has besides "churches beyond count," some of them extremely handsome and adorned with valuable works of art, numerous convents, a university, and several dismantled and dreary palaces. A triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus, now forms the Porta-di-piazza-Grimana, and near the gate of San Angelo, is a church which was originally a temple of Mars.—P. has manufactories of brandy and other liquors, of carpets, cloth, hats, felt, silk-fabrics, soap, and cream of tartar; several tanneries, wax-works, &c., and possesses a considerable trade in wine, oil, and other agricultural productions. P., a more ancient city than Rome itself, was in the time of the Romans, one of the principal towns of Etruria. It defied Hannibal, but was taken and sacked by Octavius, during his wars with Mark Anthony, and after a siege of 7 years, was again devastated by Totila. It was conquered in the 8th cent. by Pepin-le-Bref, king of France, and given by him to the pope; and it suffered much during the wars between the Guelphs and Ghibelins. The Perugians made war on the Holy see in 1392; and again, and more successfully, in 1416, when they marched upon Rome and made themselves masters for some time of the city.

PERUGIA (LAGO-DI), or TRASIMENO (LAGO), a lake of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. W of Perugia, at an alt. of 1,107 ft. above sea-level, enclosed on all sides by ramifications of the Pyrenees. It is 9 m. in length from NW to SE, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extreme breadth. In its SE quarter is the island of Polvese, and in the N are the islands of Maggiore and Minore. It abounds with fish; and the hills around are covered with olive trees. The road from Perugia to Cortona skirts its N shore. On a tongue of land jutting out into the lake on its W side is the hamlet of Castiglione-del-Lago; near its E bank is the village of Maggione; and on its N bank the hamlet of Passignano. The banks of this lake are historically famous as the scene of the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal in 217 B.C.

PERUHIPE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which descends from the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores; traverses the comarca of Porto-Seguro; waters the small town of Viçosa; and throws itself into the strait which separates the Abrolhos from the mainland.

PERUJAVOR, a market town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Banjaluk, on the Vihacska.

PERULADES, a village of the island of Corfu, on the NW coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Sidari, and about 20 m. NW of the capital.

PERUMA, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 30 m. WNW of Shahr.

PERUSA, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. W of Chabanais, and 11 m. SSW of Confolens, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Charente. Pop. 600.

PERUVILLE, a village of Groton township, Tompkins co., in the state of New York, U. S., 165 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 200.

PERUWELZ, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Tournai. The dep. contains 7,039 inhabitants. The town is 12 m. SE of Tournai, and 17 m. W of Mons, at the foot of the mountain of Bon-Secours, and on an affluent of the Schelde. Pop. 2,649. It has manufactories of linen, of hosiery, and of tobacco; bleacheries, a spinning-mill, glass-works, sugar and salt refineries, distilleries, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in woollen fabrics, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. In the environs are quarries of free-stone.

PERVANCHERES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,018; in 1846 11,261. The town is 9 m. SW of Mortagne, and 17 m. E of Alençon. Pop. 935.

PERVOUSMOTRENNIA, a mountain of Nova Zembla, near the W coast, and a little to the S of the W entrance to the strait of Matotschkin.

PERVYSE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Furnes, watered by the Yser. Pop. of dep. 1,175. It has oil and grain mills, and several breweries.

PERWEZ, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 2,585. The town is 23 m. E of Nivelles, and 28 m. SE of Brussels, on the Ghite, near its source. Pop. 1,225. It has a distillery, several breweries, oil-mills, and manufactories of cutlery.—Also a department and commune in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 429; of com. 214.

PERWUTTUM, or PEIRWUTTUM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, Balaghaut territory, district and 60 m. NNE of Ghazipur, and 90 m. SSE of Hyderabad, on a mountain near the r. bank of the Krishna. It contains several Hindu temples. Diamonds are found in the surrounding mountains.

PERWYS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Duffel. Pop. 998.

PERY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, N of Biel. Pop. 723.

PESA, a river of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, which has its source in the NE part of the vicariat of Radda, and joins the Arno, 12 m. WSW of Florence, and after a course in a generally NW direction of 36 m.

PESADAS-DE-BURGOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. NNE of Burgos and partido of Sedano, in a wide open plain. Pop. 170.

PESARO, a walled town and port of the Papal states, the capital of a district of the same name, in the deleg. of Urbino-et-Pesaro, 21 m. NE of Urbino, and 162 m. NNE of Rome, on a height, near the r. bank of the Foglia, and at its entrance into the Adriatic. Pop. 14,028. It is fortified, and is well built. The streets are clean and airy, and it has some handsome edifices; amongst these are the

churches, many of which are adorned also with fine paintings. It has also several palaces, and a college. In the market-place is a fine fountain, and a statue of Pope Urban III. P. has manufactories of earthenware, of fine and common china, glass, crystal, ribbon, tape, and cream of tartar; it has also several silk-mills, tanneries, and wax-works, and carries on a considerable trade in articles of local produce. This town was the birth-place of the celebrated musical composer Rossini. The environs are fertile and well cultivated, producing wine, olives, and silk, and the best figs grown in Italy. P., the ancient *Pisagrum*, was destroyed by Totila, but was rebuilt by Belisarius. It contains some ancient remains.

PESARO (CAPE), a headland of the island of Chio or Khio, on the SW coast, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 14'$, and E long. $26^{\circ} 52'$.

PESAT (LE), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and near Tulli, on the Ceronne. It has several iron-works, in connection with the manufactories of arms at Tulle.

PESCADOR (SAN-PEDRO), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Gerona, and partido of Figueras, in a plain, near the entrance of the Fluvia into the gulf of Rosas, and near the canal of Cirvent. Pop. 1,187.

PESCADORES, PEHOE, or PANG-HU (ISLANDS), a cluster of islands, 36 in number, in the channel of Fo-kien, between the island of Formosa and the Chinese prov. of Fo-kien. They consist of masses of rock, with scarcely a vestige of vegetation, but the largest, which is 9 m. in extreme length, and which bears the same name, has a large and well sheltered harbour, defended by a fort, and as a naval and military station is of the utmost importance to the Chinese. These islands were known to the Chinese as early as the Thang dynasty. They passed with China into the hands of the Mongols. In the 16th cent. they became the retreats of a horde of pirates, and in the early part of the 17th cent. fell with Formosa into the hands of the Dutch.

PESCAGLIA, a village of the duchy of Lucca, near Seravezza, celebrated for its quarries of red and black marble, 4 in number, which lie at the distance of about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from each other in the Hazzerna mountains. The marble of P. is remarkable for its fineness of grain, and total absence of small capillary veins.

PESCARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 9 m. NE of Chieti, cant. and 5 m. NW of Francavilla, at the entrance of the Pescara or Aterno, into the Adriatic. Pop. 2,500. It has a good fort, 5 churches, 3 convents, a custom-house, and 2 hospitals. The harbour is small but has a considerable trade in fish. See also **ATERNO**.

PESCAROLO, a market town of Austria, in Lombardy, capital of a district, in the prov. and 10 m. NE of Cremona. Pop. 1,800. The district comprises 23 com. Pop. 8,784.

PESCATINA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the deleg. and 7 m. WNW of Verona, district and 3 m. S of S. Pietro-Incariano, on the l. bank of the Adige. Pop. 2,709.

PESCATORI (ISOLA DE), or **ISOLA-SUPERIORE**, an island of Lake Maggiore, in Piedmont, in the group of the Borromean islands, to the N of Isola Bella. It contains a small village inhabited by about 400 fishermen, and possessing a parish church.

PESCHAGNARD, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and NW of La Mure, and 21 m. S of Grenoble, at the foot of a lofty calcareous mountain. Coal is wrought in the environs.

PESCHE, or **PESCHI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 5 m. ENE of Isernia, cant. and 2 m. NW of Carpinone.

PESCHES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Eau-Noire. Pop. of dep. 1,056; of com. 715. This dep. was ceded by France in 1815.

PESCHICHI, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of the Capitanata, district and 36 m. NE of San Severo, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Vico, on a mountain, near the Adriatic. Pop. 1,800. It has a custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade, consisting chiefly in lemons, oranges, citron, almonds and oil, the produce of the locality.

PESCHIERA, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, delegation and 21 m. NNW of Mantua, at the S extremity of the Lago-di-Garda at the issue of the Mincio, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the direct route between Brescia on the W, and Verona on the E. It has a small but strong citadel built by the Venetians in 1549, an arsenal, an hospital, and a small port. Its position renders it important in a strategic point of view, but it is exceedingly unhealthy. Fishing forms one of the chief branches of local industry. This town was taken by the French in 1796. It was ceded to the Austro-Russian army in 1799, but was regained by the French the following year, and held by them until 1811. In the war of 1848, this fortress held out against the Piedmontese army under Charles Albert, and some 40,000 cannon shots, until for every two guns which remained fit for service there was but one effective artilleryman; and the garrison then only surrendered on the condition of a free march to Ancona. It represents the ancient *Ardelica*; but derived its name, *Piscaria*, from the eel-fisheries for which the locality was famous.

PESCHIO-ASSEROLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 24 m. SE of Avezzano, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Gioja. Pop. 1,833. It has 6 churches.

PESCHO-ROCCIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 18 m. SE of Civita-Ducale, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Borgo-Colle-Fegato. Pop. 340.

PESCIA, a river of Italy, which has its source in Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, podesteria and 3 m. S of Manciano; runs S; enters the Papal States, in the delegation of Civita Vecchia; and 27 m. NW of the town of that name, throws itself into the Tyrrhenian sea.—Also a town, capital of a vicariat, in the prov. and 27 m. WNW of Florence, and 8 m. ENE of Lucca, on a river of the same name. Pop. in 1745, 4,225; in 1833, 6,068; and in 1840, 6,321. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a cathedral and an episcopal seminary. It has extensive glass-works, silk and paper-mills, tanneries, forges, &c. In the environs are numerous olive and mulberry plantations. The stream on which the town stands has its source in a ramification of the Apennines, 9 m. WNW of Pistoja; runs first SW to the confines of the duchy of Lucca; then sweeps SE to Lake Fucecchio.

PESCINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. ESE of Avezzano, and 30 m. SE of Aquila, near the E bank of Lake Fucino. Pop. 3,000. It has a fine cathedral, a parish church, 2 convents, a seminary, an hospital and a foundling asylum, and has a considerable trade in wine, oil, honey, and hides.

PESCO-COSTANZO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 15 m. SE of Sulmona, on a mountain. Pop. 2,400.

PESCO-LANCIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 11 m. NE of Isernia, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Carroville. Pop. 1,000.

PESCO-LA-MAZZA, or **PESCO-LA-MAZZA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, dis-

trict and 18 m. WNW of Ariano, and 8 m. NNE of Benevento. Pop. 1,720.

PESCO-PAGANO, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, district and 15 m. SW of Melfi, and 13 m. ENE of Salerno, on a mountain. Pop. 4,000. It has 4 churches and a convent, and possesses manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics, and of copper-ware.

PESCO-PENNATARO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 24 m. NNE of Isernia, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Capracotta. Pop. 1,066.

PESCO-SANSONESCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ulteriore, district and 15 m. S of Civita-di-Penne, cant. and 3 m. W of Torre-de-Pascheri. Pop. 850.

PESCO-SOLIDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and cant. and 3 m. NE of Sora, at the foot of Monte-Tranquillo, a ramification of the Apennines. Pop. 2,400.

PESEGUEIRO, or PASEGUEIRO, a small island of Portugal, in the Atlantic, near the coast of the prov. of Alemtejo, in the comarca and 42 m. W of Ourique, and 6 m. S of Sines, opposite S. Juan-de-Sines. It is surrounded by 5 other small islets, and is surmounted by a fortress.

PESEUX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 2 m. W of Neuchâtel. Pop. 600. The environs afford excellent wine.

PESHAWAR, PESHAWER, or PESHAWUR, a district and walled city of India, in the newly organised Jullunder division of the Punjab, in N lat. 34° 6', E long. 71° 45', 210 m. travelling distance from Cabul, and 45 m. from Attock, at an alt. of 1,068 ft. above sea-level. The modern city, which was founded by Akbar about A.D. 1590, is supposed by some geographers to occupy the site of the *Peucelaotis* of the Greeks, and is said by its inhabitants to be built upon the ruins of the ancient Baghrām. In dimensions it much surpasses Cabul, but its suburbs and the number of gardens which extend from it to the southward contribute towards this apparent magnitude. Its houses are slightly built of brick or mud held together by wooden frame-work, and are generally provided with *sard-khānas*, a description of cellar or underground room, where the inhabitants spend the day, to avoid the intense and scorching heat of their summer. Masson says he found these cellars very unpleasant. The streets are narrow and irregular, and present everywhere a most uncleanly aspect. The houses in 1848 were 7,000 in number, and generally miserable in appearance. The town is walled, and has strong bastions, so that it is capable of making a defence; at the same time, it is commanded by the fort, whose garrison can always control the citizens when disposed to be refractory. The principal gateways are called Cabul-i-Durwaza, Lahore-i-Durwaza, and Kohat-i-Durwaza; besides which there are several others which afford egress from various parts of the city. The principal thoroughfare is from the Cabul-i-Durwaza. This street, which proceeds eastward, is very broad, and has houses with one story on both sides of it. The lower apartments of these houses are inhabited by fruitsellers, confectioners, bakers, cooks, and lately by *sudagurs* from the provs. This street communicates with a large open area which is used for a grain-market, and where supplies of all kinds are brought every morning for sale. Continuing in an easterly direction, there is an arched gateway which separates the grain-market from a second circular-shaped area, which forms the prettiest part of the town. The houses surrounding it are built with great regularity, and there is a circular row of acacias, in front of which people live whose business it is to wind off silk to prepare it for manufacturing pur-

poses. Another gateway brings one to a third area occupied by silk and cloth merchants, saddlers, snuffmakers, and venders of many different articles. From this two narrow streets, lead off N and S; the one to the former residence of General Avitabile, called the Gor-Kuttra, now converted into temporary barracks; the other to an old mosque. The Lahore-i-Durwaza terminates the E boundary of the town, and a short distance from the walls to the eastward are the temporary lines of the British troops. The site for new cantonments, recently fixed upon, runs along a slightly elevated ridge from near the Cabul gate, in a SW direction, facing Jumrud and the Khyber pass. About a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W of the town is the residency, which when finished will form a princely abode. A stream which draws its waters from the river of Bahreh or Barah, crosses the town from S to N, and would much facilitate the establishing of fountains, if the Asiatics only knew the use and advantage of them. At present the city is supplied with water from deep wells which are filled in winter with water from the Bahreh. The water in these wells never exceeds 58° in temp., whilst the temp. at the wells' mouth is 110° or below zero. The pop. of P. was estimated by Elphinstone, in 1809, at 100,000; and by General Avitabile in 1839, at the same number; but M. Court—whose memoir on this part of India furnishes the basis of the present article—rates it at 80,000, consisting of Afghans, Kashmerians, and Indians; and, of still later date, Mr. Corbyn estimated the pop. in 1848 at only 43,000. The Indian pop. appear to have been its primitive inhabitants; but although still numerous, they live in dependence on the Mahomedans, and under the recent Sikh regime were oppressed by heavy taxation. Yet, according to M. Court, all the commerce of the country is in their hands. From Cabul they draw raw silk, worsted, cochineal, jalap, manna, assafoetida, saffron, resin, simples, and fresh and dried fruits, all of which are generally exported to India, from whence they receive in return cambric, silks, indigo, sugar, and spices. To Cashmere they export gold sequins, gold and silver thread and lace, in transit from Bokhara; and take in return shawls, tea, and Persian manuscripts. They exchange the salt of the Kohat range with the rock crystal and the iron of Bijawar; this last district, and those of Sawat and Bunir, offer a ready market for the sale of their tissues of cotton. The trades and arts of the town, which are limited to the mere necessities of life, and the manufacture of *lunges* or light blue cotton scarfs, are principally carried on by Cashmerians. The shops display for sale dried fruits, nuts, bread, meat, boots, shoes, saddlery, bales of cloth, hardware, ready-made clothes, books, sheep-skin cloaks, and silk and cotton goods. Three distinct kafilas routes lead from P. to the valley of Jelalabad, through the Khyber, Abkhana, and Karapa hill-ranges. Of these the first is the most level, but the most dangerous. See article KHYBER MOUNTAINS. The Hindustani is generally spoken, also the Pashtu. The use of the Persian language becomes nearly extinct on entering this prov.

The district or principality of P. under Runjet Singh mustered about 40,000 horse, 1,000 foot soldiers, and 12 pieces of cannon; and yielded a revenue of 15 lacs of rupees, or £150,000. The territory held by the sirdars of P. comprised only the city, with the adjacent country within a circle of 25 m. radius. The climate of the district is not very healthy. Fevers are prevalent from the summer-solstice to the end of autumn, at which period they generally prove fatal. They are brought on by unwholesome exhalations and vapours, rising from the

rivers of the Doab, and the irrigation necessary for the cultivation of the Turkish corn in May, when the heat is very intense. "In 1835," says M. Court, "I was encamped in this country with the French brigade, 10,000 strong, when we lost by these fevers upwards of 1,000 men." Great inconvenience is also experienced from swarms of flies, which prevent nourishment being taken during the day, for if any of them be swallowed with the food, they occasion a vomiting attended with severe pain in the loins and in the chest. Snakes and scorpions are numerous, and often venomous. Spring sets in early. By the end of February the peach-trees blossom luxuriantly; by the end of April the weather becomes unpleasant; and the heat is scorching during the months of June, July, and August. In June the *simum* prevails; it is sometimes pestilential, resembling the *samial* of Arabia. When it blows, although P. is in the immediate vicinity of everlasting snow, one would fancy that one stood at the entrance of a hot oven. This wind generally blows from WNW, in the direction of Jelalabad, where it is frequently fatal. The hot season ends in September. The rains are heavy in winter, when the sky is frequently clouded for a week together; there are intervals of rain also in April, but rarely. In July and August—the rainy season in India—little rain falls in these parts, but storms are frequent and very severe, and are always preceded by whirlwinds of dust obscuring the atmosphere for hours together. They are brought on by SW winds, and are accompanied by claps of thunder in rapid succession, and fearful flashes of lightning. The city of P. is situated in the middle of a vast plain which stretches towards the NE; and which is 25 kos in length from E to W, and 15 in breadth from S to N. The mountains of the Kattiaks and the Afredis bound this plain to the E; and those of Kohat on the S. To the W it is bounded by the mountains of the Khybars; on the N the river of Naguman separates it from the districts of the Doab and of the Yusafzais. This plain is crossed by the river Bahreh, which has its source on the S side of the Koh-sufid; crosses the Khybars; enters this district at Alamgajar; and, after a short passage, discharges itself into the Naguman, 7 kos E of P. Without this stream the district would be nothing but a barren desert. From June to September the river is dried up by the numerous drains made to irrigate the cotton-plantations and the barley fields. The principal water-courses strike off at the village of Sirban, and are divided lower down into an infinity of lesser ones which give astonishing fertility to the district, and promote the cultivation of rice, which is principally sown in the village of the Mushturzais. The Naguman, which M. Court presumes is the *Malamantus* of the Greeks, formerly ran to the W of P., and you may still trace its bed near the ruins of Rasheki. It appears that some sovereign of the country must have changed its course in order to fertilize the lands of the Mumunds, which extend to the S of the city. The districts of the Daudzais and of Kalessa are watered by the canal of Budeni, led from the same river. The territory of P. is generally speaking, most fertile. Harvest is gathered in summer, and again in autumn. That of the summer yields abundance of barley and corn; that of the autumn, several kinds of maize, rice, oil-seeds, and cotton, which provides the inhabitants with a species of manufacture suited to the climate. A little wood is procured from the surrounding mountains. Beds of coal occur in a valley about 16 m. from the Indus; nitre and sulphur are abundant; and salt is dug in large quantities in the neighbourhood. The environs of P. are generally level, and exhibit

little else but a vast space covered with ruins and tombs. "I discovered and dug out," says M. Court, "several remains of Indian statues. These statues, some of which are in plaster, others in bronze, appear to be of very ancient date, for they are devoid of beauty, and are ill-executed. To the W of P. is a mount upon which an ancient castle appears, which may be the one that Hephæstion besieged, which was re-established by Timur Shah, and was subsequently sacked by the Sikhs. The Sikhs again rebuilt it in 1834, when this prov. fell into the hands of Runjit Singh, in consequence of a victory gained over the Afghans by the division under my command." The gardens which stretch from the S to the W of the city of P., present the appearance of a forest of orchards, in which they cultivate the plum, the fig-tree, the peach, the pear, the mulberry peculiar to this country, the pomegranate, and the quince. But these fruits, although beautiful to the eye, are very far, M. Court says, from having equal flavour with those produced in the S of France. The grape is only cultivated at the village of Shekh-Imam-Mehdi. This country on every side presents to the view ruins of ancient towns of the very origin of which the natives are ignorant. The most striking are those of Khohusser, more commonly known by the name of the Takkol, where are the vestiges of three massive cupolas of very ancient date. Not far from thence are the ruins of Racheekhi. Further off, the remains of the town of Jamrud may be observed at the entrance of the defile of the Khybar mountains. The route from P. to Michini betrays signs of old habitations at Pibala and Pessank. The road to Kohat presents also the remains of Bulidana, which may possibly be the *Embolima* of Alexander. Quite close to this is Deliter; and further off, at the entrance of the defile of the Kohats, are the ruins of Kargan, Akor, and Zendan; and in the districts of the Mumunds or Momands may be also seen those of Aspinagar, Bassevanan, and Ormul.—Under the Sikh regime, the prov. was divided into 6 districts, viz., that of the Kalis to the W, the Mumunds to the S, the Daudzais, the Doab to the N, the Kalissa to the E, and that of Hashtnagar to the NE. The district of Kohat, inhabited by the Bungeish, is celebrated for the beautiful springs of limpid water which meet at the foot of the surrounding mountains. A coal-mine exists in this territory, but the inhabitants derive little advantage from it. A mine of sulphur also exists here, but it is not worked; and some petroleum wells or mineral tar which the inhabitants use to light up their dwellings. Adjoining to this pergunnah are districts occupied by the Theris, and beyond this is the prov. of Banutak. The district of the Doab, so called because it is enclosed between the two rivers of Naguman and Jindi, is very fruitful in rice and sugar-cane, and abounds in beautiful and fertile meadows. It is inhabited by the tribe of the Gigianes. In the district of the Abazais are the ruins of Gound, but their origin is not known. Still further in the direction of Tengri is the isolated mountain of Azarneh, which might well be supposed to be the *Aornus*, the conquest of which was one of Alexander's most brilliant exploits. The fortress of Hissar is only 10 kos to the NE of P. It is situated 3 kos from the river of Naguman, on an island formed by two branches of the river Jind, which flows from the outskirts of Sawat and Bajawar. This fortress is conspicuously raised on a small artificial hill. At its foot are extensive ruins of an ancient town, upon which is built the town of Hashtnagar, a name meaning 'the Seven towns,' 11 kosses from P. "Our geographers," says M. Court, "think that this town is the same as *Massaga*, the cap. of the

Assaceni, but I am more inclined to think that it is the *Nysa* of the Greeks. Its proximity to the *Cophenes*, and above all the words which Plutarch represents Alexander to have addressed to his Macedonians, when they objected to fording the river on account of its depth, corroborate my conjecture. The inhabitants of the Doab, and those of the mountains of the Mourmards, appear to me to have been the *Assaceni*, who were employed by Alexander in building the vessels in which the expedition sailed down the *Cophenes* as far as *Taxila*. To the NE of Hashtnagar is the mountain of Behi standing alone on a vast plain, and close to it are the ruins of an ancient castle attributed to Rajya Varrah, and which according to the traditions of the inhabitants was the dwelling of the ancient sovereigns of this country. There are also the traces of an aqueduct by which the waters were carried to the river Jind. This aqueduct commences at the ruins of Rajir, which are situated nearly opposite Hashtnagar. Further off, in the district of the Babuzais, on another mountain, are the massive ruins of another fortress, which can only be reached by means of a path cut through the rock. It goes by the name of Peli. Three days' journey north of Hashtnagar are the districts of Sawat and Bunir, where are the ruins of Gerira, Bonsekhan, Zakut, and Chinkor. Near the latter are four massive cupolas of the same kind as those of Manikyala. The small river Panjkor traverses the district, and joins the Jindi. It was in these districts that Birbel, vizier of Akber, perished with a whole army. The inhabitants have, we are told, cut a road through the rugged rocks, leading to the N, by means of which they communicate with the Tartar tribes of Kashgar and others. All that tract of country lying to the E of Hashtnagar is inhabited by the tribe of the Yusufzais. The Indus forms the E boundary of this district, and Landeh on the river Naguman its southern. To the N are the mountains of Panjitar and Shemla. According to some historians, the prov. of the Yusufzais is the same as the *Taxila* of Alexander, where king Omphis reigned, whose fidelity and devotion to Alexander facilitated the conquest of the Indus. But according to other historians, and more especially Plutarch, the real *Taxila* was that country enclosed between the Indus and the Hydaspes. The prov. of the Yusufzais is divided into 11 *tappas* or districts governed by independent chiefs, who live in a continual state of discord. Each inhabitant rents, cultivates, and reaps the produce of his grounds, paying only a small sum as tribute to the chief of his district. It is only since 1822 that the maharaja of Lahore succeeded by the force of arms in levying 5 rupees on every house and a certain number of horses, with which they are obliged to furnish him annually. The tribe of the Yusufzais," adds M. Court, "is one of the most powerful in Afghanistan. It has always been remarkable for the independence it has preserved; and for some time it resisted the attacks of the Mogul kings, and even Nadir Shah himself never thoroughly succeeded in subjugating it. The soil of the Yusufzais territory is fertile in every kind of grain, yielding a plentiful harvest of maize, beans, pease, cotton, oil seeds, and excellent tobacco. The mountains towards the N afford excellent pasture for all kinds of cattle. The prov. contains no town properly so called, but it is embellished by large and populous villages, the principal of which is Kapardigarhi, standing in the midst of the ruins of a very ancient town which might very possibly be the *Caspetyrus* of the Greeks, the capital of the *Gandari*, whom our geographers place to the E of the *Assaceni*, on the W bank of the Indus. Quite close to this village I observed a

rock on which there are inscriptions almost effaced by time. Further off, on the opposite side of the mountain of Koh-ganga, are the ruins of an ancient town which is attributed to a heathen race; and close to it is the village of Bazar, now inhabited by the Kamalzais. In the land of the Yusufzais are also the ruins of Motina near Yar-hosein; those of Gagri and Shirkand near Ismaila; of Kirkand near Mayar, in the district of Otti; of Kaleder near the stream of Kalapani; of Mashari-Banda, on the river Landeh; and of Pelussedan, opposite Messa. Besides these ruins, the country is covered with an immense quantity of small artificial hills, on which there are remains of ancient dwellings, and amongst which Indian, Bactrian, and Indo-Scythian medals may be found. Near Panjitar are the ruins of Nogiran. In the district of Shemla, further to the N, we remark the ruins of Nagari, where basso-reliefs may be seen. On the banks of the Indus are the ruins of Pehur, Toppi, Hound, and Mahmudpur.—The river Landeh or Naguman separates the Yusufzais from the prov. of the Katiuks. This latter country is very mountainous, and contains mines of sulphur, salt, springs of naphtha, and slate quarries. It is inhabited by the tribe of the Kattuks and the *Aeridis*, intrepid mountaineers, who often intercept the route from Attock to P. Their chief towns are Nizampur and Sirri in the interior, and Akhoreh on the r. bank of the Naguman. This last town may be presumed to be the *Ora* of Arrian. If this be the case, the inhabitants of the mountains of the Katiuks are descendants of the *Assaceni*. The prov. of the Kattuks is divided from that of Kohat by the district of Lachitri."

PESHBOLAK, a village of Afghanistan, in a district of the same name, 50 m. WNW of Peshawur, on the road thence to Cabul, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the Cabul river.

PESMES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, and arrond. of Gray.—The cant. comprises 20 cots. Pop. in 1831, 8,444; in 1846, 9,190.—The town is 15 m. S of Gray, on the r. bank of the Oignon, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 1,769. It has extensive iron-works, distilleries of brandy and vinegar, a tannery, and a tile-kiln.

PESOLE (Lago di), a lake of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, at the N base of Monte-Coroso.

PESOTCHNA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 45 m. SSW of Minsk, district and 66 m. WSW of Igoumen.

PESOTNOI, a small island of the Caspian, near the coast of the Russian prov. of Shirvan, a little to the S of the peninsula of Apsheron, and 21 m. ESE of Baku.

PESQUEIRA. See SYMBRES.

PESQUERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 57 m. SE of Cuenca, and partido of Requena, near the l. bank of the Cabriel, opposite the confluence of the Moya. Pop. 498.

PESQUERA-DE-DUERO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Valladolid, partido and 3 m. N of Penafiel, in a plain, to the r. of the Duero. Pop. 918. It has a church, a custom-house, a public granary, and carries on an active trade in cattle, flax and hemp.

PESSAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, and arrond. of Bordeaux. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,577; in 1846, 10,651. The town is 4 m. SW of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,502. The environs are noted for their wine.

PESSAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 4 m. SE of Auch, on the r. bank of the Arcon. Pop. 650.

PESENNETTO, a commune and village of Pied-

mont, in the Valle d'Ala, at an alt. of 622 yds. above sea-level. There are iron works in the vicinity.

PESSOUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 621; of com. 53.

PEST. See BUDA.

PESTAGUA (ISLA DE), a low marshy island of New Grenada, on the N coast of the dep. of the Magdalena, between the lake of Santa Marta and the estuary of the Magdalena.

PESTCHANAIA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk, and district of Barnaul, an affluent of the Obi, which it joins on the left bank, 15 m. W of Biisk, and after a course in a generally NNW direction of 120 m.

PESTCHANOI (CAPE), a headland of Russia in Asia, in the district of Tchouktchis, on the NW coast of the island of Afion, in the Arctic ocean, at the entrance to Tchaounskai bay, in N lat. 69° 50', and E long. 168° 20'.—Also an island in the SE part of the Caspian sea, in Balkan bay, near the coast of Turcomania. It is inhabited by Turcomans, and has a fort.

PESTERWITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 5 m. WSW of Dresden.

PESTIVIEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NE of Callac, and 13 m. SSW of Guingamp. Pop. 1,358.

PESTO. See PESTUM.

PESTROVKA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Penza, district and 30 m. NNE of Goro-dichtché. It has a glass-work.

PETALIDA, or SORDI (ISLAND), an island of the Mediterranean, near the W coast of Crete, in N lat. 35° 33' 30", and E long. 23° 26'.

PETALIES, or SPILI (ISLANDS), a group of islands in the archipelago, between the SW coast of Negropont and the E coast of Attica, in N lat. 38° 5', and E long. 24° 16'.

PETALNAIG, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, district and 29 m. NE of Tinnevely, on the l. bank of the Vyparu.

PETAPA, a town of Guatemala, in the state and 40 m. ESE of the town of that name, in a fertile valley to the NE of lake Amatitlan. It is well built and has a magnificent church. In its centre is a fine square. The culture of maize forms the chief industry of the inhabitants.

PETATLAN, a town of Mexico, in the state and 200 m. S of the city of Mexico, on a small stream, which flows into the Pacific to the E of the Morro-de-Petatlan.

PETATLAN (MORRO-DE), a headland of Mexico, in the state of that name, in N lat. 17° 32', and W long. 101° 20' 54".

PE-TCHE-LI. See PE-CHE-LI.

PETCHENEG, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 33 m. E of Kharkov, district and 36 m. S of Woltchansk, in a fertile locality, on the r. bank of the Sievernoï-Donetz. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by a rampart of earth, and has 5 churches.

PETCHI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 75 m. WNW of Banjaluka.

PETCHORA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the N part of the gov. of Perm, on the W side of the Ural mountains, in about 61° 40' N lat., and 59° 10' E long. It runs first W; then in a generally N direction across the NE part of the gov. of Vologda, and into the gov. of Archangel, to nearly the 66th parallel, when it turns abruptly SW. On reaching 52° E long., it bends N by the Tchaitzin-kamen mountains, parallel to which it pursues the remainder of its course to the Arctic ocean, which it enters by numerous mouths in N lat. 68°

20', and E long. 53° 30', and after a course of upwards of 900 m. The country through which it flows is low, covered with wood, and nearly uninhabited. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Ilichia and Oussa; on the l. the Ijma and Tawima.

PETCHORA, or PETCHERI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 33 m. W of Pakov, district and 42 m. NW of Ostrov, on the Pinja, an affluent of lake Pakov.

PETCHORI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 12 m. WNW of Bratzlav.

PETEGEM, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 2,358. The town is 2 m. W of Audenarde, near the l. bank of the Scheldt.—Also a dep. and commune in the arrond. of Ghent. Pop. 1,486. The town is 12 m. WSW of Ghent, on the Lys, opposite Deynze. It has manufactories of linen, and of starch, and several distilleries, and carries on a considerable trade in linen, flax, grain, and hay.

PETEN. See ITZA.

PETEN, a town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Vera-Paz on Lake Itza. It presents a picturesque appearance, as it rises gradually from the water's edge to the piazza, on which are large buildings erected by the old Spaniards, and crowned by the church of 'Our Lady of Sorrows;' but the houses are mean, and the streets hardly passable. The piazza is large, and contains barracks which if put in repair might contain 600 men. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall, of which fragments still remain, with embrasures in various places. Under other circumstances than the present, with a government based on principles less mutable, an open intercourse with the English at Belize would quickly effect a beneficial revolution on this place, as many articles of high commercial importance are the spontaneous productions of the surrounding district. A great proportion of the land adjoining the lake of Itza, with its eleven islets, is fertile in the extreme, yielding frequently two harvests in the year, and producing maize, pepper, balsams, vanilla, cotton, indigo, cochineal, achioté, amber, copal, dragon's-blood, mastic, and various valuable drugs, also Brazil wood, and innumerable aromatic plants.

PETER-LE-BOURG (SAINT). See SAINT-PIERRE.

PETER (SAINT), a parish and village of Kent, 2 m. N of Ramsgate. Area, including the chapelry of Broadstairs, 3,312 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,342; in 1851, 2,975.

PETER (SAINT), a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, to the NE of Freyburg. Pop. 1,502. There is an ancient Benedictine abbey in the vicinity.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 23 m. SW of Coire, in the valley of St. Peter or Vals. The valley runs from SW to NE, and is traversed by the Valser, an affluent of the Rhein.—Also a village 8 m. ESE of Coire. Pop. 200.—Also an island of Lake Bienné, in the cant. of Berne.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. of Borsod, 9 m. NNW of Miskolez, and 35 m. SSE of Rosenau, on the r. bank of the Sajó.—Also a small island of the Arctic ocean, off the NE coast of the Russian gov. of Yeniseisk, in N lat. 77° E long. 110° 10'.—Also an island of the Antilles, in the group of the Virgin islands, to the S of Tota island, in N lat. 18° 21', W long. 64° 35'. It is about 6 m. in length.—Also a parish in the NW part of the island of Barbadoes, containing the town of Speightstown.

PETER (LAKE SAINT), a lake of Lower Canada, partly in the district of Trois-Rivières, and partly in that of Montreal. It is formed by the St.

Lawrence, which is here enlarged by the confluence of the St. Francois and Nicolet on the r., and on the d. by the Muskinong. It is 33 m. in length from NE to SW, and 15 m. in extreme breadth, but is of little depth, and towards the head is studded with numerous islands. Its waters abound with fish. An important survey of Lake St. Peter has just been completed, and will be of moment to all who are interested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The lake is too shallow to permit vessels of large draft of water to pass, and lighters, which are both inconvenient and expensive, have hitherto been employed upon it. Mr. Gwosky, assisted by two engineers from the United States, and the provincial geologist, have pronounced that the lake may be deepened. There is a current where the channel is proposed to be deepened of 1.58 m. per hour, and the bottom is of soft, flocculent, blue clay, which when mixed with water remains suspended in it for a long time. The plan proposed is to stir up the bottom with a heavy harrow, drawn at the rate of 6 m. an hour, by three powerful steamboats. A channel of 150 ft. wide, and 13 ft. deep, is estimated to cost £9,727; of 16 ft. deep, £28,201. A channel 450 ft. wide, and 13 ft. deep, £19,481; of 16 ft. deep, £65,000.

PETER'S RIVER (SAINT), a river of N. America, the MINISOTAH of the Sioux Indians, which rises in a region of lakes at the head of the Coteau-des-Prairies, and running SE, soon expands into the Big-Stone lake. Farther on, after receiving two considerable streams, the Izuzah and Tipsinah, it again forms a small lake called Lac-qui-parle, or Echo lake, below which its volume of water is again much increased by the addition of other branches, the Intpah and the Many-Wakan, and farther down by the Pejuta Zizi or Yellow Medicine. It then has a series of rapids and falls for 30 or 40 m. to the Tchanshayapi or Red Wood, another branch, which, starting in immediate contiguity with the sources of the Moingonan, and seeking St. Peter's by a not very winding course, falls into it on the r., in about N lat. 44° 35'. Below this the river is navigable to its mouth, about 250 m. In this part of its course it receives the Waraju, Little Waraju, and Mankato or Blue Earth, on its r. bank, and then runs in a right angle to its former course, receiving a number of small streams on both sides, and on its l. the Witahantu, of larger size. It enters the Mississippi in N lat. 44° 52', about 8 m. below the falls of St. Anthony, which are in N lat. 44° 58' 40", according to Nicollet. The whole length of its course is 470 m.

PETER-AM-KAMMERSBERGE (SAINT), a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 25 m. W of Judenburg, and 8 m. NE of Miehrau, on the l. bank of the Katschbach. It is noted for its manufacture of scythes.

PETERBOROUGH, an ancient city in the co. of Northampton, 37 m. NE of Northampton, with which it is connected by railway, and 76 m. by railway N by W of London, on the N bank of the river Nene. Area of p. 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1851, 7,364. The streets in general are regular, open, and well-built. The market-house, standing in the vicinity of the cathedral, is a noticeable structure, in the upper part of which are held the assizes and sessions. The Nene is here crossed by an ancient bridge. The trade consists chiefly in coals, corn, malt, timber, &c., by means of boats on the Nene: there is also a considerable manufacture of stockings. A large cattle fair is held here in October. An important project has recently been entertained, the object of which is to improve the navigation of the river Nene from the sea to P., so as to render this city an inland seaport, connecting itself with the towns of Northamp-

ton, Leicester, Market-Harborough, Stamford, &c., and at the same time to drain 50,000 acres of valuable and fertile fens. The city of P. sends 2 members to parliament. The borough boundaries comprehend the parish and the minster precincts, with a pop. in 1841 of 6,991; in 1851 of 8,972. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 558; in 1848, 553. P. is now one of the polling-places for the members for the N division of the co. The title Earl of Peterborough was conferred by Charles I. on the family of Mordaunt. This city was anciently annexed to the dio. of Lincoln. The cathedral is a spacious and venerable structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the Gothic style of architecture. It consists of a nave, with side-aisles, a transept, a choir, and a tower rising from four arches in the centre of the edifice. The magnificent western front is formed by a recessed portal of three lofty arches surmounted by a rich gable. The extreme length of the edifice from E to W is 471 ft.; breadth of W front, 156 ft.; height of central tower, 150 ft. Provision has been made for the increase of the average annual income of the bishop of this dio. to the sum of £4,500. The average net income of the corporation of the cathedral, during the 3 years ending 1831, was £5,118. The corporation consists of the dean and 6 prebendaries, who have also houses assigned to them.

PETERBOROUGH, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, and district of Illawarra, on Shell harbour, about 70 m. SSW of Sydney.—Also a town of Upper Canada, in the Colborne district, and township of North Monaghan, on the Otonabee river. It is a flourishing place, with a pop. of 2,000.

PETER CHEESEHILL (SAINT), a parish in Southamptonshire, adjacent to the city of Winchester. Pop. in 1831, 609; in 1851, 689.

PETER-CHURCH, a parish in Herefordshire, 11 m. W by S of Hereford, on the river Dore. Area 5,089 acres. Pop. in 1831, 676; in 1851, 730.

PETERCULTER, a parish in the S of Aberdeenshire. Area 9,696 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,351.

PETERFEKING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 3 m. SE of Kelheim, and 13 m. SW of Ratisbon, in a valley, on a small affluent of the Danube. Pop. 75. It has a brick-work, refineries of salt and of potash, and a saw-mill.

PETERHEAD, a parish and town on the E coast of Aberdeenshire. Area of p. about 9,000 imperial acres, of which 8,260 acres are under cultivation. Four fishing-villages overlook the coast,—Ronheads, a suburb of Peterhead and identified with it; Raddom, nearly 3 m. to the S; Buchanhaven, a ½ m. N of the town, but within its parl. boundaries; and Burnhaven on the N side of the bay of Sandford. Pop. in 1831, 6,695; in 1851, 9,429.—The town and parl. borough of P. is situated on the coast, 18 m. SE by S of Fraserburgh, and 32 m. NNE of Aberdeen, on a peninsula, 4½ furl. in extreme breadth, and between 6 and 7 furl. in length, on the N side of a bay, and about ¾ m. from the mouth of the Ugie. Its two harbours indent the peninsula at points directly opposite to each other, and leave between them an isthmus of less than 100 yds. broad to connect Inch-Keith with the rest of the town. Immediately within the harbours, and along the shore of the bay, stands P. proper. Most of the houses are built of a beautiful granite, found in the vicinity, and in general the town may be summarily regarded as clean, dry, and well-aired; with spacious and open streets, and a prevailing neat and even handsome appearance. P. has been called the Scarborough of the North; and it resembles its prototype not alone in situation, but in being a resort

both for sea-bathing and for the use of mineral waters. The south harbour covers 6.6 acres, and can accommodate from 100 to 120 vessels. The north harbour covers an area of 10.86 acres. The quays of the two harbours comprehend an area of nearly 5 acres; and extend in aggregate length about 3,352 ft. The whale-fishery was, for many years, of prime importance to it, rendering it second in that department to only one port in Scotland; and, though the trade has declined, it still employs 10 ships. The herring-fishery has for years been an increasing branch of employment. Other fisheries, particularly of the several varieties of white fish, furnish much employment to the inhabitants, and increasing cargoes to the ship-owners. One bulky article of export is butter, gathered from most parts of Buchan, and favourably known in various distant markets. Grain also is brought for shipment from most parts of Buchan. The manufactures of the town are very limited. A number of weavers are employed by the manufacturers of Aberdeen; and, in the town and parish, are breweries, dye-works, a rope-work, a brick-work, and a small carding and spinning-mill. The burgh unites with Elgin, Banff, Inverury, Cullen, and Kintore, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. of par. burgh in 1851, 4,819. Constituency in 1840, 241; in 1848, 239.

PETERHOF, a town and imperial residence of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 15 m. WSW of St. Petersburg, district and 5 m. E of Oranienbaum, on the gulf of Finland. The castle stands on a hill, commanding a fine view of St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, and the sea. It was built in 1711 by Peter the Great, and has since been considerably embellished. The surrounding park and gardens are magnificent.

PETERLINGEN. See **PAYERNE**.

PETEROA, or **CURICO**, a volcano of the Andes, on the confines of Chili and La Plata, between the district of Curico in the former state, and the prov. of Mendoza in La Plata, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 53'$, and W long. $70^{\circ} 10'$. It gives rise to several rivers, of which the principal are on the E, the Attiel, an affluent of the Salado, and on the W the Rapel which flows into the Pacific.

PETERS, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Bligh, an affluent of the Murrumbidgee. Also a creek in the co. of Murray, an affluent of Lake George.

PETERS, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 12 m. SW of Chambersburg. It has a level surface, and is drained by the W branch of Conococheague river. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,939. Also a township of Washington co., in the same state, 11 m. NE of Washington. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Chartier's and Peter's creeks. Pop. 1,024.

PETERS (SAINT), a parish of Antigua, Little Antilles, on the NE part of the island. It contains the town of Parham. Also a town on the S coast of Cape Breton, on an isthmus of the same name, which separates the gulf of the Bras d'Or from St. Peter's bay. Also a harbour on the N coast of Prince Edward's island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in King's county.

PETERSBERG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 18 m. N of Merseburg, and 7 m. E of Wettin, on a mountain. Pop. 200. It contains the ruins of a castle.

PETERSBOROUGH, a township of Hillsborough co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 41 m. SW of Concord. It has a hilly surface drained by Contoocook river and its branches, and is very fer-

tile. Pop. in 1840, 2,163. Also a village of Smithfield township, Madison co., in the state of New York, 108 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 350.

PETERSBURG, a township of Rensselaer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 26 m. E of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Hoosick river. The soil, consisting of loam on a substratum of slate and limestone, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,901. Also a township of Huntingdon co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 196. Also a town and port of Dinwiddie co., in the state of Virginia, on the S bank of Appomattox river, 12 m. above its entrance into James' river. Pop. in 1830, 8,322; in 1840, 11,136. Also a village of Elbert co., in the state of Georgia, 96 m. NE of Milledgeville, at the confluence of Savannah and Broad rivers. Also a village of Springfield township, Columbi-ana co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 187. Also a village of Pike co., in the state of Indiana, 138 m. SW of Indianapolis, a little S of White river. Also a village of Menard co., in the state of Illinois, 21 m. NW of Springfield, on the W side of Sangamon river. Pop. 115.

PETERSBURG, a government of European Russia, composed of the ancient prov. of Ingermannland, part of Karelen, and some circles of the ancient gov. of Novgorod. The gov. of Viborg bounds this gov. on the N; on the NE is the gov. of Olo-netz; on the E it extends to the great lake Ladoga, which is distant 25 versts in a direct line from the capital; on the S and SE are the gov. of Pskov and Novgorod; on the W are Lake Peipus and the gov. of Esthonia. According to Schubert, it contains 18,401 sq. m.; and its pop. was estimated in 1827 at 845,000; in 1842, at 933,950, of whom nearly 470,000 formed the pop. of the capital; and in 1846 at 648,700, exclusive of the capital. It contains 16 towns, and 6 burghs; and, except in the absence of the emperor himself, has no governor. In the circle of Schlüsselberg lies the important town and fortress of that name, at the issue of the Neva from the Ladoga lake. In this fortress state-prisoners are generally kept. The principal towns in the other circles of this gov. are of little importance, averaging 1,500 inhabitants, with the exception of Cronstadt, in the bay of that name formed by the expanded mouth of the Neva. The surface of this prov. is generally flat; on the NE the soil is marshy; towards the S the surface rises gently. The slope of the surface is towards the NW; all the rivers flow either to Lake Ladoga or to the gulf of Quiland. The climate is cold, moist, and unfavourable to agriculture; nearly two-thirds of the surface is still covered with woods, marshes, and lakes; but corn, hemp, flax, and garden-fruits are produced in considerable quantities,—the horticulturists of the capital even contrive to raise ananas, melons, artichokes, and pine-apples. The only fruit reared without protection is cherries; but there is a profusion of wild berries. The forest trees are chiefly pines, white birch, black poplar, elm, and service. Among the minerals is a species of limestone marble used for ornamental masonry: granite occurs everywhere.

PETERSBURG, the metropolis of the Russian empire, is situated at the E extremity of the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 56'$, and E long. $30^{\circ} 18'$, 487 m. NW of Moscow, 750 m. NE of Vienna, 525 m. NE of Copenhagen, and 300 m. NE of Stockholm. The latitude we have given passes through the principal island in the Neva, the Observatory, and the Imperial palace. It is built partly upon the mainland, partly upon four small islands, near the mouth of the Neva; and occupies an area of 30 sq. m., of which, however, the buildings actually cover

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PETERSBURG.

only about one-thirteenth. The most important part of the town is on the l. bank of the Neva, having a W aspect inclining to N. The situation of this important city has little to recommend it, except its neighbourhood to the Baltic; for the ground is extremely marshy, and so low as to be liable to inundations from the waters of the gulf and of the river, which have often threatened the destruction of the city. The Neva, which, issuing from the SW extremity of Lake Ladoga at Schlüsselberg, enters the city of P. on the SE, between the convent of Alexander Nevskoi (a), and the great and small Okhta, is a river of a peculiar character. It has no tide, and therefore leaves no deposits of mud or shingles behind it. It is subject to no mountain-torrents, and does not come down at one time in a turbid flood, nor at another contract its stream into a narrow current, winding through numerous banks of dry shingles. It issues from the Ladoga, a lake of pure water, in a clear and copious body, pursues its devious way through a rich country, and glides along with a current of only 2 Parisian ft. per second in mid-channel, being at all seasons and at all hours equally clear, equally pure, and equally full, until it is lost in the gulf of Finland. It is true that on its tranquil waters there are sometimes very destructive and extensive inundations producing most serious ravages, but these do not arise from the same causes that disturb other rivers. It is not the solution of snows or the falling of rains which swell the waters towards its source, and so cause it to come down in rapid torrents, overflowing its banks in their descent. The reason is not above, but below; and the evil originates not at its source, but its mouth. The gulf of Finland, into which it falls, resembles a funnel, wide at its junction with the Baltic, and narrowing to a point where it meets the Neva. When a SW wind prevails with any strength, and is continued for some time, the waters of the gulf are driven back, and swell as the channel contracts, till forming a great barrier at the mouth of the Neva, the issue of its current is obstructed, and its waters, with those of the gulf, are poured down upon the low grounds which form this part of the channel, so that the evil is not imputed by the Russians to the river, which they almost worship, but to the gulf into which it falls. [Andersen.] The city view of the Neva is enlivened by gondolas and boats perpetually gliding backwards and forwards. Besides the Neva, several small affluents of that river, and three handsome canals, intersect the city and define its quarters. These are crossed by no fewer than 70 bridges. The whole tract to the SE of the city, and about the course of the river, presents a soil impervious to water and disposed to form bog. The water of the river is the only water used for domestic purposes.—Before Peter I. planned the erection of this city, the ground on which it stands was only a vast morass occupied by a few fishermen's huts. In 1703 Peter erected a few wooden houses, and a hut for himself, on the island of the Neva, to which he gave the name of St. Petersburg. The first house of brick was built by Count Galitzin in 1710; in 1711 Peter, with his own hand, laid the foundation of another house of brick. From that period the increase of the city was rapid, and in a short time it became the imperial residence and capital of the Russian dominions. Catherine II. in particular added more to it than all her predecessors. At the death of Peter the Great, it had 75,000 inhabitants. Besides 56,051 military, P. in 1828 contained 366,115 inhabitants, or in all 422,166, of whom a great proportion were foreigners. The pop., according to the census of 1832, was composed as follows:

Clergy.	2,183
Nobility.	34,079
Soldiers.	22,437
Merchants.	10,833
Bourgeois.	36,725
Inscribed in <i>Corps-de-Metiers</i> .	27,279
Domestics.	94,009
People of all trades.	66,366
Peasants.	127,867
Strangers.	7,199
Inhabitants of the suburb of Okhta.	3,386

449,368

In 1838, the pop. was returned at 469,721; and the number of houses at 8,661, of which 5,418 were of wood. In 1848, the pop. was returned at 473,437.

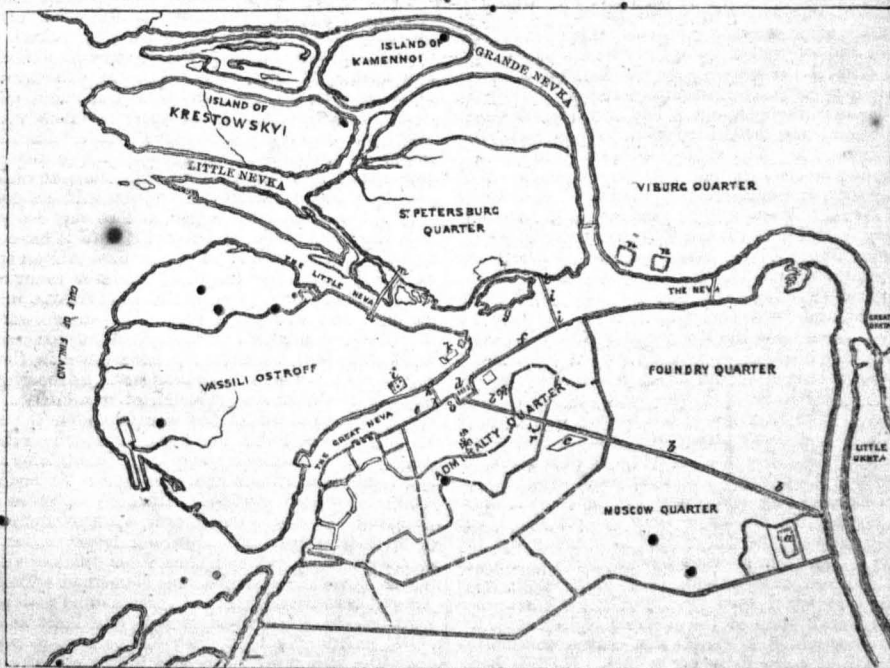
General aspect. Approaching by the Neva, the broad domes and tall spires of the city first present themselves, but rather like the churches of so many distinct towns than the ornaments of an imperial capital. [Brenner.] M. Ancelot describes the city when viewed from the summit of a tower or steeple, in the following terms: "Its innumerable roofs, painted in bright green or ash-coloured grey,—its gilded arrows, which when reflecting the sun's rays appear like so many flashes of fire,—those fine gilded domes which crown every Greek church, and appear like an oriental diadem on the brow of this European city,—those numerous canals whose waters are seen gliding beneath light and elegant bridges of iron,—the thick masses of verdure which, distributed here and there through the city, refresh the eye,—the broad and deep river covered by innumerable boats, and the fortress rising out of its waters, present to the eye a variegated and splendid panorama, diversified by the prospect of islets which surround the city." Yet, says Kohl, "St. P. is anything but a picturesque city. All is airy and light: there is no shade about the picture, no variety of tone. Every thing is so convenient, so good-looking, so sensibly arranged, and so very modern, that Canaletti would have found it hard to have obtained for his canvass a single poetical tableau such as would have presented itself to him at every corner in our German cities, so rich in contrasts, recollections, and variegated life. The streets are so broad, the open places so vast, the arms of the river so mighty, that large as the houses are in themselves, they are made to appear small by the gigantic plan of the whole. This effect is increased by the extreme flatness of the site on which the city stands; no building is raised above the other; masses of architecture, worthy of mountains for their pedestals, are ranged side by side in endless lines. Nowhere gratified, either by elevation or grouping, the eye wanders over a monotonous sea of undulating palaces." Nothing, however, can be conceived more magical than those summer-villas which cover Krestowski and Kamennoi - Ostroff. Viewed as the caprices of man, ornamented with brilliant colours, constructed of deal, and light as the aerial palace of a fairy, they hardly seem to press upon the verdant turf on which they are erected. No uniform system of architecture was followed in their construction: Italy, France, England, Holland, and China, furnished the models of this picturesque assemblage of styles, which seems to be an epitome of the architectural fancies of all nations upon earth." Mr. Rutshie, contrasting St. P. with London, says: "No analogy taken from London can convey an idea of the—grandeur, I may venture to say, presented by the vistas opening from the main street. Here there are no lanes, no alleys, no *impasses*, no nestling-places constructed of filth and rubbish for the poor. These lateral streets are all parts of the main street, only diverging at right angles. The houses are the same in form and colour; they appear to be inhabited by the same classes of society.

and the view is terminated ever and anon by domes and spires. The whole, in short, is one splendid picture, various in its forms, but consistent in its character. Such were my first impressions. St. P., he afterwards resumes, "is a picture rather than a reality—grand, beautiful, and noble, at a little distance, but nothing more than a surface of paint and varnish when you look closer. Or rather, to amend the comparison, it is like the scene of a theatre, which you must not by any means look behind, if you would not destroy the illusion."

General topography. The city is divided into five quarters, viz., the Admiralty quarter, the Vassili-Ostroff, the island of St. Petersburg, the Viburg quarter, and the Foundry quarter. These five quarters are subdivided into 12 districts, and these again into 55 sections, for the purpose of rendering the police establishment more complete and effective. The larger and more important part of the city forms a square on the mainland, three sides of which are bounded by the quay and the river. This grand quarter occupies an area of nearly 4 sq. m., and is called the Admiralty. Where the river is divided its chief branch has on the l. bank, as we ascend it, first, Vassili or Basilus' island, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length,

and terminates opposite the royal palaces. The Little Neva separates this island from St. Petersburg island, which then forms the l. bank for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., as far as the Nevka or arm of the river which separates it from the Viburg quarter, or the l. bank of the undivided stream. These two islands are inhabited all the year round; but the Krestowskyi and Kamennoi islands, lying further to the E., are resorted to only during the summer months. The position of the different islands and quarters will be best understood from the outline plan of the city comprised in this article.

The streets are in general about 70 ft. broad, and for the most part well-paved, though some are still laid with planks,—a mode of constructing carriage-ways peculiar to Russia. The houses are usually built of brick covered with stucco so as to resemble stone. The Nevskoi Prospekt is the Regent-street of St. P. It *(a b b)* runs from NNE to SSW, and is nearly 3 m. in length, and 150 ft. in width, and has elegant shops, palaces, and churches, on each side. Droshkies, broughams, carriages of all sorts and colours, harnessed in all kind of ways, through this ever-bustling street; the military, in every variety of uniform, form no inconsiderable portion of



its crowd. The only drawback to this street being, perhaps the finest in the world, is, that it is badly paved,—part with stone, and the rest of wood,—and the same remark applies to all the streets and squares in the city. The dust, also, is an abominable nuisance in summer, and no water-carts or anything of the kind are in use. There is out of the street a large arcade or bazaar, very similar to one at Brussels; and here also we have the Gostinnoi-Dvor, or 'Merchants' bazaar' (c), a large building, divided into shops, booths, offices, and every variety of store, and in which Russian traffic is seen in all its nationality. At this place anything may be purchased, from a needle to a magnificent carriage,—from a bunch of

radishes to a pound of tea at the enormous price of 75 silver rubles the lb. There are upwards of 10,000 merchants and dealers trading in this monster bazaar, which is 1,200 ft. in length, by 350 ft. in breadth. All the houses have flat roofs and stone balustrades, and all must be carefully kept in repair, at least so far as the outside is concerned; but there is little national and characteristic in their general appearance. The mansions of the nobles—whose numbers are estimated at 50,000—are vast piles of building, furnished in the same elegant style as at Paris or London, and situated chiefly on the S side of the Neva, either in the Admiralty quarter, or in the suburbs of Livonia and Moscow, which are the finest parts of

the city. The views on the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandest and most lively scenes imaginable. That river, here in many places as broad as the Thames at London, is also deep, rapid, and transparent as crystal; and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of grand buildings. On the N side, the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line so called because it is mostly occupied by English merchants.—One of the most striking and gigantic buildings in St. P. is the palace of the admiralty (*d*). Its principal front on the land-side is considerably more than one-third of an English mile in length, and its wings extend in depth 672 ft. down to the edge of the Neva, that noble river forming the fourth side of the quadrangle. In front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends 3 m., except where it is interrupted by the admiralty. The Neva throughout the whole of this space is embanked by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite, with a carriage-way from 30 to 40 ft. wide. All that part of the quay which is to the W of the Isaac bridge is called the English line or quay (*e*); that to the E of the admiralty, the Great or Russian quay (*f*). Opposite the admiralty, on the l. bank of the river ascending, is the Citadel (*g*), its low bastions of solid granite being washed all round by the Neva. The Neva, in the most central and aristocratic part of St. P., until recently was only crossed by a bridge of boats,—the Pont d'Isaac (*h h*), 1,050 ft. long, and 60 ft. wide, leading from Isaac square on the mainland to the rich and populous quarter of Vassili-ostroff or 'the Island,'—over which there is a prodigious traffic, interrupted only at night-time for the admission of ships through one compartment of the bridge, which can be easily shifted or removed for the purpose. In spring, however, huge masses of ice drift down the current with such force that it is necessary to let the bridge loose at one end, so as to swing round at the other and lie parallel with the quay; and even this precaution is occasionally unavailing against the ponderous impetuosity of the ice. The depth of the river near this bridge is 52 ft. A second bridge on the Neva, of similar construction, and called the Troitskoi bridge (*i i*), is placed to the E of the citadel, between the island of St. P. and the E side of the winter-palace. Going from Isaac's bridge up the l. bank of the river, where there is a handsome quay, faced with granite, as on the opposite side, we first come to the large edifice belonging to the academy of arts (*j*). Some distance beyond that are the marine schools, and those of the mining department. Down the river from the bridge, on the same side, we find the splendid building appropriated to the academy of sciences, and in which is the observatory (*k*). At the S point of the island is a wharf and landing-place, with broad stone stairs. Here we are reminded of the maritime importance of St. P. by the exchange (*l*), which stands opposite to the stairs, and still more by two high and slender towers, adorned, like the *columnæ rostratæ* of ancient Rome, with ships' prows, and from which the shipping may be observed as they approach the mouth of the river. Vassili island is laid out with great regularity. Three broad streets run parallel to the river, and are crossed at right angles by sixteen others, called *lines*, and distinguished by their numbers, as the first line, second line, &c. This island quarter has long been the favourite residence of foreigners settled in St. P. Its NE shore, forming the l. bank of the Little Neva, is devoted wholly to shipping. On account of the great and incessant traffic between this

island and the Admiralty quarter, Isaac's bridge (of boats) cannot be conveniently broken or interrupted, so as to allow vessels entering from Cronstadt to pass up the river this way. It is only when a ship of war is launched from the admiralty slips that Isaac's bridge opens to give egress to the sea. But the bridge of boats which connects Vassili with St. Petersburg island (*m m*) is frequently thrown open at night, to let vessels ascend to the wharfs. On the last-named island, also, we find that the part next to the Great Neva is that which has been considered most important. There, on its western side, stands the fortress and a citadel, in the construction of which Peter I. was particularly earnest. These works were originally intended to defend the city towards the N, but they are now surrounded to such an extent by houses and other buildings that the use of their guns is out of the question. Like the citadels of ancient Greece, they contain the palladium of the state. In the church of Peter and Paul, the richly gilt cupola of which rises above the walls of the fortress, are the tombs of the czars; and still more, preserved for the admiration and reverence of posterity, there is the little boat which drew the attention of Peter I. to nautical affairs, and thus became the germ from which ultimately sprung a powerful navy. This fortress is properly called Petersburg, a name which has extended hence apparently to the whole capital. A large portion of the island on the NE side of St. P. quarter is occupied by gardens, and among these is the botanical garden, which, from its original purposes, may possibly have given rise to the name Apothecaries' island. Passing over now to the Viburg side, we see on the banks of the Great Neva two very large stone buildings (*n n*), hospitals for the army and navy. Here also is a medical school of great importance for the whole empire, and known as the Viburg academy. The outskirts of this quarter are occupied chiefly by market-gardeners, who preserve in some degree the simple manners of the peasantry. [*Erman.*]

Monuments and Buildings.] Besides the buildings already noticed, St. P. contains many other splendid edifices, and one or two remarkable monuments. Among the latter none is more worthy of attention than that which Catherine II. erected to the memory of Peter I. in Peter place (*o*). It is an equestrian statue of that prince in the attitude of ascending a rock. The figure is said to have a noble appearance, and to be a good likeness of that uncommon man. When Falconet had conceived the design of his statue, the base of which was to be formed of a huge rock, after considerable research, he discovered a stupendous mass of granite half-buried in the midst of a morass in the environs of the city. The morass was immediately drained, and a road cut through a forest, and carried over the marshy ground; and the stone—which, after it had been somewhat reduced, weighed at least 1,500 tons—was removed to P. This more than Roman work was accomplished in less than six months from the time of its first discovery, by a windlass, and large friction balls alternately placed and removed in grooves fixed on each side of the road.—“The Alexander pillar (*p*), a round column of mottled red granite, 15 ft. in diam., is,” says Kohl, “the greatest monolith raised in modern times. It is about 84 ft. in height, and, with the angel on its summit, and the cubic block that supports it, 154 ft. The eye is delighted with the slender form of this giant; it is highly polished, and reflects the outlines of the surrounding buildings in its cylindrical mirror. In any other city its enormous size would make a greater impression: here in St. P., where the eye expands with the vast surrounding spaces,

it is seen under a smaller angle of vision. The place in which it stands [dividing the winter palace from the Nevskoi quarter] is so vast in its dimensions, the houses around are so high and massive, that even this giant requires its whole 180 ft. not to disappear. But when we approach and become aware of its circumference, while its head seems to reach the heavens, the impression is strong and overpowering."—One church is here concatenated with another: Protestants, Catholics, Lutherans, Armenians, and Greeks, have their several churches beside and facing each other.—The Kasan cathedral (*r*), built in the form of a Greek cross, faces towards the Nevskoi-Prospekt. The most striking feature on approaching this edifice is a magnificent colonnade of Grecian pillars, which in the form of a crescent constitutes an entrance to the temple. "I have seldom," says a recent writer, "seen a finer thing in building—and greatly prefer the approach, to the building itself. I was much interested with the worship, which was even more gorgeous and formal than the Catholic rites. Never did I witness such bowing and prostration as in this and other churches that I visited. The chanting was very fine, exceedingly solemn and impressive, and was without any musical accompaniment: all classes appeared among the worshippers, nor was there any lack of men. I saw nothing like want of thought or reverence, and I was informed that all the duties of religion are urged upon this people by frequent visits at their private abodes. The worship of the Virgin seemed to prevail over that of her Son, and every worshipper had his candle. If images are proscribed, pictures are plenty enough. In the crown of the Virgin is a celebrated diamond, nearly as large as the great diamond in the imperial regalia. The banners of war are hung round the church in great number, and I noticed some twenty French eagles which were captured in Napoleon's great mistake—his Russian campaign. The silver in this church is so vast in amount that I fear to name it lest I should be supposed to use a traveller's license. I only observe it is estimated by tons. The pillars and monoliths of the cathedral are very grand. Still as a great national edifice I was disappointed, it is not equal to many churches in Belgium and France."—The finest and most magnificent church in this city, and indeed in the whole empire, is that of St. Isaac, begun by Catherine in 1766. On the spot where it stands (*s*), a wooden church was followed by a church of brick; a church of marble was then attempted, which failed, and was finished in brick; this half-and-half building vanished in its turn, and, under Nicholas I., the present magnificent building was erected, which will scarcely find so splendid a successor. It is entirely composed of granite blocks and polished marble. To make a firm foundation, a whole forest of piles was sunk in the swampy soil. From the level of the upper part of Peter's place, rise three broad flights of steps, formed from masses of granite rock brought from Finland. These steps lead from the four sides of the building to the four chief entrances, each of which has a superb peristyle of 24 pillars. The pillars are 60 ft. high, and have a diam. of 7 ft. They are magnificent granite monoliths from Finland, crowned with capitals of bronze, and support the enormous beam of a frieze formed of fire-polished blocks. Over the peristyles, and at twice their height, rises the chief and central cupola, higher than it is wide, in the Byzantine proportion, supported by 30 pillars of smooth polished granite, which, although gigantic in themselves, look small compared to those below. The cupola is covered with copper overlaid with gold. From its centre rises a small elegant rotunda, a

miniature repetition of the whole. The whole edifice is surrounded by the crowning and far-seen golden cross. Four smaller cupolas, resembling the greater in every particular, stand around, and complete the harmony visible in every part. The interior of this unrivalled edifice is exceedingly gorgeous and imposing. Three steps lead up to the level of the altar platform which is approached by three lofty circular-headed doorways, about 14 ft. wide by 34 ft. high. The Corinthian columns are 37 ft. 6 in. high, their shafts, and those of the pilasters are fluted, and consist of exquisitely inlaid malachite from the prov. of Perm. The bases and capitals are of bronze gift. There is a cylinder of cast iron to each column, forming a core, which is covered by a brass cylinder to which the malachite is attached, the pieces being fitted with such exquisite skill that the columns and pilasters appear to be of one enormous block. The whole iconostasis has incrustations of porphyry, jasper, malachite, and other precious stones of the country. Pictures of the Virgin, our Saviour, and the Almighty occupy the central compartment, and the side divisions are also filled with pictures, all painted on a gold ground. The door which closes the central aperture is of silver, 34 ft. high; the side doors are of marble. A profusion of lamps of massive silver, pendent from the ceiling, hangs in front of the pictures. Behind the iconostasis are three sanctuaries. The central one contains the high altar, which is surmounted by a baldachin, or canopy, supported by eight marble columns. These sanctuaries are of white marble, designed in the cinquecento style, and elaborately ornamented, the panels being filled with gorgeous pictures of saints on a gold ground. All these paintings, it is said, are ultimately to be taken out and replaced with resplendent mosaics.—There are in all 140 Greco-Russian churches, in general distinguished by their Byzantine bulbous cupolas, besides 2 large convents and their chapels, in St. P. The foreign churches in 1840 embraced 9 Lutheran, 3 Calvinist, and 2 Roman Catholic places of worship.

Climate. In summer the therm. rises in St. P. to 99°; in winter it falls to 50° below Zero, giving a range of 149°! Erman says that with respect to the first manifestations of vegetable life, the 25th of May appears to correspond in St. P. with the 25th of April at Berlin; but even in the last week of May the therm. falls during the night almost to the freezing point. From May to July there is generally a cloudless sky with constantly increasing warmth. The weather in P. begins to be very variable about the end of September. During autumn the rains are so frequent, that of 30 days, 24 are rainy. The seasons that may with propriety be called spring and autumn, however, are extremely short; and winter and summer succeed each other here with a rapidity unknown in more southern climates. Fires are necessary, except during two or three months in midsummer. During the middle of winter, particularly in the months of December and January, the weather is changeable; the most unexpected thaws succeeding the most intense frost, and again yielding to frost no less intense. "The highest degrees of cold," says the author of *Russia in 1842*, "occur in general only in calm, serene weather; so that with a cold of 30° P. may reckon upon splendid weather. The sky is clear, the sun shines brilliantly, and the more brilliantly as his rays then dart through millions of minute glistening crystals of ice with which the atmosphere is filled as with diamond dust. From all the houses, and likewise from the churches, which are heated too, whirl thick columns of vapour, which appear as dense as if there was a steam-engine in every house, and reflect all sorts of colours. The snow and ice in the streets and on the Neva are white and pure, as though all were baked of sugar. The whole city is clad in the colour of innocence, and all the roofs are coated with a stratum of sparkling crystal dust. Water freezes as it is poured out; the horse-troughs, the vehicles engaged in carrying water and their drivers, the washerwomen at the canals, are all encrusted with ice, for every drop is instantly changed to stone. The snow, as you tread on it, crackles and howls the strangest melodies; all other sounds assume unusual tones in this frigid atmosphere; while a slight rustling or buzzing is continually heard in the air arising, probably, from the collision of all the particles of snow and ice that are floating there." Notwithstanding the severity of this climate—which to those who pass their lives in more southern regions may appear to be altogether intolerable—the peasants in P.

never desist from their ordinary occupations. Drivers may be seen in the streets with their sledges, passing along without concern, though both horse and man are literally cased in ice. They are, no doubt, dressed in such a way as to resist, in a great measure, the effects of the cold, their pelisse being generally made of a sheep's skin with the wool turned inwards; but, from many circumstances, we may conjecture that their bodies, by habit, are made to endure without inconvenience a degree of cold from which their more southern neighbours would shrink with dread. No part of the city is, during winter, more crowded than the Neva. Carriages of all descriptions, and crowds of people, are continually passing over it between the different quarters of the city; while to other parts of it, multitude resort for the purpose of amusement. In one quarter may be seen all the exercises of horsemanship; in another, attention is attracted by a sledge-race; while in a third is exhibited an amusement in which a stranger would see more danger than diversion, namely, descending on a sledge upon an inclined plane encrusted with ice. On the frozen Neva too are held the great markets, at which the inhabitants of the metropolis purchase their winter-provisions. It is generally between the 6th and the 14th of April (old style), or between the 18th and the 26th according to the calendar in use in most parts of Europe, that the Neva throws off her icy covering. The 6th is the most general day. On that day the interesting fact is said to occur, on an average, ten times in a cent., so that ten to one against the 6th is always thought a fair wager. The 30th of April (12th of May, N. S.) is considered the latest day; and the 6th of March (18th N. S.) the earliest day on which the ice ever breaks up. On each of these days the occurrence is supposed to take place once in a hundred years. It is generally about the middle of November, and more frequently on the 20th (2d of Dec. N. S.) than on any other day, that the ice closes. In 1826 the river was not frozen up before the 14th of December, and in 1805 as early as the 16th of October.—At the conclusion of the long fast, which closes on the 14th of December (O. S.), the Russians lay in their provisions for the remaining part of the winter. For this purpose, an annual market, which lasts three days, is held upon the river, near the fortress. A long street, above a mile in length, is lined on each side with an immense store of provisions, sufficient for the supply of this capital for the three following months. Many thousand raw carcasses of oxen, sheep, hogs, pigs, together with geese, fowls, and every species of frozen food are exposed to sale. In order to render this frozen food fit for dressing, it is first thawed in cold water. "As soon as the winter sets in," says M. Ancelot, "that is as soon as the sea which is now agitated by the slightest wind becomes a solid mass, the road is marked out on the ice which leads from P. to Cronstadt: this is done by a long line of large buoys. About every league are stationed sentry-boxes well-warmed; and the sentinels, during foggy weather, keep up fires at certain distances, and by the ringing of bells serve as a security and guide to the traveller. The innumerable crowds of people of all ages and both sexes, enveloped in their large pelisses, and gliding with indifference upon the fragile surface which alone separates them from the abyss beneath, offer to the inhabitant of a southern country a strange sight, and impress him with a feeling of terror quite unknown to northern people. But it is when they begin to run the *bouers*, that the road from Cronstadt presents the most animated picture. These *bouers* are boats, fixed on two plates of blades of iron like skates, with a third which is adapted as a rudder. Seats are arranged round this bark, which has one, two, and sometimes three masts. Driven before a wind which always blows with violence during this season, and directed by an able pilot, these boats, distinguished by their variety of rigging and flags of different colours, skim along the surface with an inconceivable rapidity. A pale sun lends its rays to the scene, but imparts no heat; the sails are unfurled; the north wind whistles; the boat darts forward; and the sailors, by skilful manoeuvres, endeavour to pass each other; and this in less than an hour you glide through a space of 10 leagues." [Erman.]

Society.] Mr. Ritchie, commenting upon the census of the pop. of P. in 1832, says: "The distribution of the sexes is the most extraordinary feature in this mass of pop. In the above grand total there are 294,468 men, and only 154,900 women!—a discrepancy which merits explanation. Of the 127,000 peasants, there are from 50,000 to 60,000 who reside only a part of the year in the city. These are the *mujiks* from the interior, who travel many hundred versts to seek employment for the spring and summer, leaving their wives at home to manage their little farms. This is one cause of the deficiency in the female pop. Another is, that, of the remainder of the peasantry—the 94,000 domestics, and the 66,000 trades-people or artificers resident in the city—a very considerable number have left their families at a distance, and only visit them on a rare occasion. In addition to these causes, it may be mentioned that the high clergy are all unmarried, being monks, and that a very great proportion of the

nobility are employés of the government, and others, who flock to the metropolis in quest of fortune before they think of looking out for a wife. As for the great and steady increase of the pop., this must be attributed, firstly, to the number of workmen, who, tired of their migration, and perhaps deprived by death of the charm of that ark to which they were accustomed to return, sit down every year as residents in the city; and, secondly, to the colonies of natives and foreigners attracted by the policy of the emperors to the capital. It is necessary to look for the increase in these causes alone; for, startling as the fact may appear, the pop. does not increase of itself." Persons engaged in the service of the state form a numerous class in St. P. The total number of foreigners usually resident in the city is about 20,000. Next in number to the German residents at P. are the English, who form, in various respects, a more distinct colony than the Germans, many of the latter having become citizens of P. and Russian subjects, or having always been such, while the former merely belong to the "foreign guests," as they are called, who, in time of peace, enjoy the advantages of denizenship without its burdens. The English mercantile body call themselves 'the Petersburg factory.' They have their own chapel; and, says Kohl, "despising all other nations, but most especially their protectors the Russians, they live shut up by themselves, drive English horses and carriages, go bear-hunting on the Neva as they do tiger-hunting on the Ganges, disdain to lift the hat to the emperor himself, and, proud of their indispensableness and the invincibility of their fleets, defy everybody, find fault with every thing they see; but are highly thought of by the government, and by all, because they think highly of themselves, and reside chiefly in the magnificent quay named after them, where, however, many wealthy Russians also have splendid mansions." The English clubs, as they are called, contain men of wealth of all nations. The total number of English in St. P. may be 2,500.

Educational institutions.] The number of gymnasia, and educational institutions of every kind, in addition to military and normal schools, in St. P. is considerable.—The university, founded in 1819, has 42 professors, and is usually attended by about 250 students. It is generally regarded, however, as inferior to that of Moscow, and even to that of Dorpat in Livonia.—An institution for the education of the nobility in P., known by the name of the *corps-de-cadets*, was founded by the Empress Anne, but greatly augmented in its importance by Catherine II. It is endowed with an annual revenue of 135,000 rubles, or £30,000. It receives 540 sons of noble families; with 60 of inferior rank, who receive their education here in order afterwards to fill the place of tutors.—While the education of the sons of noble families is thus provided for, that of the daughters is not neglected. Catherine II. converted a house erected for a convent into a female seminary. She endowed it with an annual revenue of 70,400 rubles, or £15,644; and in 1764, opened it for the reception of 200 young ladies belonging to noble families, and 240 daughters of commoners; 50 daughters of nobles were afterwards added, under the name of boarders.—The imperial academy of sciences was founded by Peter I. in 1724. Catherine I. completed what Peter had begun, and appropriated a fund for the support of the institution. It possesses scientific collections of great value, and a library of 120,000 vols.—The Empress Elizabeth founded the academy of arts, and endowed it with a revenue of 18,000 rubles. The number of students admitted was 40. Catherine

II. assigned it an annual allowance of 40,000 rubles; and instead of 40 students, fixed the number at 300. The age of admission to this academy is six, and the students continue in it twelve years.—The mining institute, or school for miners, is the most complete establishment of its kind in the empire.—There is a school for naval engineers in which 300 pupils are educated; and another for officers of the line containing 600 pupils.—The college of naval cadets, to which none are admitted but youths of noble family, has no fewer than 70 teachers, and pupils must remain in it for at least 5 years before they can enter the navy even as officers of the lowest class.—The Vospitatelnoi-Dom, or foundling hospital, was instituted by Catherine in 1770. Its revenues are immense, and the annual number of children received into it betwixt 1834 and 1837 is said to have exceeded 6,000. In this institution there are always from 600 to 700 wet nurses, and from 400 to 500 teachers. No condition is annexed to the reception of children into this hospital.

Police.] The police of P. was organised in 1782. Its plan, like that of the police of Moscow, is altogether military. Its officers are inspectors, presidents of quarters, captains of sections, auxiliary lieutenants, and watchmen. The house of the president of a quarter is open at all hours; adjoining to each is a lofty circular watch-tower, with a sentinel, to give the alarm in case of fire. In the streets, and on the bridges, there are stationed all along, at the distance of 150 paces, sentinels who are regularly relieved, and who, on an alarm, communicate with each other by a shrill whistle, with such rapidity that it is extremely difficult for a fugitive to escape. This arrangement, though it cannot prevent private thefts, preserves effectually the order and safety of the streets. The officers of the police are charged with several judicial functions, such as distraining property, deciding differences between masters and servants, preventing disturbances on holiday assemblages, and in spring superintending the breaking up of the ice on the Neva.—Here, as in Paris, strangers must, on their arrival, deliver their passports at the principal police office, and are farther obliged to go through the formality of publishing their arrival and their departure in a newspaper. In no part of the world has the traveller such tedious and provoking formalities to go through.

Manufactures and trade.] The manufacturing establishments in this capital are various, and some are of considerable extent. The P. manufactures may be arranged in two classes: into those for account of government, and those belonging to individuals. Of the former are the grand tapestry work, a manufactory of aquafortis, a glass manufactory, a paper manufactory, the mint and assay office in the citadel, a bronze work, a foundry of metal, a foundry of cannon, several powder-mills, and an establishment for cutting and polishing malachite and precious stones. Of the second kind are the manufactures of silk and cotton goods, cotton yarn, woollen, paper and cards, wax-cloth, snuff, tobacco, leather, watches, glass, printing-types, household and camp furniture, saddlery, and carriages. In the coachmakers' quarter there are 200 workshops, some of which furnish as many as 60 carriages in the year. The glass-works of St. Petersburg have long been celebrated. Besides these large establishments, there are a number on a smaller scale for articles of nicer workmanship, such as those of mathematical and musical instrument makers, jewellers, and goldsmiths. There are also here a number of ship-wrights, potters, and soap-boilers. In 1840 there were alto-

gether 187 manufactories of various kinds in or near the capital. One of the largest of these is in the Alexandrofskoi-zavod, about 6 m. from the city, in which nearly 3,000 free labourers, and 1,000 boys and girls from the foundling hospital, are employed in the manufacture of cottons, linens, table-cloths, quilts, sail-cloth, and playing-cards. Another gigantic establishment, of more recent origin, is that of Messrs. Eastwick and Harrison, locomotive engine and boiler makers, of Philadelphia, who, having obtained the great contracts for the construction of the locomotive requirements for the system of railroads about to be carried out in Russia, have located themselves in the Russian cap., where they have built a manufactory of immense extent, in which 3,500 men are constantly employed, and in the conducting of which there are some curious features. To keep order among such a population, consisting of English, American, Scotch, Irish, German, and Russian—a company of soldiers is kept on duty at the works, and a perfect police force whose duties are confined to the establishment. Refractory men of every nation are discharged for irregular conduct, excepting Russians; and these are, for the slightest offence, immediately tied up to the triangles, soundly flogged, and sent again to their work. We subjoin a statement of the number of cotton-spinning factories at St. P., with the number of spindles, on the 29th of February, 1849, since which period they have materially increased. The first-named establishment under the government-director, General Wilson, is said to have been commenced in 1800 on private account; the remainder were established in the years specified:

Mills owned by	No. of spindles.
General Wilson,	19,000 mule.
1834. Steiglitz, Wilson, and Co.,	60,000 —
1836. Mattzoff and Sobolefsky,	2,000 throstle.
1836. Joint-stock company,	28,000 mule.
1838. Thomas Wright and Co.,	68,000 —
1843. Egerton Hubbard,	16,000 throstle.
1845. Loder, Busk, and Co.,	44,000 mule.
1847. John Thomas and Co.,	35,000 —
1847. Mituphanoff,	36,000 —
	25,000 throstle.
	10,000 mule.

Peasant serfs, who wish to earn an independent livelihood in the capital, receive from their masters written permission to leave their native farms or villages for a certain time. To this class belong all the drivers of the vehicles for hire, and also the boatmen who ply on the Neva.

Commerce.] The commercial intercourse of St. P. is important, as well from the consumption of its pop. as from its extensive communication with the interior, and its being the only great maritime outlet in the gulf of Finland. Of the entire foreign trade of Russia, the capital enjoys one-half, leaving one-eighth to Riga, and one-twelfth to Odessa. The canal of Vischnei-Volotschok unites the Neva with the Volga, thus opening a slow but complete communication between the Baltic and the Caspian, a distance of 1,400 m. The foreign trade of St. P. is almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. On the other hand, foreigners are prevented by law from interfering with the interior traffic, and are obliged to leave it to the natives, who, having very little capital, require a partial advance before delivering the merchandise which they sell. As the shipping-season lasts only six or seven months, it is usual in January or February to make contracts for goods deliverable four or five months after.

Exports.] The exports of St. P. are those of a thinly peopled country, where land is cheap, and manufactures yet in their infancy. The principal articles are hemp and flax from the vast plains of the interior; leather and tallow from the numerous

herds; iron from the mines; and the skins of hares and foxes from the forests. To these are added canvas, and other coarse linen,—manufactures indebted for their extension to the concurrent advantage of cheapness in labour and in the raw material. The minor articles are bees' wax, linseed, linseed oil, tar, potash, and tobacco, of which that from the Ukraine is accounted equal to any produced in Europe. In summer this produce is conveyed by rivers

and canals; and in winter, when all navigation is suspended, the conveyance takes place on sledges, and is performed with great ease and rapidity over the snow and ice.—The value of the exports from St. P. in 1800 was 17,308,180 rubles; in 1815, 107,766,493 rubles. The following were the chief exports from St. P. in 1849, showing the countries to which, and the number of vessels in which, the goods were exported:—

Ships.	No. of	Copper.	Iron.	Hemp.			Flax.		Potash.	Tallow.	Wool & woollen.	Bristles.	Linseed.
				1st sort.	2d sort.	3d sort.	1st sort.	2d sort.					
		Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Chetwerts.
Sweden,	52	...	...	15,317	20,681	46,880	24	16	3,564	102,125	199	132	...
Norway,	24	...	...	12,129	13,287	6,474	97	72	5,626	...	...	...	908
Prussia,	51	22,124	...	6,419	1,732	5,245	83	9	196,276	125,899	5,841	127	1,175
Mecklenburg,	5	...	...	7,370	...	5,022	...	...	3,302	7,271	...	...	...
Hanover,	2	...	...	917	1,213	2,163	...	...	5,048	...	...	...	...
Denmark,	44	...	4,000	17,817	6,451	46,421	808	225	24,964	11,447	...	5	5,310
Hanse Towns,	64	500	...	5,099	6,635	24,635	...	...	90,365	69,273	838	488	...
Holland,	85	3,250	5,750	33,574	16,195	34,841	...	...	85,426	63,865	193	443	51,187
Belgium,	24	1,500	2,915	3,606	5,748	410	...	...	16	18,464	171	8,567	20,138
Great Britain and Ireland,	845	31,185	217,860	1,064,597	203,573	178,298	110,764	497,702	11,703	2,502,684	27,870	58,953	223,312
France,	82	5,255	10,850	895	9,291	8,268	24,869	18,450	36,107	189,261	11,697	7,977	2,119
Portugal,	4	...	...	149	566	...	...	...	2,226	...	...	12	111
Spain,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Naples and Leghorn,	15	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil,	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York,	36	272	29,101	106,890	12,087	...	6,051	4,284	...	...	...	8,002	2,155
Elsinore, for orders,	24	...	...	1,241	1,414	4,985	280	62,605	1,337	...	...	...	1,904

The exports of tallow in casks were, during the seasons of 1846, 113,223 casks; 1847, 130,864 c.; 1848, 129,504 c.; 1849, 118,132 c. The trade in tallow, one of the most important articles in the above list, is almost entirely in the hands of the English merchants.

Imports, &c.] The imports to St. P. are those of a country devoid of colonial settlements, viz. sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, dyewoods, and spices. After these come manufactured goods—cottons, hardware, pottery, and in former years, refined sugars. The total value of the imports in 1800 was 32,255,344 rubles; in 1815, 65,492,956 r. It is now between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000; that of the exports between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000; forming an export somewhat less, and an import somewhat greater than half the foreign business of all the Russian ports, the chief of which, after the capital, are Riga, Odessa, and Archangel.—The number of ships that enter the Neva annually varies from 1,000 to 1,700, of which nearly the half in number, and more than the half in tonnage, are British. The following is an official statement in a tabular form of the quantities of raw cotton and cotton yarn imported at St. Petersburg in each year, from 1838 to 1849:—

Years.	Raw cotton.	Cotton yarn.
1838	85,541 cwts.	177,338 cwts.
1839	91,326	163,108
1840	77,479	144,935
1841	84,704	149,430
1842	120,199	188,738
1843	131,895	186,362
1844	173,012	195,605
1845	222,057	154,108
1846	188,574	122,082
1847	244,887	104,397
1848	397,137	91,212
1849	423,107	64,565

The custom-house business of St. P. is transacted partly at Cronstadt, partly in the Vassili-Ostrof. To the N of the city is an island covered with hemp warehouses, and surrounded, during the summer months, by a flotilla of canal-barges. See article RUSSIA.

Railroads.] The first railroad established in Russia was that from St. P. to Tsarkoyé-selo and to Paulofsk, two imperial residences in the neighbourhood of the capital. It is only about 17

m. in length, and was opened in 1837. This enterprise was soon after followed by that from St. P. to Moscow, which was finished on the 1st November 1851. It was constructed by the government, and has an extent of about 400 m. The journey from one capital to the other is made in less than 22 hours, and the service rendered to the commercial world by this line becomes every day more and more considerable. Another gigantic line from St. P. to Warsaw has been commenced. It is about 650 m. in length, and passes by the cities and towns of Louga, Pskoff, Dunaburg, Wilna, Grodno, and Bialystok, and crosses the rivers Louga, Velika, Duna, Villa, Niemen, and Hared. While this great railway is in course of execution, a company has been formed at Riga for the construction of a branch-line to connect that port with Dunaburg, and thus unite Riga with the two capitals of Russia and Poland. This branch line, the surveys for which have been already made, is 122 m. in length, and will run along the r. bank of the Duna and pass near Jakobstadt and Freidrichstadt. Another extensive line is to unite Dunaburg with Moscow via Smolensk, and thus establish a direct communication between the old Russian metropolis and Warsaw. In the 8 part of the empire, the government has, it is said, given an authorization to a company, and a guarantee of 4 per cent., to construct a line from Kharkoff to Odessa. It will cross the Dnieper at Kreinentchug, situated above the rapids which obstruct the navigation of that river. This line will render the same services to the corn trade as that from Dunaburg to Riga will afford to the linen and timber trades. In the kingdom of Poland, where the railway from Warsaw to Mysłowitz, in Prussian Silesia, has been at work for some years, the line has been extended eastwards to Cracow; and it is in contemplation to construct two other lines, one from Warsaw to Bromberg, and the other from Warsaw to Posen; but the arrangements with the Prussian government have not yet been concluded. The line from Warsaw to Mysłowitz, nearly 200 m. in length, puts the capital of Poland in communication by railway with Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, and Paris; and when the line which is to unite Warsaw and St. P. shall have been completed, which it is expected will be the case in three years, the distance which separates the French and Russian capitals may be performed in four or five days. The completion of the line from Laybach to Trieste, will connect St. P. by way of Warsaw, Prerau, and Vienna, with the head of the Adriatic.

PETERSDORF, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 66 m. E of Sleswig, W part of the island of Femern. Pop. 675.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 36 m. SW of Liegnitz, circle and 7 m. SW of Herschberg, at the foot of the N side of the Riesengebirge, on the Zacken. Pop. 1,800. It has manufactories of sailcloth and wooden ware, several paper and spinning-mills, and a glass-work.

PETERSDORFF, a settlement in Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the Rio-Doce, 30 m. above the confluence of the Piracicaba.

PETERSFIELD, a parish and borough in the co.

of Southampton, 18 m. E by S of Winchester. Area of p. 1,783 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,905. The town, which contains some good houses, is situated near the river Loddon, on the high road to Portsmouth. It is a place of comparatively little trade. It formerly returned 2 members to parliament, but now returns one. The parl. borough had a pop. of 5,550 in 1851. Electors 350. P. is one of the polling-places for the northern division of the county.*

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and circle and 7 m. NNE of Minden, on the l. bank of the Weser. Pop. 1,767. It has a castle, the ancient residence of the bishops of Minden, 3 churches, and a seminary, and possesses manufactories of linen, and of tobacco, and several tanneries.

PETERSHAM, a parish in Surrey, 10 m. WSW of St. Paul's, London, on the E bank of the Thames. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Harrington. Area 660 acres. Pop. in 1851, 653.

PETERSHAM, a parish and village of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. of p. 5,433. The village is on Long Cove creek, to the SW of Sydney. Pop. 122.

PETERSHAM, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 64 m. W by N of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Swift river. Pop. in 1840, 1,775.

PETERSHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, bail. and 1½ m. NE of Constance, on a tongue of land, between lake Constance, properly so called, and the Untersee. Pop. 80. It has a castle, and formerly possessed a Benedictine abbey.

PETERSHUTTE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, principality of Grubenhagen, and bail. of Osterode. Pop. 80. It has a paper mill.

PETERSLIENBERG, a mountain of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, near Woldegk. It is remarkable for the abruptness with which it shoots up in the midst of an extensive plain.

PETERSLEIGH, a town of New South Wales, in the p. of Petersham, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. WSW of Sydney.

PETER'S PORT (SAINT), PETER-LE-PORT, or PIERRE (SAINT), the capital of Guernsey, one of the English channel islands. Pop. of town and p. in 1821, 11,178; in 1844, 15,000; in 1851, 16,778, exclusive of 292 military. See article GUERNSEY.

PETERSTHAL, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 14 m. E of Offenburg, on the l. bank of the Rench, at an alt. of 416 ft. above sea-level. Pop. Cath. 1,504. It is noted for its mineral springs and baths.

PETERSTONE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. SW by S of Newport. Area 3,234 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1851, 151.

PETERSTONE-SUPER-ELY, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6 m. ENE of Cowbridge, on the river Ely. Area 2,010 acres. Pop. in 1851, 222.

PETERSTONE-ON-THE-HILL, a chapelry in the p. of Coed-Dhu-Church, Glamorganshire. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1851, 185.

PETERSTOW, a parish in Herefordshire, 2½ m. W by N of Ross. Area 1,544 acres. Pop. 276.

PETERSWALD, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. NNW of Leitmeritz, and about an equal distance SE of Dresden, at the N base of the Erzgebirge, on the frontiers of Saxony. Pop. 2,242. It has extensive manufactories of iron and tin, buttons, buckles, &c.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, to the SW of Schlochau. Pop. 280.

PETERSWALDAU, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 38 m. SW of Breslau, circle

and 4 m. WSW of Reichenbach, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 4,200. It has a castle belonging to the counts of Stollberg, and possesses manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, numerous flour and fulling-mills, and several hydraulic saw-mills.

PETERSWORTH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, NE of Gunzburg. Pop. 420.

PETERVASARA, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, and comitat of Heves, 15 m. NW of Erla, and 13 m. WSW of Apathfalva, on the r. bank of the Tarna. It has a castle.

PETERWARDEIN, a regimentary district or administrative province of Military Slavonia; bounded on the N by the comitat of Syrmia, and the regimentary district of Czakistan; on the E by that of German Banat; on the S by the Turkish provs. of Servia and Bosnia; and on the W by the regimentary district of Brod. It comprises an area, extremely irregular in outline, of 1,202 sq. m., and contained in 1837 about 97,616 inhabitants. In the NE it presents some undulations, but it is generally flat, and in the S marshy. Towards the W are extensive forests. Its N and NE frontiers are watered by the Danube, and its S by the Save; but, with the exception of the Bossuth, an affluent of the latter river, it contains no river of importance.

PETERWARDEIN, PETERVAR, or PETERVÁRA, a town or free military commune of Hungary, cap. of the Military confines of Slavonia, in the regimentary district of the same name, 25 m. NE of Mitrovitz, 45 m. NW of Belgrade, 68 m. SE of Eszek, on the r. bank of the Danube, opposite Neusatz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, which varies from 3,000 to 10,000 men, 3,850. This town, which is one of the strongest in the Austrian dominions, consists of several parts, all strongly fortified, and one of which is on a scarped rock. It has two suburbs, a Catholic and a Greek church, an hospital, 1 Illyrian and 3 normal schools. The houses are chiefly of wood and clay, but are generally well-built. The trade consists chiefly in wine and fruit. The adjacent marshes render the locality extremely unhealthy. The Turks were defeated here in 1716 by Prince Eugene.

PETERZELL, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, to the SE of Hornberg. Pop. 216. —Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 13 m. WSW of St. Gallen, and 6 m. SE of Dülfurt, on the Neker thal.

PETETINGA (PONTA), a headland of Brazil, on the E coast of the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, to the N of Cape Roque, in S lat. 21° 35', W long. 35° 19' 45".

PETHAM, a parish in Kent, 5 m. SSW of Canterbury. Area 3,235 acres. Pop. in 1851, 630.

PETHERICK (LITTLE), a parish in Cornwall, 2 m. S of Padstow. Area 1,215 acres. Pop. 235.

PETHERTON (NORTH), a parish and market-town in Somerset, 2½ m. S by W of Bridgewater. Area 10,336 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,845.

PETHERTON (SOUTH), a parish and market-town in Somerset, 4½ m. N by W of Crewkerne. Area 3,311 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,294; in 1851, 2,606, of whom 2,165 were in the town.

PETHERWIN (NORTH), a parish in Devon, 4½ m. NW of Launceston, in Cornwall. Area 8,157 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,044; in 1851, 942.

PETHERWIN (SOUTH), a parish in Cornwall, 2½ m. SW of Launceston. Area 5,064 acres. Pop. 974.

PETIGEM-WYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Mille. Pop. 151.

PETIGNY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Eau-Noire. Pop. of dep. 671; of com. 660. It has several iron-mines.

PETIGORSKY, or PIATIGORSK, a picturesque village of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the Kuma, 40 m. SW of Georgievsk, at the base of five detached limestone hills. It has hot sulphureous springs, and is frequented as a watering-place, and has large and well-arranged bathing establishments.

PETIM, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between the districts of Porto-Alegre and Triunfo.

PETINA, a town of Naples in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 17 m. SE of Campagna, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Postigliane, at the foot of the Alburno. Pop. 1,500.

PETIT-AAZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Oupeye. Pop. 122.

PETIT-AVINS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Les Avins. Pop. 114.

PETITBOURG, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 2 m. NW of Corbiel, and com. of Evry-sur-Seine, near the l. bank of the Seine. It has a fine chateau, which was frequently used as a hunting-lodge by Louis XV.

PETIT-BOURG, a town and quarter of Guadeloupe, one of the Leeward islands, Little Antilles, on the E coast of Cabes-Terre. The town is 5 m. WSW of La Pointe-a-Pître, and 14 m. NNE of La Basse-Terre, at the mouth of a small river named Onze-Heures, and on a small bay named also Petit-Bourg, in the W part of the Petit-Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 3,274. The situation is unhealthy, but the environs are fertile, producing sugar and coffee in considerable quantities.

PETIT-BROGEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Maeseyck. Pop. 272.

PETIT-CANAL, a town and quarter of the island of Guadeloupe, Little Antilles, on the W coast of the Grand-Terre, 9 m. NNE of La Pointe-a-Pître, near a small channel.

PETITCODIAC, or PETCODIAC, a river of New Brunswick, which has its source in the W extremity of the co. of Westmoreland; runs first NE; then at the village of Bend turns SE; and throws itself by a wide embouchure into Shapody bay, an arm or head-fork of the bay of Fundy, after a course of about 60 m. Its banks are muddy, but the soil is very fertile. Vessels of 100 tons can come up to Bend at high water, where the tide rises 45 ft. 4 in., rushing up with a bore 5 or 6 ft. high.

PETIT-COURONNE. See COURONNE.

PETIT-ENGHEIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons. Pop. 2,112. It has a spinning-mill and linen factory.

PETIT-FRANCE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Viane. Pop. 674.

PETIT-GOAVE (LE). See GOAVE (LE PETIT).

PETIT-HALLET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 399. It has a flour-mill.

PETIT-HAN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of the Grand-H n. Pop. 368.

PETIT-HAVRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Havre. Pop. 154.

PETIT HIAM. See HIGHAM.

PETIT-HIER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Vialsalm. Pop. 510.

PETIT-HOLLAYE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Ansereoul. Pop. 375.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Celles. Pop. 150.

PETIT-HORNU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Hornu. Pop. 300.

PETIT-JAMINE, a department and commune of

Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 213.

PETIT-JEAN, a township of Conway co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 351.

PETIT-LEEZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Grand-Leez. Pop. 309.

PETIT-MARS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and cant. of Nort, 14 m. NE of Nantes. Pop. 1,000.

PETIT-MENAN, an island of Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., in the Atlantic, off a point of the same name, in Steuben township.

PETIT-NOIR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, and cant. of Chemin, 18 m. SE of Dôle, near the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 1,134.

PETIT-QUEVILLY (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and cant. of Grand-Couronne, 3 m. SW of Rouen, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841, 2,379. It has several spinning-mills, manufactories of cordage, dye-stuffs, and cotton fabrics, a bleachery, a dye-work, and a wax-work.

PETIT-RECHAIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Verviers. Pop. of dep. 1,571; of com. 994. It has manufactories of cloth.

PETIT-ROEULX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Brainette. Pop. 975.

PETIT-ROEULX-LEZ-NIVELLES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 336.

PETIT-ROSIERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Geest-Geromport-Petit-Rosiere. Pop. 415.

PETIT-RUMES (LE), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Rumes. Pop. 600.

PETIT-SPAUVEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 435; of com. 272.

PETIT-TROU, a town of Hayti, in the dep. of the South, 78 m. W of Port Republican, on the gulf of Leogane.

PETIT-WARET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Landeune. Pop. 568.

PETIT-WILLEBROECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Willebroeck. Pop. 750.

PETITE-BRUYERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Casteau. Pop. 178.

PETITE-NATION, a river of Upper Canada, which has its source in the township of Osgoode, Dalhousie district, and joins the Ottawa, in the NW corner of the township of Plantagenet.

PETITE-NAYE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Lanaye. Pop. 220.

PETITE-PIERRE (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Saverne. The cant. comprises 22 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,261; in 1846, 14,493. The town is 9 m. NNW of Saverne, and 27 m. NW of Strasburg, in the midst of the Vosges, on a small plateau, commanded by adjacent heights, and near several narrow defiles. Pop. in 1841, 1,249. It has a Protestant consistorial church, and contains several breweries, and manufactories of soap and of hosiery. On an adjacent mountain is an old fortress.

PETITE-RIVIERE, a village of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the West, 45 m. NNW of Port Republican, and 12 m. ENE of San-Marcos, near the confluence of the river of that name with the Artibonite. It contains about 40 houses, the greater number well-built.

PETITE-WANZE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Anthet. Pop. 512.

PETITES-LOGES (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. of Verzy, and 15 m. SE of Rheims. Pop. 224.

PETITS-BOIS (LE AUX), an island in the gulf of Mexico, near the S coast of the state of Mississippi, U. S., to the SW of Mobile bay, and between Dauphin and Horn islands. It is 9 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth.

PETOONE, or BEDUNE, a town of Mandshuria, in the district of Kirin, 130 m. NW of Kirin-Ula, on the l. bank of the Songari. It is fortified and enclosed with palisades, and is employed as a place of exile by the Chinese government. Its inhabitants are Manchus. About 5 m. N of this town is Foe-Petoone, or the ancient town.

PETORCA, a town of Chili, in the dep. of Aconcagua, 90 m. NNW of Santiago, and 55 m. NE of Valparaiso, on a mountain which commands the valley of the Guilimari. Its inhabitants find their chief employment in the adjacent gold-mines.

PETRA. See MUSA (WADI).

PETRA, a town of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, in the partido and 8 m. NW of Manacor, and 26 m. E of Palma. Pop. 2,640. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a Franciscan convent. It suffers severely from the want of water.

PETRALIA, or PETRAGLIA-SOPPRANA, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, arrond. and 25 m. S of Cefalu, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Petralia-Sottana. Pop. 4,700.

PETRALIA-SOTTANA, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. and 57 m. SE of Palermo, district and 24 m. S of Cefalu. Pop. 6,500.

PETRAPAULSKI, a town and harbour of Kamtschatka, in the bay of Awatska, in N lat. $53^{\circ}00'$, W long. $201^{\circ}16'$. The town or village, consisting of several rows of comfortable log-houses, a guard-house, magazines, an hospital, a school, and a church, stands in a valley at the back of the spit of land which forms the harbour. Pop. in 1826, 385, exclusive of the government establishments. The principal employment is curing fish and fur hunting. The harbour has sufficient depth in every part of it for a first-rate, with good holding-ground and smooth water throughout.

PETRAS, a headland of the island of Mitylene, on the N coast, 25 m. NW of Mitylene. It has a good port, and contains between 200 and 300 inhabitants.—Also a headland of Mitylene, 14 m. S of the town of that name.—Also a group of islands off the N coast of Mitylene, about 2 m. W of the village of Petras.—Also a group of islands off the S coast of Mitylene, to the SW of Cape Petras.

PETRAS, PLESNID-ORO, or ZAGORA, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, to the NW of the peninsula of Zagora, and near the N extremity of the gulf of Volo. It has an alt. of 2,500 ft. above sea-level. This mountain is the *Pelion* of the ancients.

PETREGHEM, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the Lower Pyrenees and the Spanish prov. of Huesca, Aragon, and 21 m. SSW of Oleron.

PETREL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Alicante, partido and 6 m. NE of Monovar, partly at the foot and partly on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,485. The streets are narrow, and some of them extremely steep. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and public granary, and possesses several soap manufactories, and 2 distilleries of brandy.

PETRELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 9 m. NNE of Campobasso, cant. and 6 m. NE of Montagno. Pop. 3,328.

PETRELO - E - BICCHISANO, a canton, com-

mune, and town of Corsica, in the arrond. of Sartene. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 3,156; in 1846, 3,608. The town is 12 m. N of Sartene and 17 m. SE of Ajaccio, at the foot of mountains, on an affluent of the Taravo. Pop. 741.

PETRI, a village of Transylvania, in the principality of Siebenburgen, comitat and 25 m. NW of Klausenburg.

PETRI (CANAL SANTI), an arm of the Atlantic which separates the island of Leon or San Fernando, in the Spanish prov. of Cadiz, from the continent, and runs N into the SE extremity of the gulf of Cadiz. It is crossed by a bridge. It is about 12 m. in length from the fort Santi-Petri, by which it is defended on the S to the arsenal of Caraca, and receives several small streams. The banks are extremely marshy. See CADIZ.

PETRIANECZ, a town of Austria, in civil Croatia, in the comitat and 6 m. NW of Warasdin, and 5 m. S of Polsterau, near the r. bank of the Drave.

PETRIAS, a village of Greece, in the island and 30 m. ESE of Negropont, on the E coast, to the S of Cape Cherronisi.

PETRICH, or PETROVITCH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 60 m. SSE of Ghiustendil, and 30 m. NNW of Serez, on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Radovitz. It stands partly in a plain, and partly on the slope of a mountain, and is enclosed by a crenulated brick wall, flanked with towers. It contains about 1,200 houses, and is inhabited chiefly by Turks, and has a considerable trade in tobacco, the produce of the environs.

PETRIEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Beclers. Pop. 470.

PETRIKAU, or PIOTKOW, a town of Poland, capital of the obwod of the same name, in the gov. and 110 m. ESE of Kalisch, in a marshy locality, on the Strada. Pop. 5,116. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb which is inhabited by Jews, 7 catholic churches, 3 convents, a Piarist college, and a gymnasium. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle in which the kings of Poland frequently resided.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 138 m. SSE of Minsk, district and 30 m. WNW of Mozir, on the l. bank of the Pripet.

PETRIKOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kherson, district and 15 m. SW of Alexandria.

PETRINIA, a town of Austria, capital of the 2d Banat district of Military Croatia, 30 m. SSE of Agram, and 36 m. E of Carlstadt, on the r. bank of the Kulpa, at the confluence of a river which bears the same name. Pop. 4,364. It has a castle, a Catholic and a Greek church, a Franciscan convent, a normal school, and an hospital. This town was built in 1592 by Assam-Pasha.

PETRIS, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, comitat of Arad, 10 m. ENE of Soborsin, and 20 m. NE of Olah-Facset, on an affluent of the Maros.

PETRIZZI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 15 m. SSW of Catanzaro, cant. and 3 m. S of Gasparina, on the slope and at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,456.

PETROCKSTOW, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. NNW of Hatherleigh. Area 4,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1851, 574.

PETRONELL, or PETERNEL, a market-town of Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwald, near the r. bank of the Danube, 15 m. W of Presburg, and 25 m. ESE of Vienna. Pop. 950. It has a fine castle, and contains numerous Roman antiquities. It is supposed by Kruse to occupy the site of the ancient *Carnuntum*.

PETROPAVLOVSK. See **PETRAPAULSKI.**

PETROPAVLOVSK, or **PETRO-PAULOVSKI,** a town and fortress of Russia in Asia; in the prov. and 195 m. W of Omsk, and 270 m. S of Tobolsk, on the r. bank of the Ishim, the banks of which rise to a considerable height, and which is here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is a straggling town of low wooden houses, and contains a citadel, barracks, several churches, a mosque, and a number of magazines and shops. The garrison consists of one battalion, 2 companies of dragoons, and a few Cossacks and Bashkirs. The fortress is considered the principal place in Siberia, as may be supposed from the fact of goods to the value of 15,000,000 rubles having passed through its custom-house in 1840. Silk and cotton goods, coarse woollen rugs, calicoes, dried fruits, and turquoises, are here exchanged for leather, furs, glass, iron, and crockery ware. It is inhabited chiefly by Asiatic traders, Armenians, Bokharians, Kirghiz, and Chinese.—Also a village in the gov. of Orenburg, in the district and near the town of Yekaterinburg.

PETROPAVLOVSKAIA, or **STRETKA,** a fort and custom-house station of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and district of Selingsinsk, a little to the W of the town of that name, at the confluence of the Tchikola and Selinga. It contains barracks and two churches, and is enclosed with palisades flanked at the angles with towers.—Also a town in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 36 m. NE of Verkh-Oural'sk. Pop. 260.

PETROPOLIS, an imperial palace of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the Serra d'Estrella.

PETROVA-GORA, a range of mountains in Austria, in Croatia, between the regimentary district of Szluin and the First Banat district. They give rise to several small affluents of the Kulpa and the Glina, and are covered with fine forests. They contain several rich mines of iron.

PETROVATZ, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, in the sanj. and 45 m. WSW of Bagna-Luka.

PETROVITCH, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 60 m. SSE of Ghiustendil.

PETROVITZ, or **PETRIEVCE,** or **PETRIEVCE,** a town of Civil Slavonia, in the comitat of Verovitz, 8 m. WNW of Esseg, and 29 m. SSW of Mohacs, on the r. bank of the Drave, at the confluence of the Vuicsicza.

PETROVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 9 m. NNE of Paulovsk, on the l. bank of the Ossered.

PETROVSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Yaroslav, district and 15 m. S of Rostov. Pop. 1,000.—Also a district and town in the gov. of Saratov. The town is 75 m. NNW of Saratov, and 60 m. SSE of Penza, near the r. bank of the Medveditz, on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which are the ruins of a fortress. Pop. 7,000. It contains 9 churches, and has a considerable trade in corn. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1697. On the l. bank of the river is a square fort, flanked with towers. The district is generally fertile.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 12 m. WSW of Volouiki.

PETROVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kharkov, district and 18 m. WSW of Izium.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 27 m. W of Korotaiak.

PETROVSKAIA, or **BOUTOURLI-NOVKA,** a town

of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 33 m. ESE of Bobrov, on the Ossered.

PETROVSKI, or **AK-MESJID,** a fortified settlement of Russia, on the Syr-Daria, on the caravan route from Bokhara to Petrapaulsk. It has recently been organized to keep the Kirghiz tribes in check.

PETROVSKOI-POGROMETZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 18 m. NW of Voloniki.

PETROWITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 5 m. SW of Rakonitz, and 24 m. SW of Schlan.

PETROX (Sr.), a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 m. S by W of Pembroke. Area 967 acres. Pop. 86.

PETROZAVODSK, a town and fortress of Russia in Europe, capital of the gov. and district of Olonetz, 192 m. NE of St. Petersburg, on the W bank of Lake Onega, and traversed by the small river of Lossolenka, an affluent of Lake Olonetz. Pop. 6,652. It has two churches, and a gymnasium; and possesses extensive iron and copper works, a cannon foundry, and powder-mills, all established by Peter the Great for the supply of naval and military munitions, and also several saw and fulling-mills, and silk factories. Its port conducts an active trade with St. Petersburg and Archangel in articles of local produce.

PETRULLA, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 36 m. SSE of Trapani, district and 15 m. E of Mazara, near the Modiniani.

PETS. See **FUNKIRCHEN.**

PETSCHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. SE of Elbogen, and about the same distance S of Carlsbad, on the r. bank of the Tepel. Pop. 1,400. It has the ruins of a castle.

PETSCHKA, **PETZKA,** or **PECZKA,** a market-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 7 m. SW of Arnau, and 19 m. NNE of Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 1,265. It has manufactories of pottery, and on an adjacent height is a fortress.

PETSCHKA, or **PECZKA,** a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, and comitat of Arad, 14 m. W of Old Arad, and 8 m. SSW of Tornya, on the r. bank of the Maros. It consists of two parts, Magyar-Petschka, and Racz-Petschka.

PETSCHKAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 10 m. NW of Czeslau, and 4 m. S of Neu-Kolin.

PETSHWAR, or **PECZVAR,** a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, and comitat of Baranya, 10 m. NE of Funfkirchen, and 21 m. SE of Dombovar. In the environs is a mine of coal.

PETSINK, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, to the E of Friedland. Pop. 200.

PETT, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. SW of Winchel-sea. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. in 1851, 364.

PETTAU, **PETAU,** or **PTUJA,** a town of Styria, in the circle and 19 m. SE of Marburg, at the foot of a mountain on the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 1,800. It has three convents, and a fine hospital, and possesses some manufactories. In the vicinity is the castle of Ober Pettau.

PETTAUGH, a parish in Suffolk, 5½ m. NE by E of Needham, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Area 794 acres. Pop. in 1851, 288.

PETTELANGE, or **PUTTLINGEN,** a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 36 m. SSE of Treves, circle and 7 m. NW of Saarbrück, on a small affluent of the Saar. Pop. 990. In its vicinity is a coal-mine.

PETTEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 10 m. NNW of Alkmaer, in the midst of extensive downs on the North sea. In its vicinity is an extensive oyster bed.

PETTERELL, a river in Cumberlandshire, the chief branches of which issue from Greystock-park.

Skelton, and Hutton, and, after forming a junction, flow N and join the Eden near Carlisle.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township in the p. of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, Cumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Penrith, on the river Petterell. Area 4,916 acres. Pop. in 1831, 544; in 1851, 582.

PETTINAIN, a small parish in the Upper ward of Lanarkshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W of Lanark. Pop. 428.

PETTINENGÓ, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, prov. and 5 m. NE of Biella, mand. and 6 m. NW of Bioglio, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 2,300.

PETTIS, a county in the W part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 600 sq. m., drained by La Mine river and its branches, and extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,930; in 1850, 5,143. Its cap. is Georgetown.

PETTISTREE, a parish in Suffolk, 12 m. NE of Ipswich. Area 1,767 acres. Pop. in 1851, 297.

PETTON, a parish in Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Ellesmere. Area 822 acres. Pop. in 1851, 38.

PETTORANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district cant. and 6 m. SSE of Sulmona, on a mountain. Pop. 2,500.—Also a town in the prov. of Sannio, district and 4 m. SE of Isanico, cant. and 3 m. SW of Carpinone, on the summit of a mountain. Pop. 1,300.

PETTY, a parish on the coast of the narrow part of the Moray frith, partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Inverness-shire. Pop. in 1851, 1,784.

PETTY, a harbour on the E coast of Newfoundland, to the S of St. John's, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $52^{\circ} 20'$.

PETTYCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Carnatic, district and 30 m. SSE of Tanjore, and 6 m. from Palk strait.

PETTYCUR, a harbour in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Kinghorn. It is one of the usual havens from Leith.

PETWORTH, a parish and market-town in Sussex, 15 m. NE by N of Chichester. Area 5,982 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,174; in 1851, 3,439. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Rother, had a pop. of 2,427 in 1851. It is one of the polling-places for the W division of the county.

PETZEL, or **PECZEL**, a village of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 12 m. E of Pesth, and 9 m. S of Gödöllő, near the l. bank of the Rakos. It has a cotton plantation.

PETZEN, a village of the principality of Schauenburg-Lippe, in the co. of Schauenburg, bail. and 3 m. WNW of Bückeburg. It has a manufactory of beet-root sugar.

PEUMERIT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Plougastel-Saint-Germain, and 12 m. W of Guimber. Pop. 1,149.

PEUTHY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. 429.

PEUTINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 2 m. SE of Schongau, near the r. bank of the Lech. Pop. 1,000.

PEVENSEY, a parish and member of the town and port of Hastings, Sussex, 5 m. SE of Haylsham, on the river Ashburn. Area 4,586 acres. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1851, 412. This place was formerly of importance as a sea-port, but its prosperity has declined in consequence of the receding of the sea.

PEVENSEY, a town of New South Wales, in the district of Murrumbidgee, and on the river of that name.

PEVERAGNO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mande. in the prov. and 5 m. SE of Coni, on the Lasina. Pop. 4,050.

PEVIEJA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. of Vilna, which has its source in the district of Wilkomirz, near Trooup; passes Poneviej; and after a course in a generally SW direction of 120 m., throws itself into the Niemen, on the r. bank, 6 m. below Kowno.

PEWSEY, a parish of Wilts, 20 m. N of Salisbury. Area 4,791 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,921.

PEXIORA, or **PEXIEURA**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 12 m. SE of Castelnaudary, on the S bank of the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,326.

PEXONNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Marthe, cant. and 7 m. NE of Bacarat, and 20 m. SE of Luneville. Pop. 655. It has manufactories of china and earthenware.

PE-YAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Ya-chu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $102^{\circ} 32'$. It is reported to be covered with perpetual snow.

PEYANNEY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 68 m. NNW of Lucknow.

PEYNIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 2 m. W of Trets, and 12 m. ESE of Aix. Pop. 1,027. Coal and jet are found in the environs.

PEYNTIC, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Thielen. Pop. 108.

PI-YO. See **PE-PI-SHAN**.

PEYPIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 8 m. NE of Pertuis, and 10 m. SE of Apt. Pop. 450.

PEYRAC. See **PAYRAC**.

PEYRADE, a canal of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, and cantons of Certe and Frontignan, which connects the canals of Certe and Etangs.

PEYRAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Bellac, on a mountain, near the l. bank of the Gartempe. Pop. 1,238.

PEYRAT (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 10 m. SSE of Mirepoix, and 20 m. SE of Pamiers, near the l. bank of the Lers. Pop. 480. It has a jet manufactory.

PEYRAT, or **PEYRAT-LA-NONNIERE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 5 m. SE of Chenerrailles, and 11 m. NE of Aubusson, near the l. bank of the Pontchausset, an affluent of the Vouize. Pop. 1,635.

PEYRAT-LE-CHATEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Eymoutiers, in a fine valley, on the l. bank of the Maude. Pop. in 1846, 2,560. In its vicinity is a mine of quicksilver.

PEYRECAVE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 4 m. E of Miradoux, and 9 m. ENE of Lectoure, on the l. bank of the Rats. Pop. 250.

PEYREHORADE, or **PEYREHOURADE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Dax. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,911; in 1846, 13,196. The town is 13 m. S of Dax, and 42 m. SW of Mont-de-Marsin, on the r. bank of the Gave-de-Pau. Pop. in 1841, 2,742; in 1846, 2,630. It has an ancient castle, flanked with two massive towers; and possesses an active entrepot trade in wine and timber. In its vicinity is a quarry of freestone.

PEYRELEAU, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and arrond. of Millau. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,033; in 1846, 6,213. The town is 11 m. NE of Millau, and 36 m. ESE of Rhodéz, on the l. bank of the Jonte, an affluent of the Tarn. Pop. 385. It has manufactories of hosiery.

PEYRELEVADE, a commune of France, in the

dep. of the Correze, cant. and 8 m. NW of Sornac, near the Vienne. Pop. 1,513. Granite of fine quality is found in the environs.

PEYRESTORTES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. SW of Rivesaltes, and 5 m. NW of Perpignan. Pop. 225. A signal victory was here gained over a large Spanish force by the French in 1793.

PEYREUSSE-GRANDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and cant. of Montesquiou, 16 m. NW of Mirande. Pop. 1,250.

PEYRIAC-DE-MER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. N of Sigean, and 8 m. SSW of Narbonne, on the E bank of the lagune of Sigean. Pop. 600. It has a large salt-work.

PEYRIAC-MINERVOIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, and arrond. of Carcassonne. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,837; in 1846, 16,293. The town is 14 m. NE of Carcassonne, and 4 m. SE of Camnes, on the r. bank of the Argent-Double. Pop. 1,349. It has numerous distilleries of brandy.

PEYRIEN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 6 m. E of Belley, on the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 752.

PEYRILLAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 3 m. NW of Nieul, and 11 m. NW of Limoges. Pop. 1,466. It has a considerable trade in wine.

PEYRILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 2 m. SSW of St.-Germain-de-Bel-Air, and 9 m. S of Gourdon, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,214.

PEYRINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, and cant. of Romans, 15 m. NE of Valence. Pop. in 1846, 3,214. It has manufactories of cloth and of china, and carries on an active trade in grain and flour. The mulberry is extensively cultivated in the environs.

PEYROLLES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, and arrond. of Aix. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,986; in 1846, 6,088. The village is 12 m. NE of Aix, and 29 m. NNE of Marseilles, on the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,171. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and has a fine castle. Candles are its chief article of manufacture. In the vicinity is a fine grotto.

PEYROUSE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Montaigut, 38 m. NW of Riom, on the Boule. Pop. 1,447. Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Montastruc, and 8 m. NE of Toulouse. Pop. 300.

PEYRUIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, and arrond. of Forcalquier. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,544; in 1846, 2,439. The town is 10 m. NE of Forcalquier, and 17 m. WSW of Digne, near the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. in 1841, 873. It has a noted agricultural establishment.

PEYRUS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Chabeuil, on the Lierne. Pop. 1,040. It has a manufactory of cloth, and several flour, fulling, and paper-mills.

PEYRUSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Monbazens, and 12 m. NNE of Villefranche, on the slope of a mountain, near the Diege. Pop. 1,007. It is a town of considerable antiquity, and has a castle and an hospital. Its trade consists chiefly in wine, cattle, and truffles. On an adjacent rocky eminence is a pagan temple, surmounted with two massive towers.—Also a commune in the dep. of Cantal, and cant. of Allanche, 12 m. NE of Murat. Pop. 1,142.

PEYSERN. See WRESCHEN.

PEYSONNIER, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Isere, in the cant. of and near La Mure. It has quarries of fine marble.

PEYSTER ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific, to the N of the Friendly archipelago, in 8 lat. 9°, and E long. 177° 56'. It was discovered in 1819, by Peyster, an American.

PEYTAHN, or PIUTHANA, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, capital of a small state of the same name, on a hill, 70 m. SE of Jemlah, and 210 m. WNW of Catmandu, near the l. bank of the Jimru. It consisted in 1828 of an assemblage of about 1,400 houses built of mud and thatched, with the residence of the raja in the centre. The state was one of the largest of the 24 rajaships of Northern Hindostan; and contained about 15,000 inhabitants, chiefly Khasiyyas and Brahmins.

PEYZAC. See PAIZAC.

PEZA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Mezen. It has its source in a marshy locality; runs W; and throws itself into the Mezen, on the r. bank, at Jerd, 36 m. above the town of Mezen, and after a course of about 180 m.

PEZA (LA), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Granada, partido and 14 m. SW of Guadix. Pop. 2,100. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PEZARCHES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 5 m. NE of Rosay, on an affluent of the Yeres. Pop. 200. Freestone and millstone are abundant in the environs.

PEZAY-NAUDOUIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Villefagnan, and 10 m. W of Ruffec. Pop. 780. It has an extensive traffic with Spain in mules.

PEZENAS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault and arrond. of Beziers. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,720; in 1846, 12,719. The town is 15 m. NE of Beziers, and 27 m. SW of Montpellier, pleasantly situated on the Peyne, near the r. bank of the Herault. Pop. in 1841, 7,759; in 1846, 7,713. It has some well-built houses, a theatre, a college, and a bank; and possesses extensive manufactories of blankets, varieties of cotton and linen fabrics, hats, pottery, tiles, wax-candles, and chemical substances, several silk and cotton spinning-mills, dye works, tanneries, and extensive distilleries of brandy, and essences. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine, brandy, grain, olive oil, dried fruit, olives, timber, staves, cloth, and linen. A market is held weekly, which greatly influences the price of brandy throughout Europe. The surrounding hills are covered with olive and almond plantations and vineyards. This town is the *Pisene* of the ancients, and was noted by Pliny for its manufacture of woollen fabrics. It was erected into an earldom in favour of Charles-d'Artois by king John, and fell successively to the house of Montmorency, the prince of Condé, and the princes of Conty.

PEZENNE (SAINTE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 1½ m. N of Niort, near the r. bank of the Sevre-Niortaise. Pop. 1,778.

PEZENS, or VOISINS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. E of Alzonne, and 6 m. NW of Carcassonne, on the Fresquel. Pop. 1,000.

PEZILLA-DE-LA-RIVIERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and cant. of Millas, 12 m. W of Perpignan. Pop. 1,291. It has an olive-oil mill.

PEZOU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher and cant. of Morée, 8 m. NE of Vendôme, on the r. bank of the Loir. Pop. 836.

PEZUELA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Madrid, partido and 15 m. WNW of Alcalá-de-Henares, on a height. Pop. 925. It has manufactories of linen.

PEZYNEK. See **POSING**.

PEZZARA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Novara, prov. and 5 m. S of Vercelli, mand. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Stroppiana. Pop. 1,200.

PEZZAZE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 17 m. N of Brescia, district and 4 m. SW of Bovegno. Pop. 4,350.

PEZZO (PUNTA DEL), a headland of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 9 m. N of Reggio, cant. and 1 m. N of Villa-S.-Giovanni, on the strait of Messina. It is defended by a battery.

PEZZO-DA-REGOA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Trás-os-Montes, 12 m. SW of Villareal, on the r. bank of the Douro. Pop. 1,622. It is noted for its fair for wine.

PFÄFFENBERG, a presidial and market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 19 m. SSE of Ratisbon, and at an equal distance NNE of Landshut, on the l. bank of the Little Labor. Pop. 550. It has several distilleries of brandy, breweries, an oil-press, a saw and a tan-mill, and a brick-kiln. Pop. of presidial 26,000.

PFÄFFENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and circle and 1 m. N of Liegnitz, near the r. bank of the Katszbach. Pop. 240. A victory was here gained over the Austrians in 1760, by the Prussians commanded by Frederic II.

PFÄFFENHAIN, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, to the SW of Chemnitz. Pop. 215.

PFÄFFENHAUSEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 6 m. NNW of Mindelheim, and 28 m. SW of Augsburg, on the l. bank of the Mindel. Pop. 709. It has a castle.

PFÄFFENHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine and cant. of Rouffach, 12 m. S of Colmar. Pop. in 1841, 1,790. It produces good wine.

PFÄFFENHOFEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine and cant. of Bouxwiller, 14 m. NE of Saverne, on the r. bank of the Moder. Pop. 1,484. It has a brewery, a tannery, a dye-work, and a manufactory of pottery.

PFÄFFENHOFEN, a presidial and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 30 m. NNW of Munich, and 17 m. SSE of Ingolstadt, on the Ilm. Pop. in 1838, 1,912. It has a school of industry and of design, and two hospitals; and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, several tanneries, distilleries of brandy, numerous breweries, and a manufactory of saltpetre. Pop. of presidial 20,000.—

Also a market-town in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Kastel, and 12 m. SW of Amberg, on the r. bank of the Lauterach, an affluent of the Vils. Pop. 580. It has a castle.—Also a village of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Innthal, 16 m. ENE of Imst, and 15 m. W of Innsbruck, on the r. bank of the Inn. Pop. 2,400.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, on the Zaber, to the SW of Heilbronn.

PFÄFFENWEILER, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, to the SW of Villingen. Pop. 285.

PFÄFFINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, on the Ammer, to the NE of Rottweil. Pop. 395.

PFÄFFIKON, or **PFEFFIKON**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. E of Zurich, bail. of Kyburg, at the head of a lake of the same name. Pop. 2,896. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics. Lake P. is 2 m. in length, and 1 in breadth, and

discharges itself by two outlets, one of which on the N flows into the river Töss, an affluent of the Rhein, the other on the S runs into the Greiffensee.

PFÄFFIKON (OBER AND UNTER), villages of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. NNE of Schwytz and district of the same name, near the S bank of Lake Zurich, at the foot of Mount Etzel.

PFALZ. See **PALATINATE**.

PFALZDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 45 m. NW of Düsseldorf, circle and 6 m. SSE of Cleves. Pop. 2,620. It consists of an assemblage of detached dwellings generally well-built, and surrounded with trees and hedges, and has two places of worship. It was founded towards the middle of the 18th cent. by a colony from the Palatinate.

PFALZEL, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 3 m. N of Treves, on the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,300. It is partly fortified. The vine is cultivated in the environs.

PFALZGRAFENWEILER, a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 9 m. NE of Freudenstadt. Pop. 1,320. It has manufactories of pitch and turpentine.

PFANNENSTIEL (OBER), a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, county of Schonberg and signory of Harfenstein. It has manufactories of lace, hosiery, and white iron-ware.

PFARRKIRCHEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 14 m. NNW of Braunau, and 32 m. WSW of Passau, on the l. bank of the Rott. Pop. 1,572. It has manufactories of cloth and linen. In the vicinity is the royal castle of Reichenberg.

PFARRWEISSACH, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 7 m. NNW of Ebern, and 23 m. NNW of Bamberg, on an affluent of the Baunach. Pop. 442.

PFATTER, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 15 m. ESE of Stadt-am-Hof, and 12 m. NW of Straubing, on the r. bank of the Danube, at the confluence of a river of the same name. Pop. 946. It has 2 churches and an alms-house, and several breweries.

PFAUENINSEL. See **POTSDAM**.

PFEDDERSHEIM, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. of a district of the same name, in the prov. of the Rhine, on the Primm, 5 m. WNW of Worms, and 30 m. S of Mayence. Pop. 4,910. It has some fortifications.

PFEDELBACH, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 1 m. S of Öhringen. Pop. in 1840, 1,178, of whom 318 were Catholics. It has a fine seigniorial castle belonging to the princes of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein.

PFEFFENHAUSEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 14 m. SW of Pfaffenberg, and at about an equal distance NNW of Landshut, on the r. bank of the Great Labor. Pop. 732. It has two churches, numerous breweries, and a brick-kiln.

PFEFFERS, **PFAVARS**, or **PFEFARS**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 35 m. SSE of St. Gall, district and 6 m. SE of Sargans, near the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. in 1851, 1,315, Catholics. It was celebrated for its abbey, founded in 720 by Charles Martel, and suppressed in 1838, and the abbe of which, in the 12th cent., bore the title of a prince of the empire. In the vicinity, in a deep ravine, on the Tamina, at an alt. of 750 yds. above-sea-level, are thermal wells, the most celebrated in Switzerland. The temp. of the water is 30° R. With the exception of about 4 hours in the day during the months of July and August, the

sun's rays never penetrate to the bottom of the gorge in which these springs are situated.

PFEFFIKON. See PFAFFIKON.

PFERSEN, or PFERSAM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Augsburg, on the l. bank of the Wertach. Pop. 570.

PFIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, to the NE of Frauenfeld, near the Thur. Pop. 1,005.

PFINZ, a river which has its source in Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, near Arnbach; runs N; enters the grand-duchy of Baden; passes Durlach; and divides into several branches, which throw themselves into the Rhine, on the r. bank, between Russheim and Oberhausen. It has a total course of about 42 m.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, 4 m. E of Eichstadt, and 14 m. NW of Ingolstadt, on the r. bank of the Altmühl. It has a fine chateau.

PFOREN, or PFOREN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, on the Danube, to the SE of Donaueschingen. Pop. 862. This town is supposed to be the *Epona* of the ancients. It contains the ruins of a Roman fort, probably connected with the famous wall, portions of which are still to be found extending from the vicinity of P. to the Neckar and Rhine, a distance of 180 m.

PFORING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 15 m. ENE of Ingolstadt, and 8 m. W of Abensberg, on the l. bank of the Danube, which here divides into several arms; and is crossed by 3 bridges. Pop. in 1838, 790. It has 2 churches, and several breweries.

PFORTA, or SCHULPFORTA, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 19 m. SW of Merseburg, circle and 2 m. WSW of Naumburg. Pop. 388. It has an ancient Cistercian convent, now used as a college, and a library.

PFORTEN, PFORTCHEN, or BRODE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and 44 m. SSW of Frankfurt, circle and 19 m. NW of Sorau, in a woody locality, on the Wern, near several small lakes. Pop. in 1837, 1,218. It has the remains of an ancient and magnificent castle, belonging to the counts of Brühl, demolished by Frederick II. in 1758, and a fine park; and possesses manufactories of linen and cloth, and several breweries. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.

PFORZ, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, on the Rhine, to the E of Kottbus. Pop. 1,200. It has the ruins of a castle.

PFORZHEIM, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 18 m. SE of Carlsruhe, and 24 m. WNW of Stuttgart, on the l. bank of the Enz, at the confluence of the Nagold, and at an alt. of 294 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1830, 6,315; in 1840, 7,128, of whom 630 were Catholics and 122 Jews; in 1843, 8,334. It consists of four parts,—the town properly so called, the old town, the Aue, and a suburb named Brozingen. The first is enclosed by walls and a ditch, and has three gates, and a church connected with the castle and containing the tombs of the old grand-ducal family. Of the public buildings the principal are the gymnasium, custom-house, hospital, lunatic asylum, the orphans' and deaf and dumb asylums, and a workhouse. The principal articles of manufacture are jewellery, clocks, fine cloth, Russia and common leather, oil, and hardware. There are also several iron and copper-works, a wire-mill, a bleachery, and a dyework. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, wood, oil, wine, cattle, and spices. The sumach [*Rhus cotinus*] is extensively cultivated in the environs, and as a dye-wood forms an article of commerce.

PFREIMT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 4 m. NNE of Naburg, and 15 m. ENE of Amberg, between the Nab and a river of the same name, and a little below their confluence. Pop. in 1840, 1,592. It has a Latin school.

PFRIM, a small river of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, an affluent of the Rhine.

PFULLENDORF, a bailiwick and town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 21 m. N of Constance, and 12 m. S of Sigmaringen, on the slope of a hill, and on a small stream called the Cellbach. Pop. 1,683, of whom 1,663 are Catholics. It has an hospital, and in its vicinity is a fine church.

PFULLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 3 m. SE of Reutlingen, on the Echatz, at an alt. of 465 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 3,663. It has manufactories of hosiery, calico, parchment, and brocade, and several paper-mills. In the environs are the ruins of the fortresses of Staleck and Greifenstein, and a remarkable grotto named the Nebelloch.

PFUNDERS, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Pusterthal, 15 m. NW of Brunecken, on an affluent of the Rienz.

PFUNDS, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Innthal, 23 m. SW of Imst, on the r. bank of the Inn, opposite Stuben.

PFUNGSTADT, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Starkenburg, district and 9 m. from Bensheim, and 6 m. S of Darmstadt, on the Modaubach. Pop. 2,800, of whom 122 are Jews. It is well-built, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

PFYN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, and bail. of Stekborn, 5 m. NE of Frauenfeld, on the r. bank of the Thur, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 1,005. It is the *Ad Fines* of the Romans, and contains some ruins.

PHAIDI-PHOLO, an atoll or group of islands in the Indian ocean, in the N part of the Maldivé archipelago, to the E of the Mahlos-madu groups, and SE of the Milladu-madu atoll. The group consists of a circular range of islands, 34 in number, 4 of which are inhabited, and contain 550 inhabitants.

PHAL (SAINT), a small river in France, in the dep. of the Aube, which has its source 14 m. SW of Troyes, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Ervy; passes Chamois; and joins the Armance, on the r. bank, at Bordes-d'Avreil, and after a course of about 8 m.—Also a village in the same dep., cant. and 8 m. NE of Ervy, and 17 m. SSW of Troyes, on a hill, near the source of the Mogue. Pop. 580. It has a fine castle.

PHALAMBANG, or DANG, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, cap. of a small independent state, 105 m. NNE of Lucknow, on a hill. It consists of cabins surrounded with walls, all, with the exception of the dwelling of the chief, constructed of wood and earth. In the adjacent mountains are several iron-mines, which are wrought by the natives.

PHALEMPIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. W of Pont-a-Marcq, and 9 m. S of Lille. Pop. 1,311. It has manufactories of beet-root sugar.

PHALGU, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, formed a few miles above Gaya by the union of the Mohane and the Nilajan. From Gaya, where it is about 500 yds. wide, it runs NE for 17 m.; and then divides into two branches, the westernmost of which is named the Sungr, while the eastern assumes the name of Mohane. These two arms appear subsequently to be led off into channels of irrigation.

PHALIAH, or **PALLIA**, a village of the Punjab, 15 m. NW of Rammuggur, on the road thence to Dadun-Khan-Pind, and about 5 m. N of the Chenab.

PHALSBOURG, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, and arrond. of Sarrebourg.—The cant. comprises 26 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,291; in 1846, 19,670.—The town is 12 m. NE of Sarrebourg, 6 m. WNW of Saverne, and 54 m. E of Nancy, on an elevated rock. Pop. in 1841, 4,947; in 1846, 4,889. It occupies an important situation at the entrance to the defiles of the Vosges. Its fortifications, by Vauban, form an elongated hexagon, with bastions, half-moons, and covered ways. Water is supplied by means of a fountain, hydraulic works, and wells. It has a fine town-house, several public halls, barracks, a Catholic and two Protestant churches, and a communal college; and possesses extensive manufactories of *noyau* and other liquors, several breweries, tile and brick-works, &c. The trade consists chiefly in timber, planks, grain, and wine. In the environs are quarries of fine freestone. This town was founded in 1570, by George John, count-palatine of the Rhine. It was annexed to France by the treaty of Vincennes, in 1661, and fortified by Louis XIV. It has sustained several sieges.

PHANARI, or **FANARI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 25 m. S of Trikala, on a river of the same name, which has its source in the Pindus chain, and flows NNE to the Salembria.—Also a small port in Albania, in the sanj. of Delvino, 33 m. NW of Vonitza, and 18 m. SSW of Paramythia, on the r. bank of the estuary of the Mavro-Potamo.—Also a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Triphyly, 25 m. NE of Arcadia, on an affluent of the Carbonaro.—Also a town in the nom. of Argolis, 25 m. E of Napoli.

PHANARI (CAPE), a headland at the NE extremity of the island of Nicaria, in the Archipelago, 12 m. W of the island of Samos.

PHANNY BAY, an indentation of the SW coast of Cochin-China, in the prov. of Champa, 35 m. SW of Cape Padaran, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $108^{\circ} 35'$.

PHARI, or **PARIDSONG**, a town and fortress of Tibet, in the prov. of Dzang, near the frontier of Bhotan, in a defile of the Himalayas, to which it gives its name, to the SW of Chamalari, which has an alt. of 26,000 ft. above sea-level, and is perhaps the loftiest summit of the Himalaya chain, 30 m. WNW of Tassisdun, and 80 m. S of Shigatze, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $89^{\circ} 12'$. The valley of P. is of considerable extent, but, from the intensity of the cold, produces only a scanty herbage during summer. It is watered by a river of the same name, an affluent of the Pong-tsouk-dzangbo.

PHARILLON, or **PHARALLON**, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Egypt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Alexandria, at the entrance of the new port.

PHAROAH, or **FARAWAN**, a town now in ruins, in Morocco, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Fez, and to the S of Mount Zaaron. It contains extensive relics of antiquity.

PHARSALIA. See **SATALJE**.

PHARSALIA, a township of Chenango co., in the state of New York, U. S., 127 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Genegans-lette creek and Ostelic river. Pop. in 1840, 1,213. Its soil consists of argillaceous loam.

PHASIS. See **RIOXI**.

PHELOKA, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Chenab, or Acesines, 5 m. SW of Wazirabad, and 65 m. NNW of Lahore.

PHELPS, a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., 15 m. E of Canandaigua. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Canandai-

gua outlet and Flint creek. Its soil consists of clay loam, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 5,563.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, 190 m. NE of Columbus. It is drained by Rock and Mosquito creeks, and is well cultivated.

PHELPSTOWN, a township of Ingham co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 71 m. W of Detroit. Pop. in 1840, 121.

PHENG-HON. See **PESCADORES**.

PHIALA, a lake of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, about 9 m. ESE of Baneas, and to the E of Lake Huleh or Merom. It forms a deep circular basin, about 1 m. in circumf., and is supposed to be the lake to which Josephus refers as the true source of the Jordan, a subterranean communication being said to exist beneath it, and Lake Houle or Huleh, the generally reputed origin of that river. But as the level of Lake P. has been ascertained to be below that of the Jordan, the story of the subterranean communication seems a fiction.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of the state of Pennsylvania, and the second city of the United States in size, situated on the W bank of the Delaware, 126 m. from the sea, 136 m. from Washington, and 88 m. from New York, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 57'$, and W long. $75^{\circ} 10'$. The river is navigable for ships-of-the-line up to the city. The city lies 3 m. along this river, and its W limit is washed by the Schuylkill which falls into the Delaware, about 5 m. below. The ground on which the city stands is an almost unbroken level. The streets are perfectly rectangular, and P. is probably the most regular and uniform city in the world; it is also remarkably clean, and abundantly supplied with the best of water. The streets are from 50 to 113 ft. wide. The houses are mostly of brick, darker in colour than in the Eastern states, and resembling at a distance the common red sand stone. The streets are generally paved and kept clean. The handsomest of the public buildings is Girard college; the main building of which is of white marble, 169 ft. by 111 ft., surrounded with Corinthian columns. The United States bank is also of white marble, with a front on the model of the Parthenon. The mint, and marine asylum, the exchange, and the bank of Pennsylvania, are also handsome marble edifices. The state-house is chiefly remarkable for containing the hall in which the declaration of independence was signed. Adjoining this building is an enclosed walk planted with trees. The Pennsylvania hospital, one of the oldest and most respectable institutions in the country, comprises two buildings, one of 278 ft. in length. An institution for the blind, and one for the dumb, Will's hospital for the lame and blind, several orphans' and widows' asylums, &c., are among the charitable institutions for which P. is famed. The P. library, established by the exertions of Dr. Franklin, now contains 50,000 vols. The American Philosophical society has a library of 10,000 vols., and the hospital one of 5,000. The Pennsylvania university occupies an edifice originally designed for the residence of the president of the United States. It has a president and 13 professors; and is divided into three departments,—the academical, collegiate, and medical. The Pennsylvania academy of fine arts has a good collection of paintings, some pieces of statuary, and a library. The academy of natural sciences have a fine museum and an excellent library of 6,000 vols. The city contains 150 churches, chapels, and other places of worship, including 2 synagogues, 7 markets, 3 theatres, and 16 banks, a navy yard and an arsenal of the United States. The Eastern penitentiary, or state-prison, on an elevated spot without the city, is the largest

building in the United States, occupying an area of 10 acres. Its front, built of blocks of granite, with towers at the angles and along the walls, is 670 ft. in length. The almshouse, a huge pile on the W bank of the Schuylkill has accommodations for 4,000 inmates. The county prison, to the S of the city, consists of a centre building, in the Gothic castellated style, with 400 cells, and other buildings of freestone in the Egyptian style.

The city and suburbs have numerous large manufacturing of cotton, iron, glass, &c., besides the great variety of articles made in small establishments. In point of commerce, P. is the fourth city in the Union. Its foreign commerce is considerable; the annual value of the direct imports from foreign parts being about 12,000,000 d.; of exports 3,600,000 d.; but the inland and coasting trade is much more extensive, and is rapidly increasing. The custom-house revenue for the year ending 30th June 1853 was 4,537,046 d., while the total amount of customs for the year was 58,931,865 d. The shipping amounts to 100,000 tons. Bookselling is a flourishing branch of trade in P., and the republication of English works is carried on largely. An immense variety of periodicals, newspapers, and monthly and quarterly magazines, issue from the press of this city.—The city is supplied with water by means of the Fairmont water-works situated on the l. bank of the Schuylkill, 2 m. from the centre of the city, where the river is dammed up, and the water raised 92 ft. into six reservoirs holding nearly 25,000,000 gallons. From these the water is conveyed by pipes, amounting in their aggregate length to 100 m., through P. and the suburbs. The daily consumption is 4,000,000 g.—P. was founded by William Penn, in 1682, and chartered by him in 1701; but the charter under which it is now governed was granted in 1796. The government consists of a mayor, 2 councils, and a board of aldermen. The councils are elected by a popular vote; the mayor is elected annually by the councils, and the aldermen are appointed by the governor of the State. Pop. of the city and suburbs in 1840, 258,832; in 1850, 409,353.

PHILADELPHIA, a township of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 16 m. NE of Watertown, and 172 m. NW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Indian river and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,888. The village is on Indian river, and contains about 125 inhabitants.—Also a village of Neshoba co., in the state of Mississippi, 83 m. ENE of Jackson, on the E side of Kentokey river, a branch of Pearl river.—Also a village of Van Buren co., in the state of Iowa, on Des Moines river, at the mouth of Lick river.

PHILÆ, or **PILAK**, or **GEZ-ANAS-EL-WOGUD**, an island of the Nile, on the confines of Egypt and Nubia, 6 m. S of Es-Suan, above a cataract of the river. It is formed by a ridge of granite and other rocks which crosses the Nile, in N lat. 24° 1' 34", and E long. 32° 54' 16", and lies between the S extremity of the island of Biggeh, and the E bank of the river. It was famous for its religious importance under the Pharaohs, and is still remarkable for the number of its ruins and their scenic effect.

PHILATES, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj, and 30 m. SSE of Delvino, and 24 m. E of the island of Corfu, on a plateau, commanded by an adjacent range of mountains of the same name, near an affluent of the Calamas. Pop. about 4,000. The houses are neatly built, and detached from one another by olive gardens. They are all pierced with loop-holes, and some of them have towers. It has no spring of water, the only supply is obtained from wells constructed in adja-

cent ravines. The surrounding country is fertile, producing corn, oil, legumes, tobacco, and, in small quantities, wine. The rearing of cattle forms an important branch of local industry. P. is inhabited by a people allied to the Suliotes and Paramythiotes, and who maintain a species of independence by the payment of a light tribute to the pasha of Janina.

PHILBERT-DE-BOUAINÉ (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 4 m. N of Roche-Servière, and 24 m. N of Bourbon-Vendée, on the r. bank of the Boulogne. Pop. 1,698.

PHILBERT-DE-GRAND-LIEU (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure and arrond. of Nantes. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,190; in 1846, 9,915. The town is 15 m. SSW of Nantes, on the Boulogne, near its entrance into Lake Grand-Lieu. Pop. in 1841, 3,285; in 1846, 3,547. It has a small port, and carries on a considerable trade in wine. The environs are marshy, but fertile.

PHILBERT-DU-PEUPLE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire and cant. of Longue, 15 m. S of Beaugé, on the r. bank of the Latan. Pop. 1,038.

PHILBERT-DU-PONT-CHARRAULT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 4 m. SE of Chantonnay, and 22 m. E of Bourbon-Vendée, near the l. bank of the Grand-Lay. Pop. 1,484.

PHILIATRA, a town of Greece, in the Morea 7 m. SW of Arcadia, and 20 m. NNW of Navarino. The houses are detached from one another by gardens and vineyards.

PHILIBERT-SUR-RILLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 1 m. W of Montfort-sur-Rille, and 8 m. SE of Pont-Audemer, near the l. bank of the Rille. Pop. 1,150.

PHILIOS. See **FILOS**.

PHILIP ISLANDS, a group in the N. Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, in N lat. 8° 6', and E long. 140° 3'. They are surrounded by dangerous sand-banks, have little elevation, and are covered thickly with shrubby vegetation. They were discovered by Hunter in 1791.

PHILIPPE (SAINT). See **Fogo**.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a town of Algeria, in the prov. and 48 m. NNE of Constantina, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. 36° 80', and E long. 7° 20'. Pop. in 1841, 3,823; in 1847, 5,546, of whom 5,000 were Europeans and 546 natives. It has a custom-house, a judiciary court, and a military hospital. It is strongly fortified and has a citadel. Its port, which comprises the safe and commodious roadstead of Stora, is the best in the E part of the prov. This town was founded in 1838, on the site of the ancient *Rusicada*, and is now the port of Constantina. It is connected with the interior by three roads, one leading S to Constantina, by El-Arush; another SE to Bona; and another E to Collo. In October 1849, it was greatly injured by fire occasioned by the practice of the Arabs, setting fire to the thistles and brambles in order to clear the ground for agricultural operations after six months of continued drought.

PHILIPPEVILLE, or **PHILIPSTAD**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 1,155. The town is 19 m. WSW of Dinant, and 27 m. SW of Namur, in the Ardennes, pleasantly situated on a height between the Jamague and Bridon. Pop. 1,099. It is well fortified, and forms an irregular pentagon, defended by 5 bastions and a ditch. It has 2 gates, fine barracks, and the streets, which are generally broad, straight and well-paved, ter-

minate in a square in the centre. It possesses manufactories of pottery, and in the environs are quarries of fine marble, and a lead mine. This town was originally named Corbiguy. Its fortifications were erected by Charles V. in 1535. In 1578 it was taken from the Dutch by Don Juan of Austria. It was ceded by the treaty of the Pyrenees to France, and held by that country till 1815.

PHILIPPI, or FILEBA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the beglik and 39 m. ESE of Seres, and 12 m. SE of Drama. The battle between the forces of Octavius and Mark-Anthony, and those adhering to Brutus and Cassius, in which the last blow was given to the Roman republic, is generally believed to have taken place in the plains to the W of this town, although some authors assign it to the environs of Philippi in Thessaly, near Pharsalia.

PHILIPPINE, a fortified town of Holland, in the prov. of Zeeland, arrond. and 18 m. SSW of Goes, cant. and 7 m. W of Axel, on the l. bank of the Brackman, a branch of the Scheldt. Pop. 540. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1633 by William of Nassau, and was held by the French from 1747 to 1748.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, an extensive archipelago in the Eastern seas, to the N of Borneo, between the parallels of $5^{\circ} 40'$, or the S point of Mindanao, and $18^{\circ} 47'$ the N point of Luçon; and between the meridians of $119^{\circ} 45'$ and $126^{\circ} 45'$ E, sometimes called THE MANILAS. It consists of 10 principal islands, and a vast number of smaller islands and islets said to be nearly 1,200 in number, and 400 of which are of considerable size; but our knowledge regarding this group is very limited. They were discovered, in 1521, by Magellan, who lost his life here on the small island of Mactan, while engaged in that voyage in which man first completed the circumnavigation of the globe. Malte Brun, however, is of opinion that the Spaniards were acquainted with Luçon, or Manila, the principal of the group, in 1511. The Spaniards, on establishing themselves here in 1560, gave the name of their king, Philip, only to the N portion of the archipelago; the central part often receives the distinct appellation of the BISAY ISLANDS.

Climate, &c.] All these islands are traversed by lofty chains of mountains in which volcanoes occur; earthquakes are often felt upon them, and violent hurricanes frequently devastate the face of nature, as the principal part of the group comes within the latitude of the typhoons. In September 1852 a succession of earthquakes occurred in Luçon, which prostrated most of the public buildings in Manila. The eruptions of the principal volcanoes—viz., Dabao, in the isle of Mindanao, and Albay and Taalen, in Luçon, are considered as the arteries of so many safety-valves against earthquakes here. It is stated that the two last-named volcanoes are in almost continuous action, and that the force or extinction of their eruptions almost always presage the proximity or not of earthquakes, when the eruptions have ceased earthquakes succeeding shortly afterwards; and that, on the other hand, when the eruptions of these volcanoes have been most violent, Luçon has been free from that terrible scourge. It is remarked that in the great eruption of Taalen, in 1754, and that of Albay in 1814, when the cinders reached the capital, no earthquake took place. The most violent earthquakes were that of 1645, in which the whole capital was nearly destroyed, and 3,000 persons perished; that of 1796, which was repeated at intervals for 20 days, and left all the buildings in a state of equal ruin; and that in Sept. 1852, which was repeated at intervals of 14 days, and is described

as the worst of all. Taking the periods that have elapsed between the earthquakes that have occurred in those islands, and going on the theory that the volcanic eruptions noted there have prevented other earthquakes at the periods when they have occurred, it is estimated that every 32 years there becomes such an accumulation of volcanic matter, that if not got rid of by an eruption, an earthquake may be expected.—There is nearly the same variety of seasons as on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar. The rains begin in May, and continue till September, and sometimes even till December; from which latter period, until the succeeding May, a perpetual spring prevails. The moisture gives rise to great luxuriance of vegetation, the trees being constantly covered with leaves, and the soil with vegetation, which renders it a difficult task to keep the cultivated lands clear of weeds and insects. The regular winds are the N, the E, and the SW, each of which prevails from three to four months; the change of wind being attended with violent storms. A humid climate here preserves the appearance of perpetual spring; the trees are always in leaf,—the fields almost constantly enamelled with flowers,—and blossom and fruit are often exhibited together on the same tree.—The principal alimentary grain is rice; wheat was introduced by the Spaniards; the cocoa was brought hither in 1670, and thrives admirably; but European fruit-trees cease to bear when transported to these islands. The orange-tree grows in the open fields to its full height. Among the indigenous plants is the wild banana, from the fibrous filaments of which a kind of cloth and ropes are manufactured. The other products are different sorts of pulse, such as *mongos*, *patani*, kidney-beans, and millet. The natives cultivate the bread-fruit, and the palm tree, from the latter of which they procure both a spirit and an oil, together with a species of sweetmeat named by them *chanaca*. The areca, or betel nut, is also cultivated under the name of *itmo*, and used profusely both by Spaniards and natives. Luçon produces indigo, of an inferior quality to that manufactured in Bengal. The tobacco is excellent, and is esteemed the best in Asia; it used formerly to be exported in considerable quantities.—Cattle are numerous; and the numbers and varieties of fish amazingly great. Boars occur in the forests, and monkeys are numerous. The rivers are infested with crocodiles, and the forests with snakes, amongst which the *damonpalay* is of the most poisonous kind.

Population.] According to native tradition, all these islands, and especially Manila, were once entirely possessed by Negroes, who, when other races arrived on the coasts, fled to the mountains, which are still inhabited by their descendants. The practice of tattooing is followed here, and was at one time so frequent that the Spaniards, from this circumstance, gave some islands of the group the name of *Pintados*. M. Perouse supposed that the total pop. of the P. might be 3,000,000. In 1815, the census for the capitation-tax of the Spanish portion of the islands returned a pop. of 1,927,830. In the *Singapore Chronicle* of 30th September, 1824, it was stated to be as follows:

Native Indians,	2,396,331
Mestizoes,	118,030
Chinese,	7,000
Whites,	4,000
	2,525,361

If Mr. MacMicking's estimate of the pop. of the Spanish portion of the group, which is about equal to the area of Cuba, at 5,000,000 is correct, the density of the pop. must be very considerable; and even taking the ordinary Spanish estimate of 3,000,000 it is as dense as that of Ceylon. According to official

reports the pop. in 1833 of the principal islands was as follows:

	Villages.	Polls.	Pop.
Batana Islands,	3		8,000
Luçon,	365	464,679	2,323,395
Samar,	28	18,546	92,730
Leyte,	31	18,255	91,275
Zebu,	38	40,711	203,555
Negros,	25	12,196	60,980
Panay,	64	85,149	425,745
Mindoro,	8	68,238	41,190
Calamianan isles,	12	4,146	20,730
Magindanao,	55	13,538	77,690
	627	665,458	3,349,290

Many of the natives, by frequent intercourse with Europeans, have acquired a degree of energy and intelligence greatly superior to that of the inhabitants of the more westerly islands. In intrepidity they greatly excel the Hindus, and they are generally employed as gunners and steersmen in the inter-colonial navigation. It is remarked by Mr. Crawford, that the P. are the only islands of NW Oceanica which have improved in civilization, wealth, and pop., in consequence, of their intercourse with Europe. When first visited, they were inhabited by a race of savages inferior in every respect to any of the adjacent pagan nations; but now they are as decidedly superior. To understand the reason of this, it is sufficient to remark, that the Spanish government finding here no spices, no rich manufactures, no mines of precious metal, did not think of monopolizing commerce, but satisfied itself with drawing a fixed capitation tax from its native subjects, and freely distributed the unappropriated lands amongst the colonists. The consequence of this state of things was a free intermixture of the local society, and a communication of the arts and manners of Europe to the native races. It does not appear that the Spaniards in the P. were ever guilty of the atrocities which they perpetrated in all their other colonies. Indeed they had little pretext for being so; as the natives from the first took heartily to the Christian faith, and submitted cheerfully enough to the Spanish dominion. If we may judge by Mr. MacMicking's account, the two races live in sufficient harmony together; and the Indians exhibit nothing of that embittered and degenerated condition which characterises the descendants of the natives races of Mexico and Peru. In short, they are Asiatic, not American or Polynesian Indians. Mr. MacMicking remarks the superiority of the Luçonians to any of the Malays or Javanese he met at Batavia or at Singapore. He bears testimony likewise to the universality of education among them. There are very few who cannot read, and he "always observed that Manila men, serving on board of ships, and composing their crews, have been much oftener able to subscribe their names to the ships' articles than the British seamen on board the same vessels could do, or even on board of Scottish ships, whose crews are sometimes superior men, so far as education is concerned, to those born in other parts of Great Britain." Though not suited for, or at least averse to field-labour, they have many ingenious manufactures; some of which, as hats, cordage, and grass-cloth, are exported to Australia, America, and even to Europe; and their gold and silver ornaments rival the marvellous productions of Hindu and Chinese ingenuity. The great obstacle to the development of the natural resources of the P. is the want of field-labour adequate for the cultivation on a large scale of cotton, coffee, sugar, indigo, opium, and the other staples of Eastern commerce. A very moderate amount of labour is sufficient not only to provide for the Luçonian's physical wants, but to procure him such ornaments and luxuries as his simple

habits require. Beyond that, no inducement can prevail on him to hire his services to the planter. Recently efforts have been made to procure agricultural labourers from China. At present there scarcely appears to be such a personage as a planter in the whole colony.

Manufactures. The *pina* cloth manufactured in the P. is the best known of all the native productions, and a notable instance of their advance in the manufacturing arts. Mr. MacMicking, in his *Recollections of Manila*, says: "There is, perhaps, no more curious, beautiful, and delicate specimen of manufacture produced in any country. It varies in price according to texture and quality, ladies' dresses of it costing as low as 20 dollars for a bastard-sort of cloth, and as high as 1,500 d. for a finely-worked dress. The common coarse sort used by the natives for making shirts, costs them from 4 to 10 d. a shirt. The colour of the coarser sorts is not, however, good; the high price of the finer descriptions prevents its becoming generally a lady's dress; the inferior sorts are not much prized, chiefly because of the yellowish tinge of the white cloth. The fabric is exceedingly strong, and, I have been informed, rather improves in colour after every successive washing. *Pina* handkerchiefs and scarfs are in very general use by the Manila ladies, although they are rather expensive; the price of the former, when of good quality, being from about £5 to £10 each, while for a scarf of average quality and colour about £30 is paid. The coarser descriptions can be had for much less money than the sums mentioned; the finest qualities would cost from three to four times more than the amounts I have set down." Besides the *pina*, there is a sort of cloth made by the natives called *jusè* or *siriamaio*, manufactured from the fibres of a particular sort of plantain, slightly mixed with pine-apple thread. It is generally striped or checked with coloured threads of silk. The manufacture of both these articles is carried on to a small extent in the immediate neighbourhood of Manila, but in the provs. of Yloilo and Camarines the best *jusè* is produced, the price of which is much lower than *pina*. The cotton manufacture has been introduced by the government, and by dint of high protective duties, contends successfully against foreign competition. Mr. MacMicking thus explains other circumstances in its favour. "The great advantage which the natives have over foreign manufacturers of these coloured cloths, consists not so much in the duty—although that is an immense protection—as in the quickness with which they are able to meet the changes of taste in the patterns and designs of such fancy goods; for it is evident that before designs of new styles can reach Great Britain, and the goods be manufactured there and shipped off to Manila, many months must elapse, during which the native manufacturers have been supplying the market with these new and approved styles of goods, and of course reaping all the advantages of an active demand, exceeding the supply, by the high prices obtainable for the new designs; for the market of Manila varies as much, and the tastes of the people are as inconstant and capricious with regard to their dress, as the natives of almost any country can be." Cloth from the plantain fibre, silk, and earthenware, are also among the native manufactures. "At several places in Luçon, in Cebu, &c., the natives make a species of cloth from the plantain tree, known by the names of *medrinaque* and *guiara* cloths. The former description is in the greatest consumption, being stouter and more valuable than the other sort, and is mostly bought up by the natives themselves. Although the silk-worm is bred to some small extent in the

country, the silk manufacture is not extensively carried on, as the market can easily and quickly be supplied from China with any description of goods in demand. Some articles of dress are, however, successfully made by the Indians, to oppose the China silks in the markets, such as *tapis* for the women, and *panjamas* for the men. In various parts of the country the manufacture of earthenware is pursued to a small extent. It is generally of a very coarse description, for cooking purposes, water jugs, &c., and does not interfere with the sale of the finer China ware, with which the natives are supplied for most of their household purposes by the Chinese dealers in the article, that of China make being very much finer than any they have as yet produced in the country." The tobacco manufactory at Manila, and the making of *vino-de-coco* or cocoanut wine, are government monopolies.

Commerce.] The happy geographical position of this archipelago can escape no observer, situated as it is upon the immediate coast of China,—close to Japan,—connected by an unbroken chain with all the islands to the S and W of it,—and lying in the direct route between the Old and the New world. "The whole world," says Kotzebue, "does not offer a more advantageous station for commerce than the town of Manila, situated as it is in the neighbourhood of the richest countries of Asia, and almost midway between Europe and America. Spanish jealousy had formerly closed her port; but since the revolt of the American colonies it has been opened to all nations, and the P. are consequently rising rapidly to importance. As yet, their export trade has been chiefly confined to sugar and indigo for Europe, and the costly Indian bird's-nest and *trepang* for China. The latter is a kind of sea-snail without a shell, which, not only here, but on the Ladrones, Carolinas, and Pelew islands, even as far as New Holland, is as eagerly sought after as the sea-otter on the NW coast of America. The luxurious Chinese consider them a powerful restorative of strength, and purchase them as such at an exorbitant price. But what an inexhaustible store of commercial articles might not these islands export! Coffee, of the best quality, cocoa, and two sorts of cotton, the one remarkably fine, the produce of a shrub, the other of a tree, all grow wild here, and with very little cultivation might be made to yield a prodigious increase of wealth. These productions of nature are, however, so much neglected, that at present no regular trade is carried on in them. A great abundance of the finest sago trees, and whole woods of cinnamon, grow wild and unnoticed in Luçon. Nutmegs, cloves, and all the produce of the Moluccas, are also indigenous on these islands, and industry only (a commodity which, unfortunately, does not flourish here) is wanting to make them a copious source of revenue. Pearls, amber, and cochineal, abound in the P.; and the bosom of the earth contains gold, silver, and other metals. For centuries past have the Spaniards suffered all these treasures to lie neglected, and are even now sending out gold to maintain their establishments." Agreeably to the account which we have given of the climate and soil, the P. are found to produce for exportation a wide range of useful products,—gold, sugar, sapan wood, ebony, rice, indigo, coffee, sulphur, cotton, mother-of-pearl shells, tortoise-shell, cordage, and many minor articles such as are afforded by other parts of the Malay archipelago. The trade is far, however, from bearing a just proportion to the capacities of the country. In 1818, the sugar exported amounted only to 14,405 piculs; sapan wood to 18,825 p.; sulphur to 3,410 p.; and indigo to no more than 3,400

quintals. The data for these calculations are, however, taken from the returns of an ill-arranged custom-house, and are admitted by those acquainted with the subject to be greatly underrated. The whole quantity of sugar produced from year to year has been reckoned at 150,000 p., and indigo at 5,000 q. In 1818, the port of Manila was described in the printed returns as carrying on trade with the following places, viz., Acapulco, Kamtschatka, London, Gibraltar, three ports of France, the three British presidencies, four ports of the United States, Batavia, the Isle of France, Borneo, Sulu, Cochinchina, Macao, Nankin, Chancoe, and Amoy in China. The coasting trade is carried on in small brigs, and in smaller vessels called *galoras*, *goletas*, and *pontines*. Manila holds its most extensive coasting-trade with the provs. of Yloilo and Pangasinan in Luçon, and the islands of Panay and Zebu. One or two vessels make an annual trip to the Moluccas; and two or three small vessels run between Manila and Singapore, taking oil, liquid indigo, and sugar for sale, and bringing up European goods. The money current is doubloons, Spanish dollars, rials, and quartos. Of these 20 quartos = 1 rial; 8 rials = 1 dollar; 16 dollars = 1 doubloon. The picul is 137½ lbs. Spanish, or about 140 lbs. English. See articles LUÇON and MANILA.

Government.] The government of the P., with the addition of the Mariannas, is under a military officer entitled captain-general. The islands are divided into 31 provinces, and each prov. is superintended by an *alcalde*, *mayor*, or *corregidor*. Each prov. is subdivided into districts, under a *gobernadorcillo*, with a deputy and inferior officers. The *gobernadorcillos* hold the municipal charge of their several districts, and specially assist the parochial curates in everything relating to church affairs. There are also in every district *cabezas* or head-men, each of whom is individually responsible for the tribute payable by 45 or 50 families. These head-men act as justices, and elect the sub-governors of provinces. In some towns the Sanglais or descendants of Chinese form a separate community, and elect their own magistrates. The administration of justice is in charge of the Royal *audiencia*, composed of 5 judges, a regent, and 2 fiscals, and of which court the governor-general is president. There are a tribunal and a chamber of commerce. The ecclesiastical government consists of an archbishop, 3 bishops, and a priest, in each parish.—The military force in 1845 consisted of 3 regiments of infantry, 2 of light infantry, 1 of cavalry, a corps of horse and foot artillery, and a corps of engineers, besides a large militia force, all native soldiers officered by Europeans.—The naval force was composed of a frigate of 48 guns, and 62 gun-boats.

Revenue.] The revenue of the P. amounted in 1818 to 1,466,610 dollars, and was made up of a poll-tax on the natives of the country, commonly called the *contribucion*, amounting to 701,070 d.; a monopoly of tobacco, amounting to 357,288 d.; a capitation-tax on the Chinese, amounting to the exorbitant sum of 6 d. a-head, &c.; with custom-house duties, among which were included a duty on the exportation of bullion. In 1844 the revenue was 3,600,000 d. There exists no land-tax, but in room of it a poll-tax, comparatively trifling in its amount, and highly unpopular, as capitation-taxes have always been in every age and country.

History.] These islands, as already mentioned, were discovered by Magellan, and were afterwards made a conquest of by a Spanish fleet sent thither from Mexico. The Spaniards became possessed of them slowly, island by island; nor are they yet masters of the whole group. Zebu was the first which they subdued; a few years afterwards they effected a settlement at the mouth of the Manila river, and constituted the town of Manila the

capital of the Spanish possessions in the archipelago. The colony of Manila was attacked by Chinese pirates in 1574, who were repulsed, but not without much loss. When the Dutch established themselves in India, a war commenced between them and the Spaniards, which was prolonged for nearly half-a-century. Natives of China had, in the meantime, emigrated to the P. to such an extent, that in 1639 their number amounted to 30,000, most of whom had settled in Calamba and Binan. Though remarkable for industry and inoffensiveness, the Spaniards had long entertained a deep-rooted dislike to these emigrants; and, about the period last mentioned, made an attack upon them, and reduced their numbers to 7,000, who surrendered at discretion. In 1757, the viceroy of the P. islands despatched all the Chinese to their own country; and, to prevent their return, he appointed a fixed locality for the reception only of such Chinese as should come in a commercial capacity; no natives of China have since been permitted to establish themselves in these islands, except such as have embraced the Christian religion. A war having in 1761 broken out between Britain and Spain, forces were sent the following year from the East Indies, under the command of General Draper and Admiral Cornish, to attack the Spanish settlements on the P. islands. They arrived in the bay of Manila, and the Spaniards being unprepared, after a siege of twelve days, surrendered at discretion. Manila, with the port of Cavite, remained in the hands of the English till 1764, when, peace having been concluded between the two nations, these conquests were restored to the Spanish. Since this period, these colonies have not been disturbed by any European enemies, though they have been much infested by the piratical forces of those islands not subject to the Spanish government, such as Sulu and Mindanao. The regular troops, as well as the militia, are natives. The officers are Spaniards, though many of them are natives of the islands, and all, with few exceptions, are extremely ignorant. "As far as I have had an opportunity of observing the military force," says Kotzebue, "I think it could not make a stand against a European army. Not only are the troops badly armed, but even the officers—who are in fact distinguished from the privates only by their uniforms—have no idea of discipline; any sort of precision in their manoeuvres is out of the question; and to find a sentinel comfortably asleep with his musket on his shoulder, is by no means an uncommon occurrence. I was told that Luçon contained 8,000 regular troops, and that by summoning the militia, 20,000 could be assembled. The field of honour, where the heroes of Luçon distinguished themselves, is on the southern P. islands, which are not yet subdued; they are inhabited by Mahomedan Indians, who are constantly at war with the Spaniards, and ranging as pirates over all the coasts inhabited by Christians, spread terror and desolation wherever they appear. From time to time some well-manned gun-boats are sent in pursuit of these robbers, which expend plenty of ammunition with very little effect." In the present year [1858], General Urbistondo, captain-general of the P. islands, has been engaged in three different expeditions. In one case, the governor of the province of Abra, with 3 officers and 92 rank and file, marched against the town of Sibassao, the inhabitants of which had assassinated some Spanish 'commissioners'. It is stated that a desperate resistance was made, which ended in the flight of the enemy, who left 80 dead behind them, and the town, which contained 315 wooden houses and 100 granaries, was burnt to the ground. A second expedition led by the governor of the prov. of New Biscay, with 3 officers, 102 rank and file, and 1,500 native volunteers, against the town of Baligar, on approaching the town were attacked by 2,000 natives, armed with lances, hatchets, and stones, who were defeated with a loss computed at 100 killed and 200 wounded, while the Spanish loss is stated at one lieutenant and one corporal wounded, and that of their allies at 2 killed and 30 wounded. Baligar, which is stated to have contained 1,100 houses, was then destroyed by fire. The last expedition was by the governor of Zamboanga in boats, with 140 troops and 60 friendly Moors, against certain piratical dependencies of Jolo, and resulted in the town of Igar and island of Cabinger being taken, with a loss to the enemy of 80 killed and 200 prisoners, while the Spanish loss was only 4 wounded.

PHILIPPINES (New). See CAROLINES.

PHILIPPO. See FILIPPO.

PHILIPPOPOLI, or FILIBE, a large town of European Turkey, in Macedon, in the sanj. of Sophia, on the r. bank of the Maritza, which here becomes navigable, 90 m. WNW of Adrianople. Before the dreadful earthquake which took place here in 1818, and by which the town was in a great measure destroyed, P. was a thriving place, containing, it is said, 30,000 inhabitants, a considerable number of whom were Greek Christians. It had several well-built streets, with handsome baths and 20 mosques. Its chief manufactures are woollens and cotton yarn; rice is cultivated in the neighbourhood to a great extent. The ancient *Philippopolis*, founded by the father of Alexander the Great, stood a little to the N of the present town.

PHILIPS, a county in the E part of the state of

Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 730 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Mississippi, and watered by St. Francis river and its tributary Laquille river. It is liable to inundation in the S, but in the N is dry, sandy, and very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 3,547; in 1850, 6,144. Its cap. is Helena.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Baden, 16 m. N of Carlsruhe, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Rhine. Pop. 1,200. It was fortified early in the 17th cent., at the commencement of the Thirty years' war, and was long one of the strongest places in Germany, but was bombarded and completely dismantled in the wars of the first French revolution. Its situation in the midst of marshes, renders it strong, but unhealthy. The duke of Berwick, son of James II. of England, was killed by a cannon-ball, while visiting the trenches before this town, on 12th June 1734.

PHILIPSBURG, a village of Rush township, Centre co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 119 m. NW of Harrisburg, on Mushannon creek, 20 m. from its confluence with the W branch of Susquehanna river. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a village of Wells township, Jefferson co., in the state of Ohio, 137 m. E by N of Columbus, on Ohio river, opposite Wellsburg, in the state of Virginia.

PHILIPSPORT, a village of Mamakating township, Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 92 m. SSW of Albany, on the Delaware and Hudson canal. Pop. in 1840, 100.

PHILIPSTAD, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, 30 m. NE of Carlstadt. It stands in a hilly romantic valley, between two small lakes, and has a provincial infirmary. There are numerous iron mines in the vicinity. It was founded by Charles IX., and named after his son Philip.

PHILIPSTEIN, a village in the duchy of Nassau, 4 m. ENE of Weilburg. Pop. 450.

PHILIPSTHAL, a town, the cap. of the principality of Hesse-Philippthal, in Electoral Hesse, on the r. bank of the Werra, 40 m. SSE of Cassel.

PHILIPSTOWN, a rivulet of King's co., which rises in four sources about 2 m. S and SW of the town of Philipstown, and pursues a sinuous course of about 7 m.

PHILIPSTOWN, a market-town, formerly a parl borough and the assize town of King's co., on the Grand canal, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Portlinton, and 39 m. W of Dublin. The town obtained its name in honour of Philip II. of Spain, consort of Queen Mary; and was designed to be for King's co. the parallel of Maryborough for Queen's county. It consists principally of one street; but is one of the ugliest and most rueful little towns in Europe. The public buildings are a sessions-house, a gaol, a barrack, an old but renovated castle, two schools, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the parish-church of Killaderry. Pop. in 1831, 1,454; in 1851, 748.—Also a parish 4 m. NW of the town of Ardee, co. Louth. Area 3,659 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,659; in 1851, 1,309.—Also a parish in co. Louth, 2 m. N of Drogheda. Area 263 acres. Pop. in 1851, 35.

PHILIPSTOWN, or PHILIPSTOWN-NUGENT, a parish in co. Louth, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Dundalk. Area 1,035 acres. Pop. in 1831, 459; in 1851, 416.

PHILIPSVILLE, a village of Amity township, Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Genessee river, on the line of the New York and Erie railroad. Pop. in 1840, 250.

PHILLACK, a parish of Cornwall, 9 m. WSW of Redrith. Area 3,237 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,800.

PHILLEIGH, or FILLEY, a parish in Cornwall, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Tregony. Area 2,392 acres. Pop. in 1831, 432; in 1851, 446.

PHILLIP ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific.

about 9 m. S of Norfolk island, in S lat. 29° 8', and E long. 188° 5'. The violence with which the sea breaks on its shores renders it difficult of access. It affords good herbage, but is entirely uncultivated.

—Also an island off the S coast of Australia, at the entrance to Western Port, and to the ESE of Port Phillip, in S lat. 38° 30', and E long. 145° 20'.

PHILLIP (PORT). See PORT PHILLIP.

PHILLIPS, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 55 m. NW of Augusta, watered by Sandy river, an affluent of the Kennebec. Pop. in 1840, 1,312.

PHILLIPSBURG, a township of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 338. —Also a village of Wallkill township, Orange co., in the state of New York, 109 m. S by W of Albany. Pop. 30. —Also a village of New Sewickly township, Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 2 m. from Beaver, and at the confluence of the river of that name with the Ohio.

PHILLIPSTON, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 65 m. NW by W of Boston. It is hilly but has a fertile soil. * Pop. in 1840, 919.

PHILLIPSTOWN, a township of Putnam co., in the state of New York, U. S., 14 m. W of Carmel. It is intersected by the Highlands, and is generally mountainous, bounded on the W by the Hudson. Pop. in 1840, 3,814.

PHILLIPSVILLE, a village of Granby township, Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Oswego river. Pop. in 1840, 175.

PHILLYHOLME, a tything in Hawkchurch p., Dorset, 5 m. NE of Axminster. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 570; in 1851, 506.

PHILOKIA, or FILOKI, a small town of Albania, at the foot of Mount Makronora, on the E side of the gulf of Arta, 56 m. S by E of Janina. It corresponds to the ancient *Argos Amphilocheium*, although not built exactly on its ruins, which are seen nearer to the sea, in the neighbourhood of the village of Zerakia. The valley of P. is well cultivated.

PHILOMONT, a village of London co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 12 m. of Leesville. Pop. in 1840, 40.

PHINEKA (CAPE), a high and bold headland on the coast of Caramania, in N lat. 36° 14' 30", E long. 30° 9' 10".

PHING-HOI, a town on the S coast of China, in the prov. of Kiwang-tung, in N lat. 22° 38', E long. 114° 54', in a bay which affords good anchorage.

PHING-LIANG, a town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, on the r. bank of the Kin-ho, in N lat. 35° 34' 48", in a mountainous but fertile district.

PHING-YANG, a town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, on the l. bank of the Fen-ho, in N lat. 36° 6'.

PHING-YUEI, a town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-tchu, in N lat. 26° 37'.

PHIPPS (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of North America, at the entrance into Behring's bay, in N lat. 59° 33'.

PHIPPSBURG, a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 44 m. S of Augusta, on a peninsula between the estuary of Kennebec river and New Meadow bay on the W, and bounded on the S by the Atlantic. Pop. in 1840, 1,657. It has a considerable navigation employed chiefly in the fisheries.

PHLOKA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 8 m. ENE of Pyrgo.

PHOCHIA-NOVA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Saghala, 27 m. NW of Smyrna, on a small bay in the S part of the gulf of Shanderli. Pop. 4,000.

PHOCHIA-VECCHIA, or FOGLIARI, a town of

Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Saghala, on the gulf of Smyrna. 4 m. SW of Phochia-Nova.

PHOENIXVILLE, a village of Chester co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 79 m. ESE of Harrisburg, at the junction of French creek near Schuylkill river. Pop. 750.

PHO-YANG. See PO-YANG.

PHUNSA, a point of land marking the extreme E point of the Euphrates, 88 m. from Aleppo. There are the remains of a bridge here, and Capt. Lynch conceives it to be the site of the ancient *Thapsacus*, where the younger Cyrus led his army across the river.

PHUYEN BAY, a large and beautiful bay on the coast of Cochinchina, in N lat 13° 23', presenting the harbour of Xuandai, on its S shore; another called Vunglam on its NW side about 1½ m. further up; and that of Vungchao at the end of the basin. Its shores are bold and mountainous; and a high abrupt rocky island, called Nest island, stands at its entrance near its S shore. The soundings within the harbour decrease regularly from 12 to 4½ fath.

PI, a town of China, in the prov. of Kiang-su, in N lat. 34° 8'.

PI, a small port on the SW coast of the island of Majorca, at the bottom of the bay of Palma.

PIA, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 4 m. NNE of Perpignan. Pop. 1,360.

PIABANHA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises on the W flank of the Orgãos mountains, and runs NE to the Rio-Parahiba, which it joins on the right bank nearly opposite Parahibuna.

PIACE, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 14 m. SW of Mamers. Pop. 1,180.

PIACENZA, or PLACENTIA, a town of the duchy of Parma, situated in an extensive plain near the r. bank of the Po, not far from the spot where it is joined by the Trebbia. Pop. 29,000. It is surrounded by mouldering earthen ramparts, and defended by a castle. Of its streets, a few are broad and straight, but most of them are narrow, gloomy, and silent, and lined with dismantled edifices. The houses and public buildings are built in general of brick, there being no supply of stone nearer than the quarries at Lago-Maggiore. Of the public squares, that named La Piazza, *par excellence*, contains two equestrian statues in bronze, representing Ranuccio and Alexander Farnese, two distinguished members of the Farnese family, and executed in the first style of the art. The Palazzo Pubblico is a large edifice with Saxon arches and reticulated brickwork. The town contains two other squares of inferior interest. In one of them is situated the ducal palace, a building of considerable extent, of dusky red brick, partly unfinished, and partly in ruins; in the other stands the cathedral, one of the rudest and most ancient ecclesiastical edifices in Italy; it contains, however, a number of fine paintings. The university has about 200 students; there is also an Episcopal seminary. The town-library contains 30,000 vols.; and there are several extensive collections belonging to individuals. P. has a few manufactures, particularly of silk stuffs, woollens, fustians, stockings, and hats; also a great yearly fair in April. It was the birth-place of Pope Gregory X., and of Cardinal Alberoni, prime minister of Spain. In June 1799, the French were defeated near this, in a very sanguinary conflict, by the Russian general Suwarrow. The country between P. and Parma is uniformly level, and is traversed by the ancient *Via Flaminia*.

PIADA. See EPIDAUROS.

PIADENA, a village of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 18 m. E of Cremona. Pop. 900. It was

the birth-place of Bartolomeo Sacchi, well known in Italy as a historical writer.

PIAGGONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 9 m. NE of II-Vallo. Pop. 2,500.

PIALAPORE, a town of Bengal, in the district and 27 m. WNW of Dacca, famous for its manufacture of earthenware.

PIAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, 9 m. W of La Reole, near the r. bank of the Garonne.

PIANA, an islet in the Mediterranean, 30 m. N of Cape Sidero in Candia, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 51'$.—Also a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Sombirsk, near Sarbaevka; flows NW, and then E; and joins the Sura, on the l. bank, after a course of 180 m.

PIANA-DEI-GRECI, a town of Sicily, 18 m. SW of Palermo. Pop. 6,000. It is inhabited by a colony of Albanians, the descendants of several families who fled from Greece in the 15th cent., to escape the invasion of the Turks.

PIANCO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, 24 m. SE of Pombal, on a river of the same name, which, after a course of 20 m., joins the Piranhas.

PIANELLA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra, on the Pescara, 2 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 3,500.

PIANEZZA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the l. bank of the Dora-Riparia, 9 m. W of Turin. Pop. 2,000.

PIANKATANK, a river of Virginia, U. S., which runs into the Chesapeake, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 32'$.

PIANO-DI-SORRENTO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 6 m. SW of Castelamare.

PIANOSA, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, and situated between Elba and Corsica, about 10 m. from the former, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 32' 50''$, E long. $10^{\circ} 9' 50''$. It is flat in surface, well-wooded, and fruitful; but is inhabited by only a few families of fishermen. It was anciently called *Planasia*, and supplied marble to Rome. It was used in the time of Augustus as a place of exile; and the ruins of an ancient castle, a few subterranean vaults and grottoes, and other antiquities are still to be seen.—Also a small island belonging to Naples, 12 m. NNW of the promontory of Gargano, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 13'$, E long. $15^{\circ} 45'$.

PIANURA, a village of Naples, 3 m. NW of the capital. Pop. 700.

PIAPIS, a port on the N coast of the island of Waigu, on the equinoctial line, in E long. $130^{\circ} 15'$.

PIAS, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 9 m. N of Thomar. Pop. 600.

PIAS. See BAYAS.

PIASANSKOL, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 460 m. N of Turshansk.

PIASECZNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masow, obwodzie and 12 m. S of Warsaw, on the Jezoria.

PIASINA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district of Yeniseisk. It issues from the N extremity of a lake of the same name, and throws itself by a wide embouchure into the Arctic ocean, to the E of the gulf of Yenisei, and after a course, in a generally N direction, of about 300 m. It receives the Doudypta on the r., and on the l. the Agapa and Pyra. Lake P. is 60 m. from the r. bank of the Yenisei, and 24 m. from the shores of the Arctic ocean. It is 90 m. in length from N to S, and about 45 m. in breadth. Towards the S it receives the Noril'ska.

PIASINSKOL. See PIASINO.

PIASKI, a town of Poland, in the wojwodzie, obwodzie, and 16 m. SE of Lublin, near the r. bank of the Kielsiewka, an affluent of the Wieprz. Pop. 700. See also SANDBERG.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 50 m. SE of Grodno.

PIASSABASSU, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the N bank of the Rio-San-Francisco, and about 5 m. from its mouth. The greater part of the houses surround a large square, with a church in the centre. The river is here about 2 leagues broad.

PIASTLA, a settlement of Mexico, 55 m. S of Puebla-de-los-Angeles.—Also a river of Mexico, which has its rise in the vicinity of Durango, and runs ESE to the Pacific.

PIATNITZKA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 28 m. NNW of Yeniseisk.

PIATRA, a small town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Bistritza, 70 m. SW of Jassy.

PIAT-SOPOK, a cluster of five islands among the Fox islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 25'$.

PIAUHY, a northern province of Brazil; bounded on the N by the Atlantic; on the E by the provs. of Ceara and Pernambuco; on the S by Pernambuco and Goyaz; and on the W by Goyaz and Maranhão. The Rio-Parnahyba forms its boundary with Maranhão; and the whole prov. comprises the eastern and larger portion of the basin of that river, whose chief affluents, on its l. bank, are the Urusouhy, the Gorgea, the Piahy, the Sambillo, and the Rio-Longa. The Sierra-Gorgea, Sierra-Piahy, Sierra-Irmaos, Sierra-Vermelha, and Sierra-Ibiapaba, divide its S and its E frontier from Pernambuco and Ceara. The extent of coast-line on the N does not exceed 60 m.; though the length of the prov. from the sources of the Parnahyba to the sea is nearly 600 m.; and along the parallel of 8° S it has a breadth of 300 m. The surface is well-watered, and generally level, but diversified in some quarters with high and abrupt hills. It has little forest; but extensive pasture-land. The soil is adapted to the cultivation of mandioca, maize, rice, sugar-cane, and cotton. Silver, iron, lead, and salt, are mined in small quantities.—Its area is roughly estimated at 61,400 sq. m. It is divided into 5 comarcas. Its pop. was estimated at 80,000 in 1846. It elects 1 senator and 2 representatives. Its provincial assembly is composed of 28 members, and meets annually in the cap., Oeiras.—The river which gives name to this prov. rises on its SE frontier, in the Sierra-Piahy, and pursues a nearly N direction to the Parnahyba, into which it falls, after a course of 280 m., after being joined by the Caninda passing Oeiras.—Also a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-das-Emeraldas, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and flows into the Jequitinhonha, below Salto-Grande.—Also a river in the prov. of Sergipe, which joins the Rio-Real, on the l. bank.

PIAVE, a river of Austrian Italy, which rises in Mount Paralba, in the Julian Alps, to the NE of Cadore; flows through the territory of Venice from N to S; divides into two branches, and discharges its waters into the Adriatic by them at Porto-de-Cortelazzo, 20 m. NE, and Porto-de-Piave-Vecchia, 14 m. ENE of Venice. It is navigable from Zenon, a distance of 28 m. Its principal affluent is the Cordivole.—Also a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, near the source of the river Panaro, 30 m. S by W of Modena.

PIAVOZERO, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, to the SW of the Kovdozero, and NW of the Tapozero. It is 48 m. in length from N to S, and 14 m. broad. It receives the Olonka and the Shadra.

PIAZZA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, on the great road from Girgenti to Catania, about 20 m. from the SW coast, on the l. bank of the Terra-Nova. Pop. 12,000. It is remarkable for the number of its churches and convents; but none of the buildings are worth notice. Its situation, on an in-

sulated eminence, is healthy, and the environs are of unusual fertility and beauty. It has two well-frequented yearly fairs.

PIAZZOLA, a village of Lombardy, 12 m. NW of Padua, near the r. bank of the Brenta.

PICA, a small town of Bolivia, 50 m. SSE of Iquique, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, which falls into the ocean, in S lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$.

PICADE (COL-DE-LA), a pass in the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of Haute-Garonne and the valley of Arrau in Spain, 9 m. SSE of Pagneres-de-Luchon. Alt. above sea-level, 2,661 yds.

PICARDY, an ancient province in the N of France, bounded by Artois and Flanders on the N; Champagne on the E; Ile-de-France on the S; Normandy on the SW; and the English channel on the W. Since 1790 it has formed the departments of the Somme, the Oise, the Aisne, and Pas-de-Calais. Its cap. was Amiens. The name first appears in history in the 13th cent.

PICASENT, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. SW of Valencia. Pop. 1,800.

PICAUVILLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Le Manche, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Ste-Mere-Eglise.

PICCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 3 m. E of Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 1,400.

PICENZA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 9 m. E of Aquila. Pop. 408.—Also a village in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 9 m. E of Salerno.

PICERNO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 9 m. W of Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

PICHINCHA, a lofty mountain and volcano of Ecuador, 7 m. W of Quito, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 11' 32''$. On the top it is divided into various points or pinnacles, the loftiest of which, called Rucu-Pichincha, or Pichincha-viejo, has an alt. of 2,498 toises = 5,324½ yds. above the level of the sea, as measured by the French academicians. It is constantly covered with snow. This volcano was active in the years 1535, 1577, 1660, and 1690.

PICHOTA, a settlement of Ecuador, in the prov. of Guayaquil, on the river Chico, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 55'$.

PICHU-PICHU, a mountain of Peru, to the N of Arequipa, having an alt. of 5,670 metres = 6,200 yds. above sea-level.

PICINISCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 18 m. ESE of Sora. Pop. 3,000.

PICK, an island in the NE part of Lake Superior, a little to the W of the embouchure of a river of the same name.

PICKAWAY, a county in the central part of the state of Ohio, U. S. Area 470 sq. m., much of which is a dead level, extremely fertile, and without a single tree. Pop. in 1840, 19,725; in 1850, 21,286. Chief town, Circleville.—Also a township of Pickaway co. Pop. in 1840, 1,572.

PICKENHAM (NORTH), a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. S by E of Swaffham, on the W bank of the Wissey. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1851, 289.

PICKENHAM (SOUTH), a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. S by E of Swaffham, on the W bank of the Wissey. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1851, 190.

PICKENS, a district in the NW part of S. Carolina. Area 1,290 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,356; in 1850, 16,905.—Also a co. in the W part of Alabama. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 17,118; in 1850, 21,497.

PICKENSVILLE, a township of Pickens co., Alabama, on the E side of the Tombigbee. Pop. 500.

PICKERING, a parish and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 26 m. NE by N of York. The p. comprises the chapelry of Goadland or Goathland, and the townships of Kingthorp, Marishes, Newton,

and Pickering. Area 31,785 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,346; in 1851, 4,161. The town is a place of considerable antiquity.

PICKERING, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home district, intersected by Duffin's creek, which flows S into Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1842, 3,752.

PICKERINGTON, a village of Fairfield co., in Ohio, U. S., 17 m. ESE of Columbus. Pop. 220.

PICKERSGIL, a small island in the S. Atlantic, near the S coast of the island of Georgia, in S lat. $54^{\circ} 42'$, so called from Cook's third lieutenant.

PICKERSGIL COVE, a harbour in Christmas sound, 5 m. NNE of York-Minster.

PICKERSGIL HARBOUR, a port of New Zealand, on the S shore of Dusky bay, in S lat. $45^{\circ} 47'$.

PICKHILL, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W by N of Thirsk, on the W bank of the Swale. It comprises the townships of Holme with Howgrave, Ainderby-Quernbowe, Howe, Pickhill-with-Roxby, Sinderby, and Swainby-with-Allarthorp. Area 5,006 acres. Pop. in 1851, 777.

PICKWELL WITH LEESTHORPE, a parish in Leicestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 160; in 1851, 172.

PICKWORTH, a parish in Rutland, 12 m. ENE of Oakham. Area 3,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 140; in 1851, 157.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Folkingham. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1851, 261.

PIC-LONG, a summit of the Pyrenees, in the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, 9 m. SE of Luz. Alt. 3,251 metres = 3,555 yds. above sea-level.

PICO, an island near the coast of Africa, forming the southernmost of the group called the Azores. Its E point is in N lat. $38^{\circ} 22'$, and W long. $28^{\circ} 6'$. It is about 26 m. in length from E to W, and consists almost entirely of one mountain rising to the height of 7,613 ft., and crowned with a magnificent dome; while its sides are covered with vineyards and varied cultivation. It has a pop. of 36,000, who occupy 3 towns and 11 villages. The great wealth of P. consists in its wine, of which it yields annually about 5,000 pipes. It is of the colour and flavour of inferior Madeira. The principal places are Lagens, P., Santa-Cruz, St. Sebastian, Pesquin, Santa Rocca, La Playa, and Magdalena. The summit of the peak is in N lat. $38^{\circ} 26' 15''$, and W long. $28^{\circ} 27' 58''$.

PICO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 18 m. N of Gaeta.

PICO (PUERTO-DEL), a chain of mountains in Spain, in the provs. of Avila and Toledo, connected on the W with the Sierra-de-Gredos.

PICOCHERA (SIERRA), a chain of mountains in Spain, in the prov. of Valentia, between the basins of the Guadalaviar and the Magro.

PICO-RUIVO. See MADEIRA.

PICOL, a settlement of Peru, on a river of the same name, 20 m. N of Huancavelica.

PICON, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Ciudad-Real, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 512.

PICQUET-BERG, a mountain-group in Southern Africa, about 90 m. N of Cape Town, in the district of Stellenbosch, supposed to produce the best tobacco of any place in Southern Africa.

PICQUIGNY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Somme, on the l. bank of the Somme, 9 m. NW of Amiens. Pop. 1,519; of cant. 17,885.

PICTOU, an island, river, bay, and town in the NE part of Nova Scotia, on the S side of the straits of Northumberland, and at the S extremity of the gulf of St. Lawrence.—The island, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from E to W, and rises 150 ft. above sea-level, lies in the narrowest part of the strait, a little

NW of the mouth of the river of its name, 8 m. S of Bear-cove in the island of St. John's. The bay or harbour, situated 5 m. to the S of Caribou-point, is of considerable extent, and one of the best within the Gulf, deep, safe, and capacious. The other streams which flow into the bay are St. Mary's, Antigonish, Liverpool, Turket, and Musquidiboit rivers.—The town of P. is 3 m. from the entrance of the harbour on its N shore. Pop. 1,800. Its houses are chiefly of wood. There is a respectable academy here in connection with the Presbyterian church. It is a place of rising importance, especially since the opening of coal mines and quarries of building stones in the neighbourhood, which have given employment to several hundred coasting-vessels.

PIDDINGHOE, or **PLUMPTON-PIDDINGHOE**, a parish in Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Lewes, on the W bank of the Ouse. Area 2,658 acres. Pop. 253.

PIDDINGTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5 m. SE of Bicester. Area 2,322 acres. Pop. in 1831, 422; in 1851, 420.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Northampton. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 983; in 1851, 1,056.

PIDDLE-HINTON, a parish in Dorset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Dorchester, on the river Trent. Area 2,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 403; in 1851, 390.

PIDDLE (North), a parish in Worcestershire, 7 m. E of Worcester. Area 810 acres. Pop. 149.

PIDDELTOWN, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. NE by E of Dorchester. Area 7,653 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,223; in 1851, 1,297.

PIDDELTRENTSHIDE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 7 m. E of Dorchester. Area 4,487 acres. Pop. in 1831, 680; in 1851, 800.

PIDLEY-CUM-FLENTON, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 5 m. NNE of St. Ives. Area 3,739 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1851, 583.

PIDSHAN, a town of Chinese Turkistan, in N. lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$, on the E bank of the Orluk, 150 m. NE of Kashgar.

PIEDAD (PUNTA-DE-LA), a headland on the coast of Portugal, in N. lat. $37^{\circ} 6'$.

PIEDICORTE-DI-GAGGIO, a village in the island of Corsica, 10 m. SE of Corté. Pop. 780.

PIE-DI-LUCO, a town of the Papal states, 13 m. S by E of Spoleto, on a small lake.

PIEDIMONTE-DI-ALIFE, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Matese, 21 m. N of Caserta. Pop. 6,000. It has manufactures of cloth and paper, and copper is raised in the vicinity.

PIEDMONT, a region politically comprised in the continental portion of the Sardinian states, but now administratively subdivided into the provinces of PINEROLA, SUSA, TURIN, BIELLA, and IVREA: see these articles. It forms, however, a naturally distinct and well-defined geographical region of N. Italy, having its whole frontier on the S, W, and N, flanked off from the adjacent territories by a stupendous mountain-barrier; while the southern portion of the Lago-Maggiore, and the whole course of the Ticino, from that lake to the Po, defines the greater part of its frontier, and separates it from Lombardy. The duchy of Parma has a common frontier with it on the SE, from the r. bank of the Po to the chain of the Maritime Alps, which separate Piedmont on the S from the coast-districts of Nice and Genoa. From Monte-Cervino in the Pennine Alps, on the N, to the Colle-di-Tenda in the Maritime Alps, on the S, the P. territory has a length of 112 geog. m.; and from the point where the Po ceases to define the E boundary, or about 15 m. below the junction of the Ticino, to Mont-Tabor, at the junction of the Cottian and the Graian Alps, its breadth

is 120 m. The total area may be estimated at 8,500 sq. m. About one-half of this area is a perfectly flat-country, rich in soil, and profusely watered by rivers and streams. From the bases of the surrounding mountain-chain numerous ridges shoot out towards the great central plain, into which they gradually sink. The principal river is the Po, towards which all the streams of the country converge, amounting in number to 25 on the l. bank, and 28 on the r. The other principal rivers are the Ticino, the Sesia, the Dora-Baltea, the Dora-Susina, the Chisone, the Tanaro, the Maira, the Senora, the Sangone, the Agogna, and the Terdoppio. Few of these streams are navigable, owing to the rapidity of their currents, and the ever-varying volume of water which flows into them from their mountain-feeders.—There are no fewer than 80 lakes within the limits of P., of which the greater number, however, are small mountain-tarns in the Alps.

The agricultural productions of P. are rice, wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, beans, pease, sago, and millet. Chestnuts, melons, gourds, and fruits of all kinds, are abundant; and tobacco, wine, oil, honey, wax, silk, flax, hemp, wool, cheese, and butter, are among the more important productions of rural industry. The silk-harvest is of yearly increasing importance.—P. is extensively rich in minerals. Copper, iron, steel, lead, zinc, marble, granite, limestone, and chalk, are wrought in various quarters of the great circling range of the Alps and Apennines.—The principal manufactures are those of velvet and silk, woollen cloth, linen, cotton, paper, leather, cutlery, chocolate, and vermicelli.—A line of railroad from Turin to Genoa is completed as far as Arquata, and has been in activity to that distance for the last two years. Gigantic works are in progress on this line, between Arquata and Genoa, and are now fast nearing their completion. Nine tunnels have been made, and a great part of the road lies in the bed of the torrent. The works of the Turin-Savigliano railway are completed, and the same company have obtained an act for an extension of the line to Cuneo. An act has been obtained by another company for a little line branching off from the Cavalla-Maggiore station, on the Turin to Savigliano line, to Brà, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. A line designed to extend from Turin westward to the valley of Susa, at the foot of Monte-Cenis, is now in progress. The railway line from the present railway terminus at Turin to the city of Susa, which is about 38 m., runs parallel with the river Dora-Susina, and so direct that only one slight curve is necessary in that extent; while the mountains bordering the valley furnish stone, lime, timber, iron, &c., close at hand, for the works. This line will, it is contemplated, be prolonged into Savoy and France, by the Great Savoy railway, which, commencing at the foot of Mount Cenis, at the village of Modane, will proceed by Chambéry to Lyons and to Geneva, thus forming a main trunk line, connecting the port of Genoa with the N. A glance at the map will suffice to show the importance of this enterprise to the kingdom of Sardinia, as cementing the link attaching the duchy of Savoy to P., extending a direct communication with France, Switzerland, and consequently also to Germany. A project exists for perforating Mount Cenis, and it is not improbable that it may be realized. The scheme of connecting P. with the N by means of a railway, by either the pass of the Grimsel or Lukmanier, though much cherished by the commercial community of Genoa, has been abandoned as impracticable. The Turin-Novara line, 56 m. in length, is now in progress, and it is proposed to continue this line to Milan. An act has also been obtained by the Mortars and Vi-

gerano company for a line, branching-off the government railway, from Genoa to the Lago-Maggiore, tending to connect Milan with the commercial emporium of Sardinia. From Alessandria it is essential that a line should be carried to Piacenza, with a short branch from it to Pavia, thus opening a direct communication between Genoa and Milan, through Pavia on the one hand, and between Turin and all the eastern and southern states of Italy on the other. By this also Genoa and the duchies of Piacenza, Parma, and Modena, would obtain important mutual advantages; while the rich agricultural provs. of Lodi, Pavia, and Cremona, would gain a ready access to the port of Genoa, for the export of their vast productions of cheese, silk, rice, and other articles, and for receiving merchandise necessary for their own wants. The *Parlamento* of Turin calculates that 528 kil. (about 330 English m.) of railway will be open to circulation in P. by next year. This result is the more extraordinary as the works have not been in progress for more than three years. The names of the lines are: Turin and Genoa, 165 kil.; Alessandria and Novara, 100 kil.; Turin and Toscano, 65 kil.; Turin and Susa, 52 kil.; Turin and Pinerola, 38 kil.; Mortara and Vigevano, 15 kil.; Turin and Novara, 93 kil.

The pop. of P. including the provs. of Genoa, Nice, and the Ligurian coast, is about 3,600,000.—It is subdivided into 30 provs., forming the 7 military divisions of Turin, Cuneo, Alessandria, Novara, Aosta, Nice, and Genoa, in each of which resides a military governor. For ecclesiastical purposes it is divided into 26 dioceses, which are presided over by 3 archbishops, and 23 bishops. Protestantism is recognised by the constitution of 1848.—The royal senate of P. sitting at Turin, has under its jurisdiction the different tribunals of prefecture of the majority of the provs.: the royal senates of Nice and of Genoa presiding over the others.—For further details, and historical sketch, see articles TURIN and SARDINIAN STATES.

PIEDRA (LA), a village of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 35 m. NW of Malaga, and 12 m. W of Antequera. It has some mineral springs.

PIEDRA-BLANCA, an island of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, at the mouth of the Rio-Grande, in N lat. 21° 33', E long. 105° 32', 11½ m. W of San Blas.

PIEDRABUENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real. The partido comprises 17 pueblos. The town is 18 m. W of Ciudad-Real, and 6 m. NE of Lanciana, in a valley. Pop. 2,308. It has manufactories of linen and common cloth. In the environs is a mine of silver.

PIEDRAHITA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila. The partido comprises 82 pueblos. The town is 30 m. W of Avila, and 24 m. NE of Bejar, at the foot of a mountain of the same name on the Corneja. Pop. 847. It has a palace belonging to the dukes of Alva, with extensive gardens, and two convents, and possesses manufactories of hats, comfits, &c. In the environs are several mineral springs. This town was formerly enclosed by walls, portions of which are still to be found, and possessed a fortress, on the site now occupied by the palace of the dukes of Alva.—Also a town in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Burgos, near the l. bank of the Oca. Pop. 100.

PIEDRALAVES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 28 m. S of Avila, partido of Arenas-de-San-Pedro, in the valley of Adrada. Pop. 732. It has a parish church, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics. This town is of Moorish foundation.

PIEDRAMILLERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 12 m. W of Estella, and 36 m. SW of Pamplona, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Odron. Pop. 410.

PIEDRAS (PUNTA-DE), a headland of La Plata, on the W coast of the prov. of Buenos Ayres, and on the r. bank of the estuary of the La Plata, opposite Monte-Video, and to the N of the bay of Samborombon, in S lat. 35° 28', W long. 41° 50'.

PIE-IZQUIERDO, or **GARCIA**, a small stream of Spain, in the Sierra-de-Albarracin, on the confines of the provinces of Cuenca, Guadalupe, and Teruel. It forms the head-stream of the Tagus.

PIELNHOFFEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, 9 m. WSW of Regensburg, and 10 m. NW of Ratishon, on the r. bank of the Nab. Pop. 335. It has a brewery, 2 saw-mills, and a manufactory of tobacco.

PIELISJÄRVI, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, NE of the gov. of Kuopio, and district of Karelenskoefre. It is 75 m. in length from NW to SE, and 15 m. in extreme breadth. The Pielis issues from it on the S, and conveys its waters into lake Orivesi. Eno is situated on its S bank.

PIEMAN'S RIVER, a river of Tasmania, which flows SW into the ocean WNW of the embouchure of Donaldson river.

PIEMONTE, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Naples, and district of Castel-a-Mare, cant. and 1½ m. S of Gragnano, at the foot of mount Gauro. Pop. 1,200. It has 3 churches and a convent.

PIEMONTE, or **PIEDIMONTE**, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 24 m. NNE of Catania, at the E base of Mount Etna. Pop. 1,404.

PIEN (WALACHISCH), or **OLAH-PIAN**, or **PIHAN**, or **PIANA**, a village of Transylvania, 7 m. SW of Mühlenbach, in a valley, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Maros. In the environs is a gold-mine.

PIENA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Koursk, district and 21 m. SW of Obofan.

PIENZA, or **PIEROZA**, a town of Tuscany, capital of a capitanate, in the prov. and 33 m. SE of Sienna, and 12 m. WNW of Chiusi. Pop. in 1840, 1,109. It has a fine cathedral, and a college. It was the birth-place of Cardinal Piccolomini, afterwards Pope Pius II.

PIERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Barcelona, and partido of Igualada, 12 m. N of Villafranca, in a flat and marshy locality, near the l. bank of the Noya. Pop. 2,328. It has a convent, and possesses manufactories of brandy and pottery, and a cotton spinning-mill.

PIERCED (ISLAND). See **PERCE'**.

PIEREUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Rebecq-Rognon. Pop. 285.

PIERIUS, a mountain of Syria, in the pash. of Aleppo, 30 m. W of Antakia. It joins the mount Arsus on the E, and terminates on the W, in Cape Khanzir, to the S of the bay of Iskenderun.

PIERMONT, a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 65 m. NNW of Concord, bounded on the W by the Connecticut, and watered by Eastman's and Indian's brooks. Pop. in 1840, 1,057.—Also a village of Orangetown township, Rockland co., in the state and 24 m. N of New York, and 135 m. S by W of Albany, on the W side of Hudson river, and near the New York and Erie railroad. Pop. 1,000.

PIERNIGAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 6 m. WNW of Bribiesca, on a height, near the r. bank of the Omnio. Pop. 100.

PIERO-A-SIEVE (SAN), a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 18 m. NNE of Florence, vicariat and 3 m. S of Scarperia, on the r. bank of the Sieve. Pop. 2,460. On an adjacent height is a fort.

PIERPONT, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. E of Canton, and 202 m. NNW of Albany. It is 40 m. in length from N to S, has a diversified soil, and is drained by Oswegatchie, Grass, and Racket rivers. Pop. 1,430.

PIERRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, near the l. bank of the Charetelle, an affluent of the Doubs, 20 m. N of Louhans. Pop. in 1846, 2,047; of cant., 15,419.

PIERRE (LA), a small island on the NW coast of France, belonging to the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, 12 m. NE of St. Malo.

PIERRE (SAINT). See **PETER'S (SAINT)**.

PIERRE (SAINT), a small island to the NNE of Madagascar, in S lat. 9° 15', a dependency of the Isle of France.

PIERRE (SAINT), a port of the island of Martinique, situated on a bay on the W coast of the island, 5 leagues NW of Fort-Royal, in N lat. 14° 14', and W long. 62° 12'. It is a port of entry, and the centre of business. It was founded in 1635, and has been four times burnt down, yet it contains at present about 3,000 houses, and a pop. of 24,000. See **MARTINIQUE**.

PIERRE (SAINT), a river of Senegambia, which flows into the Atlantic, 20 m. N of the embouchure of the Casamausa.

PIERRE (SAINT), a small island near the S coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 46° 46', at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Pop. in 1842, 1,303, chiefly employed in curing and drying fish. This island has been usually ceded to France in peace, and taken in time of war by the British. It forms under French regime with Miquelon, the colonial government of Pierre-et-Miquelon.

PIERRE (SAINT), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg and arrond. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 632.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Glons. Pop. 356.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Ellezelles. Pop. 223.

PIERRE-BUFFIERE, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, 17 m. S by E of Limoges, near the l. bank of the Briance.

PIERRE-CAPPELLE (SAINT), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 227.—Also a department and commune in the dep. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Marcq. Pop. of dep., 2,398; of village, 611. It has spinning-mills and manufactories of linen.

PIERRE-CHATEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, near the Rhone, 3 m. SE of Belley. A strong fort commands the passage of the river at this place.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Isere, 20 m. S of Grenoble.

PIERRE-D'ALLEVARD (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isere, 22 m. NE of Grenoble. Pop. in 1846, 2,010.

PIERRE-D'AURILLAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, 1 m. ENE of Saint-Macaire, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,200.

PIERRE-DE-BŒUF, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Pelussin. Pop. 1,472.

PIERRE-DE-CORMELLES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Eure, 1 m. SE of Cormelles, near the Calonne. Pop. 1,480.

PIERRE-D'ENTREMONT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isere, 18 m.

NNE of Grenoble. Pop. 1,456.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Orne, 18 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,255.

PIERRE-SUR-DIVES (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, 18 m. NE of Lisieux. Pop. 1,728.

PIERRE EGLISE (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of La Manche, 10 m. W of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1846, 2,349. The surrounding country produces large quantities of corn and flax, and a considerable traffic in agricultural produce is conducted here.

PIERRE FONTAINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 24 m. SE of Baume-les-Dames.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER (SAINT), a walled town of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, situated in a hollow, surrounded by mountains, 14 m. N of Nevers. Pop. in 1846, 2,483.

PIERRE D'OLERON (SAINT), a town of France, on the island of Oleron, 15 m. SW of Marennes. Pop. in 1846, 4,892. It has a harbour, and some trade in brandy, vinegar, and salt.

PIERRE-LES-CALAIS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 1 m. S of Calais, of which it forms a suburb.

PIERRE-QUILBIGAM (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 1½ m. WNW of Brest. Pop. 3,715.

PIERRE-LEZ-YPRES (SAINT), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Ypres. Pop. 283.

PIERRE-SUR-LA-DIGUE (SAINT), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 830.

PIERRECLOS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Tramayes, 8 m. W of Macon. Pop. 1,333.

PIERREFEU, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. of Cuers, 16 m. NE of Toulon-sur-Mer. Pop. 1,206.

PIERREFITTE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and cant. of Salbris, 33 m. NE of Romorantin, on the l. bank of the Grande-Sauldre. Pop. 958.—Also a commune and village in the dep. of Allier, 28 m. WSW of Moulins-sur-Allier, near the confluence of the Odde and Lar. Pop. 1,015.

PIERREFITTE-SUR-AIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, arrond. of Commercy. The com. is situated on the r. bank of the Aire, 19 m. NW of Commercy. Pop. 680.

PIERREFONT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Attichy, 8 m. SE of Compiègne. Pop. 1,500.

PIERREFORT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, arrond. and 17 m. SW of St. Fleur. Pop. of com., 1,375; of cant., 9,126.

PIERRELATTE, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, at the foot of a large rock, near the l. bank of the Rhone, 14 m. S by W of Montélimart. Pop. in 1846, 3,537.

PIERREPONT, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. SE of Creully, on the r. bank of the Buis-la-Grande, an affluent of the Seule.—Also a village in the dep. of Moselle, 15 m. NW of Briey.

PIERREPORT, or **PIERREPERTUIS**, a pass in Mount Jura, in the cant. and 21 m. NW of Berne, on the confines of the territory of Bienne and Soleure. It is supposed to have been a work of the Romans. It was fortified by the Austrians in the war of 1813-14.

PIERREVILLE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, 8 m. NW of Privas. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 3 m. S of Pieux.

PIERREVILLERS, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 7 m. E of Briey.

PIERRE-WITH-RUNSTON (SAINT), a parish in Monmouthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Chepstow. Area 591 acres. Pop. in 1831, 89; in 1851, 65.

PIERRIE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. NE of Guemene-Penfes. Pop. 1,240.

PIERSE-BRIDGE, or PRIEST'S BRIDGE, a township in Gainford p., co-palatine of Durham, 5 m. W by N of Darlington. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 278; in 1851, 235.

PIESTING, a village of Lower Austria, on the river Fischa, 10 m. W of Ebenfurth. There are several iron forges here.

PIESZCZEC, a village of Poland, 50 m. ESE of Siedlec, in a flat thickly wooded district.

PIETERMARITZBURG, or PIET-MARITZ-BERG, a division and town of the colony of Natal in South Africa.—The division is bounded on the N by the dividing ridge between the Impafane or Mui river and the Umgani; on the SE by the division of D'Urban; and on the SW by the Umkomanzi river. It is a good grazing and a superior agricultural district, and is well-watered.—The town which is the seat of government and head-quarters of the military, is 52 m. road-distance W by N of Port-Natal. It is well-protected by Fort-Napier. Pop. 2,800. See NATAL.

PIETOLA, a village and fort of Austrian Italy, 3 m. SE of Mantua, on the banks of the Mincio. This was the birthplace of Virgil.

PIETON, a river of Belgium, which rises near Fountain-l'Evêque in Hainault; runs N, then E, and then S; and flows into the Sombre near Charleroi, after a course of 25 m.

PIETRA, a port in the Sardinian prov. of Genoa, 16 m. SW of Savona, on the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2,000.

PIETRA (LA), a village of Corsica, 15 m. E of Corte, near the r. bank of the Alesani. Pop. 757.

PIETRA-ABBONDANTE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 4 m. S of Agogna. Pop. 1,500.

PIETRA-CAMILA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. SSW of Teramo, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Tossicia. Pop. 1,000. It has 2 churches.

PIETRACATELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 15 m. E of Campobasso, cant. and 3 m. S of S. Elia, on a rock. Pop. 1,700. It has 4 churches.

PIETRACUPA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 12 m. NW of Campobasso, cant. and 9 m. SSW of Trivento, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 970. It has 4 churches.

PIETRA-DE-FUSI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Montefusco, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. 5,000. It has a church and several chapels.

PIETRA-DI-MONTE-CORVINO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 18 m. SW of S. Severo, cant. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Castel Nuovo, at the extremity of a fertile valley. Pop. 2,200. It has a convent.

PIETRA-FERRAZANA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 21 m. S of Lanciano, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Villa-Santo-Maria, on a rocky hill. Pop. 500.

PIETRAFISA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 12 m. SW of Potenza, cant. and 5 m. N of Brienza. Pop. 2,000.

PIETRAGALLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 9 m. NE of Potenza, cant. and 6 m. SW of Acerenza. Pop. 3,400.

PIETRALBA, a village of Corsica, in the arrond.

and 19 m. SW of Bastia, and 53 m. NNE of Ajaccio, on the r. bank of the Ostriconi. Pop. 500.

PIETRACINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. WNW of Ariano, cant. and 3 m. SE of Pesco-la-Mazza. Pop. 1,800.

PIETRAMALA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 23 m. SSE of Paolo, cant. and 3 m. S of Ajello, and 3 m. from the sea-coast, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,160. It has a fortress, 2 churches, and a convent, Silk is cultivated in the environs.—Also a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 29 m. NNE of Florence, vic. and 4 m. NW of Firenzuola. Pop. 2,450.

PIETRA-MELLARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 18 m. NNE of Caserta. Pop. 1,600.

PIETRANICO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 12 m. S of Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 600.

PIETRANSIERA, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 18 m. SE of Sulmona. Pop. 360.

PIETRAPERIOSA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 9 m. NE of Lamenzana. Pop. 2,560.

PIETRA-ROZA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 9 m. ESE of Piedimonte. Pop. 1,700.

PIETRA-SANTA, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 46 m. WNW of Florence, the cap. of an isolated district enclosed by the duchies of Lucca and Modena, and the Mediterranean. It is a well-built place, with several handsome churches, and a ducal palace. Pop. 3,000.

PIETRA-STORNINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 7 m. NW of Avellino. Pop. 2,154.

PIETRA-VAIRANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, on the summit of a hill, 24 m. NNW of Caserta. Pop. 3,000.

PIETRO (MONTE SANTO), a mountain of Corsica, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 23'$, E long. $9^{\circ} 18'$, having an alt. of 851 toises = 1,813 yds. above sea-level.

PIETRO (SANTO), a village of Corsica, 12 m. SW of Bastia. Pop. 980.—Also a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. ENE of Udino, on the l. bank of the Natisone.—Also a fort 7 m. S of Venice, at the N extremity of the island of Pelestrina.—Also a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 6 m. NW of La Sala. Pop. 2,700.—Also a fort of the island of Sardinia, 12 m. SSW of Cagliari.—Also a town near the SE coast of the island of Elba. Pop. 1,900.

PIETRO-AD-SEPHIM (SANTO), a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 3 m. NW of Salerno. Pop. 2,000.

PIETRO-A-PATIERNO (SANTO), a town of Naples, 4 m. NE of the city of Naples. Pop. 2,500.

PIETRO-A-SCAFATI (SANTO), a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 9 m. WNW of Salerno. Pop. 400.

PIETRO-AVELLANA (SANTO), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 4 m. SW of Capracotta. Pop. 1,200.

PIETRO-DI-MAIDA (SANTO), a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 9 m. S of Nicastro. Pop. 1,500. It was terribly devastated by an earthquake in 1783.

PIETRO-DE-NEMBO (SANTO), two islets of the Adriatic, at the entrance of the gulf of Quarnero, to the SE of Osero, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 27'$, and E long. $14^{\circ} 32'$. They are separated by a channel only 340 yds. in width, which affords good anchorage.

PIETRO-DE-VARA (SANTO), a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Genoa, 9 m. ENE of Chiavari. Pop. 900.

PIETRO-IN-CALATINA (SANTO), a town of

Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 15 m. S of Lecce. It is a well-built town with a pop. of 7,750.

PIETRO-INCARIANO (SAN), a district and village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 8 m. NW of Verona, on a torrent which throws itself into the Adige. Pop. 756. The district comprises 10 coms.

PIETRO-IN-FINE (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 27 m. SE of Sora, cant. and 4 m. SE of Cervaro. Pop. 1,000. It has 2 parish-churches and an hospital.

PIETRO-IN-LAMA (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and cant. and 5 m. SW of Lecce. Pop. 1,250.

PIETRO-VERNOTICO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 18 m. NE of Lecce, cant. and 9 m. N of Campi. Pop. 1,500.

PIEUX (LES), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche and arrond. of Cherbourg. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1830, 12,132; in 1846, 12,005. The village is 14 m. SW of Cherbourg, and 45 m. NW of St. Lo. Pop. 1,594. Kaolin is wrought in the environs.

PIEVE, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and 12 m. S of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Nice, prov. and 12 m. NW of Oneglia, on the l. bank of the Aroschia. Pop. 1,735. The environs afford large quantities of oil.—Also a village of the Pusterthal, on the Cordevole, to the SW of Cortina.—Also a market-town of the Papal states, in the prov. of Bologna, on the Reno. Pop. 3,300.

PIEVE-DE-CAIRO, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Novara, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. of Lomellina, 15 m. SSE of Mortara, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,500.

PIEVE-DI-CADORE. See CADORE.

PIEVE-D'OLMI, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, capital of a district in the delegation and 6 m. ESE of Cremona. The district comprises 35 coms., and contains 13,619 inhabitants.

PIEVE-PELAGO, a market-town of the duchy and district of Modena, 38 m. SSW of the town of that name, in the del. of Frignano, on the l. bank of the Scutella, an affluent of the Panaro. Pop. 1,200.

PIEVE-PONTO-MORONE, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the delegation and 17 m. ESE of Pavia, district and 6 m. SE of Corte-Olona, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 2,840.

PIEVE-DI-PRIMIERO (LA), a market-town of Tyrol, in the circle and 34 m. E of Trent, and 14 m. NW of Feltre, on the r. bank of the Cismone. Pop. 1,200.

PIEVE-DI-SACCO, a market-town of Austria, in the delegation and 12 m. SE of Mantua, on the Canal-di-Fiumicelli. Pop. 5,000. It has manufactures of silk and cloth.

PIEVE-DI-SAN-GIOVANNI, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the delegation and 18 m. SE of Mantua, district and 3 m. SW of Revere. Pop. 4,326. It has numerous forges.

PIEVE-DI-SOLIGO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. NNW of Treviso, district and 9 m. SW of Ceneda.

PIEVE-SAN-STEFANO, a market-town of Tuscany, capital of a vicariat, in the prov. and 54 m. ESE of Florence, on the Tiber, at the confluence of the Anscione. Pop. in 1840, 1,597. It possesses a collegiate-church and a public fountain, and has several dye-works.

PIGEON-HOUSE, a mountain of New Zealand, in 8 lat. 35° 19', and E long. 16° 30', so named by Cook, from its supposed resemblance to a dove cot.

PIGEON ISLAND, an island in Dusky bay,

New Zealand, a little to the S of Facile harbour.—Also a small island in the Eastern seas near the coast of Canara, in N lat. 14° 2'.

PIGEON RIVER, a river of Tennessee, U. S., which runs into the French-Broad river, on the l. bank, near Newport.—Little Pigeon river joins the same river 9 m. below, in Jefferson co.

PIGLESTHORNE, or **PIRSTON**, a parish in Bucks, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S by W of Ivinghoe, including the chapelry of Nettlesden and Friesden. Area 420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 578; in 1851, 107.

PIGNA, a town of Piedmont, 9 m. NE of Ventimiglia. Pop. 3,000.

PIGNAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Herault, 12 m. W of Montpellier. Pop. 1,500.

PIGNANS, a town of France, in the dep. of Var, 12 m. SE of Brignolles. Pop. 2,450. It has considerable manufactories of cotton cloth and paper, also iron-works.

PIGNATARO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. NW of Caserta. Pop. 1,980.

PIGNENA. See TIGRE.

PIGNEROL. See PINEROLA.

PIGNETTO, a village of the duchy and district of Modena, 17 m. SSW of the town of that name.

PIGOT (POINT), the north point of entrance into Passage canal, in Prince William sound, in N lat. 60° 47'.

PIIKIE, a district and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland and S part of the gov. of Abo. The dist. comprises 4 parishes.

PIJA. See PIAVOZERO.

PIJMA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kostroma, district and 60 m. ESE of Vefloug; flows thence into the gov. of Viatka; and joins the river of that name, on the r. bank, near Koukarskaia, district and 42 m. ENE of Yaransk, and after a course in a generally E direction of 150 m.

PIKE-LAKE, a lake of British North America, to the E of Lake Winnipeg, into which it discharges its waters by a river of the same name. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, and 15 in breadth. The river P. has a course of 120 m.

PIKE, a county in the NE part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 720 sq. m., bounded on the NE and SE by Delaware river, and watered by Lackawaxen river and several creeks. It has a mountainous surface, and, except on the Delaware, possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 3,832; in 1850, 5,876. Its cap. is Milford.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, containing an area of 470 sq. m., bounded on the W by Flint river, and drained by its tributary Anhaui river. Pop. in 1840, 9,176; in 1850, 9,876. Its cap. is Zebulon.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Alabama, containing a surface of 1,100 sq. m., bordered on the E by Pea river, and drained by Conecuh river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 10,108; in 1850, 15,920. Its cap. is Troy.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Mississippi, containing a surface of 864 sq. m., drained by Bogue-Chitto river and its branches, and by Tangiahaho river, an affluent of Lake Pontchartrain. Pop. in 1840, 6,151; in 1850, 7,357. Its cap. is Holmesville.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 400 sq. m., bounded on the SE by Cumberland mountain, and drained by the W fork of Big Sandy river. Pop. in 1840, 3,567; in 1850, 5,367. Its cap. is Pike-ton.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Ohio, containing a surface of 421 sq. m., bisected from N to S by Scioto river. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,626; in 1850, 10,954. Its cap. is Chili-

cot.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Indiana, containing a surface, generally undulating, of 325 sq. m., bounded on the N by White river, and watered by Patoka river and Flat creek. Pop. in 1840, 4,769; in 1850, 8,599. Its cap. is Petersburg.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 800 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Illinois, and on the SW by the Mississippi, and drained by several affluents of these rivers. On M'Kee's creek is a salt spring, 20 ft. in diameter. Pop. in 1840, 11,728; in 1850, 18,820. Its cap. is Pittsfield.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Missouri, containing an area of 720 sq. m., bounded on the NE by Mississippi, and watered by Salt and Auvre rivers. Pop. in 1840, 10,646; in 1850, 13,601. Its cap. is Bowling Green.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Arkansas, containing an area of 500 sq. m., drained by branches of Little Missouri river. Pop. in 1840, 969; in 1850, 1,692. Its cap. is Murfreesboro.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the state of New York, 20 m. N of Angelica, and 257 m. W by S of Albany. It has an undulating surface, is drained by East Koy and West Koy creeks, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,176.—Also a township of Potter co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 139.—Also a township of Berks co., in the same state, drained by the head-streams of Manatawny river. Its soil is gravelly, but is little cultivated. Pop. 790.—Also a township of Bradford co., in the same state, 158 m. N of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, drained by Wyalusing creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 1,518.—Also a township of Pike co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 792.—Also a township of Perry co., in the same state. Pop. 1,668.—Also a township of Clarke co., in the same state. Pop. 1,436.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the same state. Pop. 1,115.—Also a township of Knox co., in the same state. Pop. 1,248.—Also a township of Madison co., in the same state. Pop. 529.—Also a township of Stark co., in the same state. Pop. 1,409.

PIKE-RUN, a township of Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 18 m. SE of Washington, watered by Pike run and Little Pike run, affluents of Monongahela river, and bordered on the E by the National road. Pop. in 1840, 2,187.

PIKETON, a village of Pike co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 19 m. S. of Chillicothe, and 64 m. S of Columbus, on the E side of Scioto river. Pop. in 1840, about 400.—Also a village of Pike co., in the state of Kentucky, 173 m. ESE of Frankfort, on the W side of Sandy river. Pop. 92.

PIKEVILLE, a village of Baltimore co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 8 m. NW of Baltimore, on the E side of Patapsco river. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a village of Marion co., in the state of Alabama, 68 m. NNW of Tuscaloosa, 3 m. E of Butta-hatchee river.—Also a village of Bledsoe co., in the state of Tennessee, 112 m. ESE of Nashville, on elevated ground, a little W of Sequatchy river, an affluent of the Tennessee. Pop. 150.

PIKHOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 9 m. SW of Novo-Khopersk, on the r. bank of the Khoper.

PILA, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 19 m. NE of Presburg, on the Gedra, an affluent of the Dodoag.

PILAO-ARCADO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio-São-Francisco. Pop. of the town and district, 5,000.

PILAR, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahyba, and comarca of Brejo-d'Area, on the l. bank of the Parahyba. Pop. 3,400.—Also a town in the prov. of Goyaz, 92 m. N of the town of Goyaz.—

VI.

Also a village on the E coast of the Brazilian island of Itamaraca, in S lat. 7° 9'.

PILARES. See PILLAR (CAPE).

PILAS, an island in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 35', E long. 121° 38'. It is about 9 m. in length, and is surrounded by a number of smaller islets.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. W of Seville. Pop. 2,300.

PILAT, or PILATE (MOUNT), a mountain of France, in the chain of the Cevennes, running N and S, partly in the dep. of the Loire, partly in that of the Rhone. It has an alt. of 3,517 ft. above sea-level.—Also a ramification of the Bernese Alps, between the cants. of Lucerne and Unterwalden, stretching from SW to NE. Its principal summits are the Esel, the Oberhaupt, the Bande, the Gems-mättli, the Wedderfeld, the Grappstein, and the Tommlishorn. The latter, which is the principal peak, is 5 m. SW of Lucerne, and has an alt. of 7,116 ft. above sea-level, and 5,766 ft. above the lake of Lucerne. On the E side of the Tommlishorn is a small lake or tarn fed by the melted snows. The whole mountain is composed of nummulite limestone and sandstone.

PILAYA-Y-PASPAYA, or ZINTI, a province of Bolivia, on the NE of the dep. of Potosi, intersected in all directions by the Cordillera. The climate in the mountain-valleys is moderately hot, and the soil very productive. The wine and brandies made in this district are esteemed in the neighbouring provs. The river San-Juan intersects the district; and the Supas and Agchilla form by their united streams the Paspaya, which divides the prov. from Pomabamba, and runs into the Pilcomayo. The towns of Pilaya and Paspaya were destroyed by incursions of the Indians. There are lead-mines in the settlement of Pototaca.

PILCHOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 39 m. SE of Oppeln, on the l. bank of a small affluent of the Oder. Pop. 500.

PILCOMAYO, a large river of Bolivia and of Buenos Ayres, formed by the union of the Cachimayo and the Suipacha, which, flowing the one SE, from the mountains to the NW of Potosi, and the other NE, from the neighbourhood of Chuquisaca, unite in S lat. 21° 10', W long. 63° 55'. From this point the course of the river is nearly direct E, across the Llanos-de-Chaco; to the meridian of 61° W, when it turns SSE, and pursuing that direction, falls into the Paraguay on the r., by two branches, on the point of land formed by the most northern of which, or the Araguay-guazu, the city of Assuncion was founded by Gonzalez-de-Mendoza, in 1538. The other branch, called the Araguay-Mini, does not join the Paraguay till within a short distance of the confluence of the Vermejo. The P. is the largest river of the Gran-Chaco, and is one of the most important of the branches of the great Paraguay, forming a water-communication of nearly 900 m. with the prov. of Los Charcos and the mines of Potosi. It is said, that owing to the quantity of quicksilver washed into this river from the mountains, no fish will live in it; but this appears to be fabulous. In the mountainous country, however, no fish are found in it until it spreads its stream over the plains of the Gran-Chaco, and here it begins to abound in alligators, which are said to be more numerous and more voracious in this than in any other stream of the country. The navigation of the P., however, though at times practicable, with the exception of some rapids that are easily overcome, to its source, is subject to occasional interruptions, and in dry seasons it is in some places too shallow for the smallest craft. In 1740 a failure of its waters is recorded, even at its source, by which the working of the

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mines of Potosi was suspended, and the country suffered severely. The island formed by the two lower branches of the P. is low and marshy; insomuch that in the rainy season the two branches swell so much as to overflow the whole island, and even to communicate with the Rio-Vermejo. In the tract of land adjoining the river, and subject to inundations, there are also several permanent lakes. An American traveller, who crossed the southern branch of this river in June 1853, about 10 leagues from Chuquisaca, says: "It has the peculiarity of all the highland rivers here, of great breadth compared with the amount of water which it ordinarily contains. So secure is it against inundation, except during the rains, that whenever the bed of the river is a little above the channels, and does not consist entirely of stones, the inhabitants convert it into gardens, and plant with such vegetables that the fruit can be secured before the rains return. We passed several of these gardens planted with such vegetables as are raised with some difficulty in our climate, yet they are grown here without difficulty, though planted in mid winter. The climate is as thoroughly tropical as that of Panama: as a consequence, the houses here lose the substantial character which they had in the colder regions, and are constructed only of reeds and other perishable materials. Another indication of the tropical character of this valley is the abundance of parasites on all the shrubs with which the hills are more or less covered. The P. contains water enough to float our small river-steamers if it all run in one channel, and not of greater width than 60 or 70 ft.: but it is divided into several shallow streams, the positions of which are constantly changing. I am told that the river maintains this character to its junction with the Paraguay. It is certainly unfortunate for Bolivia that all her southern rivers are, from the periodical character of the rains, necessarily of this character. River-navigation must therefore be limited to the rivers on the eastern border. Steam-navigation of these branches of the Amazon would make an entire change in the trade and course of business in this country." In 1844, three small vessels started from a little below the falls of Caiza, in about S lat. 21°, where the P. enters the plains of the Gran-Chaco; but after 37 days' hard labour, had only advanced 10 leagues, in consequence of the shallowness of the water, though the largest of the boats only drew 22 inches. In this situation they were also annoyed by the attacks of the Indians, descendants probably of the same tribes who had driven back the Jesuit missionaries from about the same place more than a century before.

PILES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. E of San Felipe, near the embouchure of the Alcoy. Pop. 1,110.

PILES GROVE, a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 10 m. NE of Salem. It has a level surface, and is drained by Salem creek. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 2,477.

PILGRAM, or **BELRZIMOW**, a town of Bohemia, 23 m. E of Tabor, on the l. bank of the Selivka. Pop. 2,500.

PILGRIMS, a group of five islands on the SE shore of the St. Lawrence, 103 m. below Quebec, 8 m. SW by W of Point Loup. The highest in the group is 300 ft. high.

PILHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Gainsborough. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. 133.

PILBIT, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, district and 30 m. NE of Bareilly, pleasantly situated on the E or l. bank of the Gowrah, or Deva-Gorrah. It carries on an extensive

commerce in timber, from the Almorah hills. It was ceded to the British in 1802.

PILICA, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Cracow; forms the W and N boundary of the palatinate of Sandomir; and falls into the Vistula a few miles from Czersk, after a NE course of 150 m., in which it passes the town of its own name, and those of Sulejow, Novemiasta, and Wurka. —Also a town of Poland, 28 m. N by W of Cracow, on the river Pilica. Pop. 1,900, of which a considerable proportion are Jews.

PILIERI, a village of Sicily, 52 m. SSE of Trapani, near the r. bank of the Belici, and in the neighbourhood of the ruins of the ancient *Selinus*.

PILIS, a village of Hungary, 9 m. SE of Gran, on the Dorog, a small affluent of the Danube. It is remarkable for two splendid castles. —Also a small town of Hungary, 26 m. ENE of Funfkirchen.

PILKINGTON, a large township in Oldham-cum-Prestwich p., co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. S by E of Bury, comprising the hamlets of Stand, Ringley, Unsworth, and Outwood. Area 5,378 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,006; in 1851, 12,863. The cotton manufacture and calico-printing are extensively carried on here.

PILL, or **CORUGÉ**, a rivulet of co. Wexford, which rises 7 m. E of New-Ross, and flows 10 m. S to the head of Bannow harbour.

PILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Aubeterre. Pop. 1,050.

PILLAR, a hill in the district of Wastwater, in Cumberland, 2,893 ft. in height.

PILLAR (CAPE), a high cape on the SE coast of Van Diemen's Land, on the NE shore of Storm bay, in S lat. 43° 13', E long. 148° 9'. —Also a cape on the NW coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 52° 42' 53", W long. 76° 35' 31", bearing S 42° W, 11 m. from Cape Victory, the opposite point of the entrance, forming the SW point of entrance into the straits of Magalhaens from the Pacific. It is a mass of rocks, which terminate in two cliffs in the shape of towers, making the extremity of the cape.

PILLATON, a parish in Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Callington. Area 2,478 acres. Pop. in 1851, 393.

PILLAU, a seaport of East Prussia, 24 m. WSW of Königsberg, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula between the Baltic and the long maritime inlet called the Frische-haff, in N lat. 54° 33' 59". It is well-built, but is important only for its harbour. The town itself is open, but adjoining to it is a regular fortress considered the key to this part of the Prussian coast. The harbour, which serves as the port of Königsberg, is commodious, but has only 12 ft. water, so that heavy laden ships find it necessary to discharge part of their cargo before they can come in. The total number of vessels which entered the port in 1849 was 622, of which 182 were English, 168 Prussian, 94 Norwegian, 74 Netherlands, 47 Hanoverian, 13 Swedish, 12 Danish, 5 Russian, 3 French, &c. Of these 219 vessels were in ballast, and the remainder brought cargoes of wine, fruits, coals, salt, sugar, herrings, fish, train oil, iron, &c. The number of vessels which cleared outwards during 1849 with cargoes was 565, of which 173 were English. Of these 381 vessels were laden with grain of various kinds, 47 with oil cakes, 41 with rape and linseed, 26 with flax, 12 with wood, and the remainder with general cargoes. P. has a good fishery, particularly of sturgeons. The peninsula on the point of which it stands is a pleasant and fertile tract. Near the fort is a fine plain, where the Frische-haff forms a semicircular bay, on the other side of which stands Alt Pillau.

PILLERE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of

Golcondah, and district of Gurrumcondah, ceded by the Nizam to the British in 1800.

PILLERTON-HERSEY, or NETHER-PILLERTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 3 m. SW of Kington. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1851, 227.

PILLERTON-PRIORS, or OVER-PILLERTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 7½ m. SE of Stratford. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 163.

PILLES (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 3 m. NE of Mons, near the r. bank of the Aigues. Pop. 600.

PILLING, a chapelry and township in Garstang p., co-palatine of Lancaster, 5½ m. WNW of Garstang. Area 8,017 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,281.

PILLITH, or PWLL-LAITH, a parish in Radnorshire, 3 m. SW of Knighton. Area 1,897 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1851, 92.

PILLKALLEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. NE of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,270.

PILLTOWN, a small seaport town in the p. of Fiddown, co. Kilkenny, on the rivulet Pill, 10½ m. NW by W of Waterford. The houses and cottages are mostly of modern construction, and very neat. The quay, situated at the termination of the tide-way and the navigation of the Pill river, receives vessels of 70 tons. Pop. in 1831, 634; in 1851, 600.

PILNIKAU, a village of Bohemia, 30 m. NE of Gotshin, on the r. bank of the Kaiferbach. Pop. 966.

PILNITZ, or PÖLNITZ, a village of Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elbe, 4 m. ESE of Dresden. It is celebrated in European history for a meeting of the emperor Leopold II., Frederic William II. of Prussia, the count of Artois, the ex-minister Calonne, and several other personages, in August 1791. A treaty of offensive alliance was not concluded, but preliminaries were agreed on for a defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia, which was finally settled at Berlin, on Feb. 7, 1792. The brothers of the king of France received only an assurance from Prussia and Austria, that they hoped all the powers whose assistance had been asked for would be ready to contribute, according to their means, to restore the royal family, and to establish a government founded on the rights of sovereigns, and the welfare of the people, in which case Austria and Prussia would join them; and that in the mean time, they would give orders that their troops should hold themselves in readiness to act. Six secret articles are also said to have existed. The French considered the P. convention as the basis of the coalition of Europe against France. The royal palace here was burned down in 1818, but has been since rebuilt.

PILOTAS (RIO-DAS), a river of Brazil, which rises in the Morro of Santa-Anna, and flows W to the Xapoco, which it joins on the l. bank, in S lat. 27° 15'.

PILOTO (SALINAS-DEL), a group of upward craggy rocks on the W coast of Mexico, to the SE of Cape Corrientes.

PILSDON, or PILLEDON, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4½ m. W by S of Beaminster. Area 648 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 95.

PILSEN, a circle of Bohemia, adjoining Bavaria on the W, and to the S of the circle of Elnbogen. Its area is 1,600 sq. m. The W part is covered with ramifications of the Böhmerwald. There formerly existed in this circle large silver-mines, but these are now exhausted, and iron forms the chief mineral product. The pastures of the district are good. The rivers Mies and Bradawka or Radbusa both have their sources here, and, after their junction, take the name of Beraun. The pop. was 222,196 in 1843.—The chief town, of the same name, is situated at the angle formed by the Mies and the Radbusa, at their junction, at an alt. of 302 yds. above sea-

level, on the great road from Nuremberg to Prague, and 71 m. SW of the latter city. It contains 8,700 inhabitants, and has become an active trading-place. Its chief manufactures are woollens, cottons, leather, and articles of iron and horn. It is fortified; and has frequently been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia.

PILSEN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Honh, 12 m. SSW of Ipoly-Sagh.

PILSENITZ, or ALT PILSEN, a market-town of Bohemia, 5 m. SE of Pilsen, on the l. bank of the Uslawa. It is now much decayed.

PILSGATE, a hamlet in Barnack p., Northamptonshire, 2½ m. ESE of Stamford. Pop. 133.

PILSLEY, a township in Chatsworth p., Derbyshire, 2½ m. NE of Bakewell. Area 447 acres. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 339.—Also a hamlet in Chesterfield p., Derbyshire, 5½ m. SE by S of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 403.

PILSNO, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Wisloka, 60 m. E of Cracow. Pop. 1,600.

PILSTING, a village of Bavaria, 3 m. NW of Landau, near the l. bank of the Isar. Pop. 500.

PILSWORTH, a township in Middleton p., co-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. SE of Bury. Area 1,478 acres. Pop. in 1831, 443; in 1851, 373.

PILTEN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Courland, on the r. bank of the river Windau, 20 m. NW of Goldingen. The Poles, Danes, and Swedes, successively held this place, which was ultimately occupied by the Russians in 1795.

PILTON, a parish in Rutland, 4 m. NE of Uppingham. Area 337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1851, 86.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. SW of Shepton-Mallet. Area 5,593 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,118; in 1851, 1,159.—Also a parish in Devon, 1 m. N of Barnstaple, at the mouth of the Taw. Area 1,861 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,819; in 1851, 1,813.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2½ m. SSW of Oundle, on the W bank of the Nene. Area 1,473 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1851, 143.

PILWARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, district of Oudipore, in N lat. 25° 19'.

PILWISZKI, a village of Poland, 12 m. NW of Marienpol, on the r. bank of the Scheschoffe.

PIMBAMARCA. See PAMBAMARCA.

PIMBO, a town of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 4 m. S of Geaune. Pop. 560.

PIME'NE' (MONT), a summit of the Pyrenees, in the S part of the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, between the valleys of Estaube and Gavarni. Alt. above sea-level, 3,410 yds.

PIMENTO (PORT), a village on the SW coast of the S peninsula of the island of Hayti, 4½ leagues NW of Les-Coteaux.

PIMERIA, a district of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, inhabited by the Pimas Indians, and divided by the Ascension river into P. Alta and P. Baxa.

PIMPERNE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 2½ m. NE of Blandford-Forum. Area 4,510 acres. Pop. 517.

PIMSANIM, a town of Chinese Tartary, 35 m. SW of Ning-yuen.

PIN (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. N of Cerisay. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Mars-la-Jaille. Pop. 830.—Also a village in the dep. of Orne, 6 m. E of Argentan. Pop. 220.—Also a village in the same dep., 6 m. S of Mortagne. Pop. 1,260.

PINA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Saragossa, on the l. bank of the Ebro.

PINA-DE-CAMPOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Palencia, near the r. bank of the Ucieza. Pop. 900.

PINA-ESGUEVA, a village of Spain, in the prov.

and 18 m. ENE of Valladolid, near the r. bank of the Esgueva.

PINAGOA, a small river of Quito, which enters the Putumayo.

PINAGRA, a town and fortress of India, in the district of Baramahal, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 6'$. It was taken and destroyed by the British in 1790.

PINANG. See **PENANG**.

PINAR (CAPE), a cape on the NE coast of Majorca, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 53'$.

PINAREJO (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. S of Cuenca. Pop. 1,400.

PINAS, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Ystmo, which falls into the Atlantic ocean, to the W of the Chagres.

PINAS (POINT), a low projecting point of land on the coast of New California, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 37' 15''$. It is covered with trees, chiefly of the stone pine.

PINASCA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Pinerola, near the l. bank of the Clusone. Pop. 2,000.

PINCHBECK, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. N by W of Spalding. Area 11,640 acres. Pop. 3,062.

PINCHES, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Mainas, which runs SSE, and enters the Pastaza, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 50'$. There was formerly an Indian settlement on its banks, at its junction with the Pastaza.

PINCKNEY, a township of Lewis co., New York, U. S., 16 m. NW of Martinsburg.—Also a village in Warren co., Missouri, 61 m. ENE of Jefferson.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a township of Union district, S. Carolina, U. S., on Broad river, 79 m. NW of Columbus.—Also a village of Wilkinson co., in Missouri, 150 m. SW of Jackson.—Also a village in Perry co., in Illinois, 134 m. S of Springfield.

PINCZEHELY, a town of Hungary, on the l. bank of the Kapos, 35 m. S of Stuhl-Weissenberg.

PINCZOW, a town of Poland, on the l. bank of the Nidda, 18 m. WNW of Stobnica. Between this and the village of Clissow, the Swedes obtained a victory over the Poles in 1702.

PINDA, a port of Congo, on the l. bank of the Zaire, 14 m. from its mouth.

PINDAMONHANGABA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, 66 m. NE of the city of São-Paulo, the cap. of a fertile district.

PINDARE, a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-da-Desordem, in the prov. of Maranhão, and flowing E, joins the Mearim, on the l. bank.

PINDARIS [*f. e. "Freebooters"*], a name given in British India to the hordes of mounted robbers who, for several years, after 1812, infested the possessions of the East India company. In the autumn, when the Nerubudda is so low that it is fordable by cavalry, they frequently entered into the rich territories of the company, devastated the country, and carried off the spoils to their mountains. These freebooters had existed since 1761, but made themselves particularly formidable in the 19th century. They were descended from the caste of Mahomedan warriors, which formerly received high pay from the Indian princes; but the British East India company disarmed many of the tributary native princes, and disbanded their troops. The number of the P. was thus increased, and they were secretly excited by the Indian tributaries to attack the Company. In 1817, the British governor-general, the marquis of Hastings, determined on the destruction of these robbers, whose force was estimated at 40,000 horse. Attacked on all sides, they were conquered and dispersed; garrisons were placed in some of their fortresses, and hostages taken to Calcutta; their other strong places were demolished. See historical paragraph in article **HINDOSTAN**.

PIND-DADUN-KHAN, a town of the Punjab, 100 m. NW of Lahore, consisting of three small towns situated close to each other, and within 4 m. of the r. bank of the Jelum. The united pop. is about 6,000, whose chief employment is connected with the great salt-mines near Karabagh.

PINDUS. See **MEZZARO**.

PINE, a township of Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 11 m. N of Pittsburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by branches of

Alleghany river. Pop. in 1840, 1,770.—Also a township of Armstrong co., in the same state, bounded on the W by Alleghany river, and drained by its branches. Pop. 1,227.—Also a creek in the same state, which has its source in Potter co., and flows into the W branch of Susquehanna river.

PINE (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 37' 12''$, and W long. $53^{\circ} 32' 27''$. A revolving light with bell-shaped reflectors has recently been erected on this cape, at an alt. of 246 ft. above the level of the sea.

PINE-BLUFF, a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., 28 m. SSE of Little Rock, on the S side of Arkansas river. Pop. in 1840, 200.

PINE-CREEK, a township of Clinton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 572.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. Pop. 628.

PINE-GROVE, a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 593.—Also a township of Schuylkill co., in the same state, 46 m. NE of Harrisburg. It has a mountainous surface, and is watered by Swatara creek. Pop. 1,605.

PINE-HILL, a village of Elba township, Genesee co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 200.

PINE ISLAND. See **PINOS**.

PINE-ISLAND (LAKE), a lake of New Britain, to the S of Beaver lake, and 150 m. NW of Lake Winnipeg.

PINE ISLANDS, a group in the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, and W long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

PINE-PLAINS, a township of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 25 m. NE of Poughkeepsie, and 62 m. S of Albany. It is level in the centre, and is drained by Chicomico and Wappinger's creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,334.

PINE-RIVER, a river of N. America, which rises in a lake contiguous to the Lake-of-the-Hills, and falls, after a short course, into Peace river.—Also a river which runs into Lake Huron, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 42'$.

PINEDA, a small port of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Barcelona. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the prov. and 24 m. W of Cuenca.

PINEDA (SIERRA DE), a mountain chain in Spain, in the SE of the prov. of Burgos, united with the Sierra-de-Oca on the W, and the Sierra-Millan on the S.

PINEDA (PORT DE), one of the inland passes of the Pyrenees, between the Spanish prov. of Aragon and the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees. It is 27 m. SE of Argeles, elevated about 7,800 ft. above the level of the sea.

PINEGA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 78 m. E by S of Archangel, on a river of the same name which flows into the Northern Dwina, on the r. bank, after a NW course of 250 m.

PINEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. WSW of Tarragona, near the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 820. In 1766 it received a grant of privileges and immunities from Charles III.

PINEL-DE-ABAJO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. E of Valladolid. Pop. 550.

PINEL-DE-ARRIBA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Valladolid. Pop. 330.

PIN-EMAGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 5 m. NE of Marnay. Pop. 600.

PINERO (EL), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Zamora. Pop. 400.

PINEROLA, a province of Piedmont, bounded by the prov. of Turin on the E and NE; the Po on the E; and the prov. of Saluzzo on the S. Area

153,521 hectares, of which 55,916 were under cultivation in 1839-40; 23,486 were occupied by woods and forests; 20,706 were in a natural state, but capable of cultivation, and 53,433 were uncultivable. About two-thirds of the prov. are covered with hills intersected by narrow valleys. Its pop. in 1848 was 126,998. Chestnuts and fruit are largely produced, and about 70,000 lbs. of silk yearly. It has active manufactories of pottery, paper, woollen cloth, hats, leather, and wax; and a large mill for spinning cotton-yarn has recently been erected at La Tour. The live stock of the prov. is extensive. The prov. is intersected by the Clusone, the Pellice, Agogna, Germanasca, Chlamagna, Chisola, and Lomina. It is subdivided into 15 districts and 69 communes.—Its cap., of the same name, is delightfully situated at the foot of a fertile hill, behind which rise the more elevated summits of the Alps, near the entrance of the valley of the Clusone, 20 m. SW of Turin, at an alt. of 423 yds. above sea-level. It is neither regular nor well-built, but contains a spacious place-of-arms, on which are situated a handsome hospital and cavalry barracks, and has a cathedral which forms a marked object in the landscape. The pop., amounting to 14,000, manufacture woollens, silk, paper, and leather. The trade in these articles, as well as in corn, wine, spirits, charcoal, and fire-wood, is considerable. P. was formerly a place of strength; but on its cession to Savoy in 1713, its fortifications were blown up by the French.

PINES. See PINOS.

PINES (BAY OF), a bay on the coast of W. Florida, in N lat. 30° 20'.

PINES (ISLAND OF), an island in the S. Pacific, near the S point of New Caledonia, in S lat. 22° 38'. It is about 18 leagues in circumf., and stretches 14 or 15 m. in a SE and NW direction.

PINEVILLE, a village of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 7 m. E by S of Doylestown. Pop. in 1840, 30.—Also a village of Charleston district, in the state of S. Carolina, 130 m. SE of Columbia, on the S side of Santee river.—Also a village of Marengo co., in the state of Alabama, 110 m. SSW of Tuscaloosa, and a little E of Tombigbee river.

PINEY-LUXEMBOURG, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, 12 m. NE of Troyes. Pop. 1,300.

PINGREEVILLE, a village of Littleton township, Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the SE side of the Connecticut.

PINKHAM'S GRANT, a township of Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 92 m. N of Concord. Pop. in 1840, 39.

PINKNEY, a township of Calhoun co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 201.

PINTLALA, a river of the state of Alabama, U. S., which has its source in Montgomery co., and joins the Alabama on the S bank. On its banks is a village of the same name.

PIN-GAN, a prov. in the N part of the Corea, bounded on the SW by the Yellow sea, and on the W and N by Mandshuria. It is 240 m. in length from NE to SW, and 135 m. in breadth. It is generally mountainous, and is watered by the Ya-lu. Its chief place is Wei-yuen.

PIN-HAI, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Kin-chan, on the sea of Japan, 135 m. SE of Hanyang. It has a port which is one of the best in the peninsula.

PING-FAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Leang-chu-fu.

PING-HEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Shun-tih-fu, 240

m. SSW of Peking, in N lat. 37° 2', and E long. 115° 5'.

PING-HEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Yuen-chu-fu, in N lat. 27° 39', and E long. 113° 50'.

PING-HO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Chang-chu-fu, in N lat. 24° 18', and E long. 117° 13'.

PING-HU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-Keang, and div. of Kea-hing-fu, 54 m. NE of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 43', and E long. 120° 45' 54".

PING-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Yo-chu-fu, 54 m. NE of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 28° 42' 20', and E long. 113° 24' 25".

PING-KU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shih-le, and div. of Shen-teen-fu, in N lat. 40° 2', and E long. 116° 43'.

PING-LE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Hing-yan-fu, 150 m. S of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 32° 18', and E long. 109° 23'.

PING-LEANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is 165 m. ESE of Lan-chu-fu, on the r. bank of the Kin-ho, in N lat. 35° 34' 48', and E long. 106° 40' 30'. It is enclosed by mountains, but the surrounding country is fertile, and the climate temperate.

PING-LEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Ping-leang-fu.

PING-LO-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 66 m. S of Kwei-lin, in a mountainous locality, on the l. bank of the Kweikiang, in N lat. 24° 21' 54', and E long. 110° 29' 15".

PING-LO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Ning-hea-fu, in N lat. 38° 52', and E long. 106° 3'.

PING-LU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Suh-ping-fu, in N lat. 39° 45', and E long. 112° 6'.

PING-LUH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Keae-chu, in N lat. 34° 47', and E long. 111° 3'.

PING-LU-WEI, a fortress of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, 138 m. N of Tae-yuen-fu, near the great wall.

PING-NAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Fuh-chu-fu, in N lat. 26° 18', and E long. 118° 32'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Tsin-chu-fu, 135 m. S of Kwei-lin, in N lat. 23° 32', and E long. 110° 3'.

PING-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Ching-ting-fu, in N lat. 38° 17', and E long. 114° 10'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Seu-chu-fu, 165 m. S of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 28° 20', and E long. 104° 5'.

PING-SHAN-PO, an island in the strait of the Corea, near the S coast of the peninsula of that name. It is 18 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in breadth. It has a small port.

PING-TING-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 60 m. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 37° 52', and E long. 113° 35'.

PING-TO-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Lae-chu-fu, 195 m. W of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 36° 46', and E long. 120° 20'.

PING-TSEUEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Ching-tih-fu.

PING-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Keuh-tsing-fu.

PING-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Wan-chu-fu, 210 m. S of Hang-chu-fu, near the coast, in N lat. 27° 42', and E long. 120° 20'.

PING-YANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 11 districts. The town is 150 m. SSW of Tae-yuep, on the l. bank of the Fen-ho, in N lat. 36° 6', and E long. 111° 25'. It is about 4 m. in circuit, and is scarcely in any respect inferior to the capital of the prov. in importance.

PING-YAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Fun-chu-fu, in N lat. 37° 12', and E long. 112° 8'.

PING-YIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Tan-gae-fu, 42 m. SW of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 36° 23' 2", and E long. 116° 34' 30'.

PING-YUE-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 48 m. E of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. 26° 40', and E long. 107° 20'. It is badly laid out, and ill-built, and is retained by the inhabitants in a state of dilapidation in order to avoid attracting the cupidity of the independent tribes, by whom the adjacent mountains are inhabited.

PING-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 48 m. NW of Tse-nan-fu, in a well-cultivated locality, in N lat. 37° 15', and E long. 116° 36'. It is enclosed by walls 12 ft. in breadth, and commanding the town. The houses generally are low and mean-looking; that of the mandarin governor is adorned at the entrance with two triumphal arches, and its apartments, which open into a court planted with trees, are though scantily furnished neat and commodious. It has several two-storied public edifices, and in the vicinity is a tower 7 stories in height.

PING-YUEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Ta-ting-fu, in N lat. 26° 32', and E long. 105° 30'.

PING-YUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and div. of Keay-ing-chu, 228 m. ENE of Canton, in N lat. 24° 47', and E long. 115° 54'.

PINGO (SERRA-DO), a lofty mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, in the comarca of Rio-de-Contas.

PINGUENTE, a town of Austrian Illyria, 27 m. SE of Tuerte, the chief place of a district highly fertile in corn, olives, and wine. Pop. 650.

PINHEIRA (PUNTA), a headland on the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 27° 53', W long. 48° 37'.

PINHEIRO-DE-BEMPOSTA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 18 m. NE of Aveiro. Pop. 1,200.

PINHEIROS, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which rises in the mountains to the W of São-Paulo, and flows into the Tiete.

PINHEL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 18 m. NE of Guarda, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Coa. Pop. 1,700. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, and a town-hall.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio-Tapajós, 80 m. above its confluence with the Amazon.

PINHOE, a parish in Devonshire, 2½ m. NE of Exeter. Area 1,735 acres. Pop. in 1851, 527.

PINHOVELHO, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 36 m. N of Moncorvo.

PINILLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Zamora. Pop. 1,015.

PINILLA-DE-ARLANZA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of Palencia, on the r. bank of the Arlanza.

PINILLA-DE-LOS-BARRUECOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SE of Burgos. Pop. 288.

PINILLA-DE-TRASMONTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. S of Burgos. Pop. 530.

PINILLOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. S of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Esgueva. Pop. 260.—Also a village in the prov. and 18 m. S of Logrono, near the r. bank of the Yregua.

PINKA, a river of Styria, which rises 6 m. NNE of Friedberg, and flows to the Raab, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 55 m.

PINKAFELD, or PINKAFEX, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, on the river Pinka, 21 m. W of Güns. Pop. 1,700, of German descent. There is a fine chateau here. A mineral spring, resembling that of Seltzer, exists in the vicinity.

PINNACLE ISLAND, an island of the N. Pacific, in N lat. 60° 25', E long. 186° 40', so named in 1778 by Cook, from its summit terminating in pinnacle rocks. It is about 14 m. in length from N to S; the shore everywhere broken and uneven, and forming bays bounded by projecting rugged cliffs.—Also an islet in the sea of Japan, in S lat. 29° 50', E long. 129° 50', 30 m. SSW of Takuma-sima.

PINNACLE POINT, the SE point of Alaska, in N lat. 55° 10', E long. 198° 5'.

PINNE, a town of Prussian Poland, 28 m. WNW of Posen. Pop. 1,200.

PINNEBERG, a district of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, composed of the seignories of P. and Herzern, and the town of Allona. Its area is 293 sq. m. The village of P. is 8 m. NW of Hamburg. Pop. 600.

PINNER, a parish of Middlesex, 3 m. NW of Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. 1,310.

PINNOCK (St.), a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SW of Liskeard. Area 3,487 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,628.

PINO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Burgos.—Also a town in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Zamora, near the r. bank of the Duero.

PINO-FRANQUEADA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 51 m. SSW of Salamanca, on the Sarcilla. Pop. 1,050.

PINOLA, or PINGOLA, an Indian village of Guatemala, 75 m. E of Guatemala.

PINOLS, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, 24 m. W of Puy. Pop. 800.

PINOS (ISLA-DE), an island off the coast of New Granada, in N lat. 9° 1' 30", W long. 77° 50' 10". It is about 1 m. in length, and is covered with firs, palms, cocoas, dates, oranges, and lemons. Between its shore on the S, and the continent, is a channel of good depth for vessels.—Also an island near the S coast of Cuba, from which it is separated by a channel 16 leagues long, and 6 leagues wide. It is 42 m. long, and 34 m. broad; and it has several secure and well-sheltered roads. It is inhabited only by a few fishermen on the coast.—Also an island of New California, on the S coast of the bay of Monterey, in N lat. 36° 37'.

PINOSA. See MAYO.

PINOS-DE-GENIL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. E of Grenada, on the Genil, which divides it into two parts. Pop. 1,100.

PINOS-PUENTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Grenada, on the Cubilar. Pop. 3,000. It occupies the site of the *Iurco* of Pliny.

PINSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, on the l. bank of the Pripiet, 150 m. SSW of Minsk.

It is the see of a bishop of the united Greek church; but many of the inhabitants, who are about 5,000 in number, are Jews. Its chief manufacture is leather. The town is nearly surrounded by marshes, which spread over the whole S part of the gov.

PINTANO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Saragossa, in a mountainous district. Pop. 460.

PIN-TAO, one of the Lieu-Kieu group, to the E of the Grand Lieu-Kieu.

PINTO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Madrid. Pop. 1,724. — Also a village of Malta, 3 m. SW of La Valetta.

PINULA, a village of Guatemala, 40 m. NE of the city of Guatemala.

PINVELET, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, 23 m. S by W of Nicopolis. Pop. 2,000.

PINVIN, a chapelry in the p. of St. Andrew Pershore, Worcestershire, 2 m. NE of Pershore. Pop. in 1851, 1,216.

PINXTON, a parish of Derbyshire, 4 m. E by S of Alfreton. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1851, 943.

PIN-YANG, a city of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, situated in a fertile district, in N lat. 36° 6'. It is said to be 4 m. in compass.

PINYARI. See INDUS.

PINZGAU, a district in the W part of the duchy of Salzburg, in Upper Austria. It extends across the whole duchy, from Carinthia to Tyrol, and has an area of nearly 900 sq. m. It is covered with mountains of great height, which occupy almost the whole face of the country except the valley formed by the upper course of the Salza, which rises among these mountains, many of which are covered with perpetual snow and glaciers, and in general so steep as to be impassable. The principal town is Zelle.

PIO (SANTO), a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 18 m. ESE of Aquila. Pop. 470.

PIOLENE, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 3 m. NW of Orange. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of silk, woollens, glass, and stone-ware.

PIOLTELLO, a town of Lombardy, 7 m. NE of Milan. Pop. 1,400.

PIOMBINO, a small principality of Tuscany, in the S part of the prov. of Pisa, extending about 30 m. along the sea-coast. Its superficial extent is 190 sq. m. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit. Its principal rivers are the Cornia and the Peccora. — Its cap., of the same name, is situated on a rocky promontory on the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Elba, and 66 m. SSW of Florence, in N lat. 42° 55' 27". It is the residence of the prince, and contains a pop. of 1,100, but is in a decayed condition. It has a harbour, and considerable fisheries. A little to the N are the ruins of the ancient *Populonia*.

PIONNAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, 7 m. E of Gueret. Pop. 2,280.

PIONSAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 26 m. NW of Riom. Pop. 1,680.

PIONTEK, a town of Poland, on the Bura, 60 m. W by S of Warsaw. Pop. 500.

PIOSSASCO, a town of Piedmont, 12 m. SW of Turin. Pop. 1,800.

PIOTRKOWO, a village of Poland, in the woiwode of Masovia, 21 m. W of Brzesc. Pop. 500.

PIOVE, or PIOVE-DI-SACCO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 12 m. SE of Padua. Pop. 3,000. It has woollen and silk manufactories.

PIOVENE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, 15 m. NNW of Vicenza. Pop. 1,070.

PIOVERNA, a river of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Como, which rises in Middle Cornetta, and flows into the Lago-di-Como, after a NW course of 16 m.

PIOZ, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Guadalaxara. Pop. 318.

PIPAIX, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 9 m. E of Tournay. Pop. 1,200.

PIPE, a parish of Herefordshire, 3 m. N of Hereford. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1851, 180.

PIPE CREEK, a small river of North America, which falls into Lake Erie, in Sandusky bay.

PIPEMAKER'S CREEK, a river of the state of Georgia, U. S., which runs into the Savannah, in N lat. 32° 8'.

PIPERI, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 27 m. NNW of the N extremity of the island of Skyro. — Also an islet 6 m. SE of Thermia, in N lat. 37° 18'.

PIPERNO, a town of the States-of-the-Church, situated on a hill, 15 m. SE of Frosinona, near the r. bank of the Amaseno. Pop. 3,700. It is a poorly built place, but is the see of a bishop, and the surrounding country is fertile and well-cultivated. The ancient *Priverum* is supposed to have occupied the site of this modern town.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Sobanryka river, about 10 m. from the sea. It was formerly considered as one of the best ports of Bengal, and there is a tradition of there having been an inland navigation between this place and the town of Satgong. In 1633, the English obtained permission from the emperor Shah-Jehan to trade to this port, and one of the East India company's factors was sent to reside here; but the subsequent permission given to Europeans to take their ships up the Hugly, drew the trade from P., and it is now only frequented by small country-vessels conveying salt and grain to and from the coast of Coromandel. — Also a town in the prov. of Orissa, 30 m. S of Cuttack.

PIPLOUD, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, in N lat. 21° 44'.

PIPON ISLANDS, two small islets off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 14° 6' 40", E long. 144° 26' 5".

PIPRIAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 m. NE of Redon. Pop. 1,600.

PIPUL, a village of the Punjab, 60 m. NE of Dera-Ismail-Khan, about 5 m. E of the Indus.

PIPUL, or PIPULWARIE-MUKAM, a village of Sind, 28 m. NE of Kurachi, on the road thence to Taunah.

PIQUA, a town of Miami co., Ohio, U. S., situated on the Great Miami, 130 m. from its mouth, and 67 m. N of Cincinnati. Pop. 1,480.

PIRA, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Marta, which falls into the Caribbean sea, in N lat. 11° 18'.

PIRACANJUBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which joins the Rio-Corumba, on the r. bank.

PIRACICABA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which enters the Tiete. — Also a river in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, a head-stream of the Rio-Doce.

PIRACIMINGA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Serra-dos-Órgãos, and flowing SSW, joins the Guapi-Acu, on the r. bank.

PIRACRUCA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Piahy, which rises in the Serra-Hibiappaba, and flowing NE, joins the Rio-Longa.

PIRACUNAN, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which rises in the Tarira lake, and flows NE into the bay of Cuma.

PIR-ADAL, a town of Afghanistan, in the Derajat, about 60 m. from Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

PIREUS. See ATHENS.

PIRAHI, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on a river of the same name, and 21 m. above its confluence with the Parahyba.

PIRAIA-NARA, an island formed by the Madeira river, in the prov. of Para in Brazil.

PIRAIM, an island formed by the Rio-Cuiaba, in the Brazilian prov. of Matto-Grosso, in S lat. 16° 18'.

PIRAJA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 12 m. N of Bahia, on a small stream of the same name, which flows into the bay of Todos-os-Santos.

PIRANGA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 16 m. SE of Mariana. It owes its origin to the gold which once existed in great quantities in the soil of the neighbourhood, but seems now nearly exhausted. The town has a dull deserted appearance, and its pop. does not exceed 1,200.

PIRANGI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which flows NE, and falls into the sea near Aracati.

PIRANHAS (RIO-DAS), a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-dos-Cairiris, and flows into the sea by three channels, known as the Amargosa, the Conchas, and the Cavallos.

PIRANO, a town of Austrian Illyria, situated partly on an eminence, partly on a narrow tongue of land which runs into the sea, 14 m. SSW of Trieste, in N lat. 45° 29' 22". Pop. in 1845, 6,200. It is neatly built, and is a thriving place, having, along with Capo-d'Istria, in a great measure absorbed the salt trade of the peninsula. It has also a brisk traffic in other commodities, and its environs are productive both in wine and olives.

PIRARA, a village of Guayana, in N lat. 3° 40', and W long. 59° 12', on a small stream which issues from Lake Amucu. It is inhabited by Indians of the Macusi tribe, and is situated upon a slightly elevated ground, affording an extensive view over vast savannahs, to the Pacarima mountains on the N, and the Carawaimi mountains on the S; where the forests on the Essequibo bound the view on the E, and the Mocajahi mountains on the W. These savannahs cover a space of 14,400 sq. m., which appears to have anciently formed the bed of an inland lake.—*Schomburgk*.

PIRARA, a river of Brazilian Guayana, which rises in the Serra-Baracaina, and flows into the Rio-Branco.

PIRARNO, a town of Sicily, on the N coast of the island, 6 m. WNW of Patti. Pop. of district 3,900.

PIRATE ISLANDS, a group in the gulf of Tonquin, in N lat. 21°, and E long. 108° 10'.

PIRATINI, a river of Monte-Video, which, running NW, flows into the Uruguay on the l. bank, in S lat. 28° 10'.

PIRATININGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which rises in a mountain range of the same name, and flows into the sea opposite the island of Barra-Grande.

PIRATINUM, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, which flows into the channel called the Rio-de-São-Goncálo, by which Lake Mirum communicates with the Lago-dos-Patos. The town had a pop. of 3,673 in 1814, and has increased gradually since that period.

PIRAWARTH, a village of Lower Austria, on the Weidenbach, 15 m. SW of Zistersdorf. Pop. 1,500. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs and coal-mines.

PIRAY, a river of Bolivia, in the prov. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, which runs NW, and joins the Guapey on the l. bank, after a course of 150 m.

PIRBRIGHT, a parish of Surrey, 6½ m. NNE of Guildford. Area 4,579 acres. Pop. in 1851, 637.

PIRCKFELD, a village of Styria, 18 m. NNE of Gratz, near the r. bank of the Fistriz.

PIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. NE of Jauzé, on the r. bank of the Berne. Pop. 3,000.

PIRETIBBI, a lake of Lower Canada, 240 m. N of Quebec, which discharges itself into the St. Lawrence by the Bustard river.

PIRIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. NW of Guerande. Pop. 1,100.

PIRIBEBUI, a town of Paraguay, 32 m. SE of Assuncion.

PIRIGUI-AÇU, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, 6 m. W of Aldeia-Velha.

PIRISTINA. See PRISTINA.

PIRITU, a town of Venezuela, in the prov. of Caracas, 20 m. WSW of Barcelona. It has a magnificent church. Pop. 1,600.

PIRITU ISLANDS, two small uninhabited islands on the coast of Venezuela, between Cape Unare and Barcelona, 12 m. to the W of Barcelona, and about 3½ m. from the mainland. They are low and covered with herbage.

PIRJATIN, a town of European Russia, in the dep. of Pultava, on the river Udai, 75 m. E of Kief.

PIR-JELALPUR, a small town of the Punjab, near the confluence of the Ghara and the Chenab. The bazar is a good one; but the town has a decayed appearance.

PIRMASENZ, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. ESE of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 5,600. It has manufactories of tobacco, straw-hats, glass, and musical instruments. It is walled, and has a spacious building for exercising troops in bad weather, a council-house, a Lutheran school and church, and a Calvinist church. On the 14th September, 1793, the duke of Brunswick obtained an advantage over the French near this town.

PIRNA, a town of Saxony, on the l. bank of the Elbe, 11 m. SE of Dresden. Pop. in 1845, 6,901. It carries on a traffic in wood and corn on the Elbe; and manufactures cotton goods, stockings, leather, earthenware, and linen. There are quarries in the neighbourhood which produce excellent freestone. In 1745 the Saxons and Austrians were defeated here by the Prussians; and in 1756 a numerous corps of Saxons surrendered here to the Prussians.

PIRNITZ, or BRITNITZ, a town of Moravia, 43 m. W of Brunn, on the Brtniczka. Pop. 3,470. It has manufactories of linens and muslins.

PIRNIZZA, a river of Greece, which, rising near Krano, runs S, and flows into the gulf of Corinth, near Nisi, after a course of 36 m. It is the ancient *Parnissus*.

PIRON, a river of Spain, which rises 9 m. ENE of Segovia, passes Iscar, and joins the Cega on the l. bank, near Cojeeces, after a NW course of 50 m.

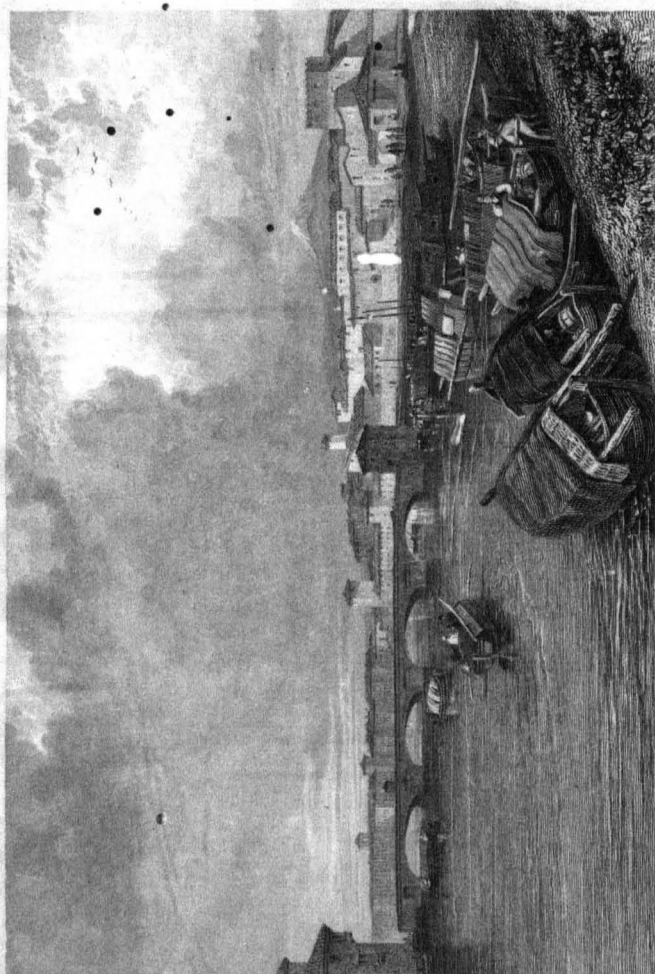
PIRON, an island in the Louisiade archipelago, in S lat. 10° 30'. It is 5 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth, of moderate elevation, and sloping gently towards each extreme.

PIROU, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SW of Lessay. Pop. 2,000.

PIR-PANJAL, a lofty mountain-range of Hindostan, which separates Cashmere from the plains of the Punjab. It runs NW and SE for about 40 m., and has its highest point in about N lat. 33° 40'. At its SW extremity is the Pir-Panjál pass, alt. 12,000 ft. above sea-level. See article CASHMERE.

PIR-PUNJAH, a town of Sind, in the tract between the W bank of the Indus and the Nara, and about 50 m. N of Sehwan.

PIR-PUTTA, a town of Sind, on the S side of



P. 11 S. A.

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the Duggaur, in the delta and 20 m. SW of Tatta, on an eminence.

PIRRA, a small town of European Turkey, situated on the river Aspro, on the high road from Arta to Tricala, 33 m. SW of Larissa.

PIR-RADAN, a village of Sind, about 30 m. NW of Tatta. In its vicinity are 3 lakes, which afford a permanent supply of water to the surrounding country.

PIRSNIK, a small town of European Turkey, in Rumania, in the sanj. of Sophia, 48 m. ENE of Nissa, on the river Lom.

PIRTON, a parish in Hertford, 3 m. NW of Hitchin. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 758; in 1851, 897.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. S of Tetsworth, including the hamlets of Assendon, Clare, Golder, and Standhill, and the liberty of Christmas-common. Area 5,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 661; in 1851, 692.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 4½ m. WNW of Pershore. Area 1,669 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1851, 238.

PIR-UKRA-GOTE, or **PEERGOTE**, a village of Sind, on the r. bank of the Indus, about 15 m. NNW of Hyderabad.

PIRUN-DUBRAVA. See **DUBRAVA**.

PIRUSAL, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Esmeraldas, which runs NW and W, and after being augmented by various smaller streams, takes the name of Rio-Blanca, and joining the Huallabamba, forms the river of Esmeraldas.

PISA, a city of Tuscany, situated on the Arno, 7 m. above its mouth, in N lat. 43° 43' 11", and E long. 10° 23' 58". It stands on an extensive and richly cultivated plain, bounded on one side by the Apennines, open on the other to the Mediterranean. The Arno, which is here a full and majestic stream, flowing through the town, divides it into two nearly equal parts, and as it bends a little in its course, gives a slight curve to the streets which border it, as shown in the subjoined plan of the city. The



quays which run along either bank, from one extremity of the city to the other, are spacious, and are bordered by rows of good houses, and some fine palaces. The bridges are 4 in number. The circuit of the town is more than 6 m. The decayed state of some of the public buildings gives P. a dull and deserted appearance, reminding one of the precincts of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge during vacation time; "gravity pervades every street." [Forsyth.] The streets are, however, in general well-paved, with raised paths for foot-passengers.—

The cathedral, with its attendant buildings, the baptistery, the cemetery, and the belfry, is perhaps the finest specimen that exists of the style of building called by the Italians the *Gotico-Moresco*. Its plan and elevation are basilical. The exterior is covered with marble, and surmounted by a handsome dome; the interior presents five aisles formed by insulated columns, and is adorned with pillars, statues, and paintings. The baptistery, situated opposite to the cathedral, is constructed of beautiful marble, and embellished in the interior with columns and arcades. The Campo-Santo is a vast rectangular building, enclosing a court formerly used as a cemetery; and originally filled with earth brought from the Holy Land during the third crusade. Of all the buildings of P., the most curious is the belfry, a cylindrical tower of 178 ft. in height, graceful in its proportions, and constructed of eight circles of columns supporting arches, chiefly marble, but remarkable for its inclination of about 15 ft., whence it is commonly called the leaning tower. This inclination is ascribed by some to design, by others, and with more probability, to the sinking of a part of the soil on which the edifice stands. It does not, however, appear in the least to affect the solidity of the building, which has stood for more than six centuries. It is formed of two walls, each two feet thick, one within the other, with an interval of 3 ft. between for the stairs. The well in the centre is 22 ft. in diam. The square of the university contains several marble buildings. Among the public establishments of the city, an hospital for 300 patients is conspicuous.—The university of P. is one of the oldest in Italy; it was founded in 1298, and is still accounted the seat of Tuscan education. It has 3 colleges, with 35 professors, who have salaries of from 500 to 700 scudi or dollars; also a library, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. The expenses are wholly defrayed by government; but the number of students never exceeds 500. P. is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the twelve towns of Etruria, and afterwards augmented by a colony from Rome. It did not, however, become distinguished till the 10th cent., when it took the lead of the commercial republics of Italy. In the 11th cent., its fleet of galleys maintained a superiority in the Mediterranean, commanding the coasts of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Barbary, and assisting the French in the crusades. In the 13th cent., the ascendancy of Genoa cast P. into the shade; in 1298, its fleet was destroyed by its rivals; and since the beginning of the 16th, it has been subject to Florence. Its pop., without amounting to the numbers pretended in history, must at one period have far exceeded its present amount of 22,000.—Its trade has long been very limited, Leghorn absorbing the foreign intercourse of this part of Italy.—The mildness of the climate during winter attracts hither a number of invalids; and the celebrated baths called the *Bagni-di-Pisa*, 3½ m. N of the city, are resorted to from a great distance. Forsyth says the great evil of the climate is its humidity. The annual fall of rain is 47 inches. Winter is the finest season here, and fully as mild as our spring. P. has railway communication with Lucca, Leghorn, and Florence.

The **TERRITORIO PISANO** forms only a small part of the valley of the Arno; but extends along the whole sea-coast to the vanguards of the Apennines which separate it from the Maremma. The island of Elba and the intermediate state of Piombino belong to this province.

PISAGUA (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Bolivia, in S lat. 19° 36', W long. 70° 19', 2½ m. S of the embouchure of the P., a mountain-torrent the

bed of which is dry during nine months of the year.

PISANG, one of the Molucca group, lying ENE of Great Obi, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 22'$.—Also one of the Banda islands, to the NE of Neira.

PISANIA, a town of Senegambia, on the r. bank of the Gambia, and near its mouth, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 33'$.

PISATELLO, a small river of the Papal states, in the leg. of Forlì, rising near Roverfano, and flowing NE to the Rigosa, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 15 m. By some it is supposed to be the ancient *Rubicon*.

PISCADORE ISLANDS. See **PESCADORES**.

PISCADORES, or **PESCADOR ISLANDS**, a group off the coast of Peru, 18 m. NNW of Callao, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 46'$.

PISCATAQUA, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which rises in Wakefield township; separates New Hampshire from Maine; and pursuing a SSE course of about 40 m., flows into the Atlantic, below Portsmouth. From its source to Berwick lower falls it is called Salmon-Fall river; thence to the junction of the Chochoeco it takes the name of Newichawannoc; and afterwards that of Piscataqua. By means of the P. and its tributary waters, a sloop-navigation is opened to S. Berwick, Dover, Newmarket, Durham, and Exeter. P. harbour, formed by the mouth of this river, is one of the finest on the American continent.

PISCATAQUIS, a county in the N part of the state of Maine, U. S., skirting on Canada, and containing a number of small lakes. Its cap. is Dover. Pop. in 1840, 13,138; in 1850, 14,735.—Also a river of Maine, which runs E into the Penobscot, 25 m. below the junction of the Mattawamkeag, after a total course of about 65 m.

PISCATAQUOG, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which rises in Deerfield township, and runs ESE into the Merrimac.

PISCATAWAY, a town of Middlesex co., New Jersey, U. S., on the Raritan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of New Brunswick. Pop. 2,828.—Also a town of Prince George co., Maryland, on the Piscataway, 38 m. SW by S of Baltimore.—Also a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomac, 8 m. below Alexandria.

PISCH, a river of Prussia, which rises in Lake Spierding, and running S into Poland, falls into the Narew, near Novgorod, after a course of 45 m.

PISCINOLA, a town of Naples, 4 m. NNW of the cap. Pop. 1,860.

PISCIOTTA, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 19 m. W of Policastro, near the coast. Pop. 3,000.

PISCO, a town of Peru, in the prov. of Ica, with a good harbour, in S lat. $13^{\circ} 44'$, at the embouchure of a small river of the same name. The town itself is built on the E side of an extensive bay, about 1 m. from the sea. It was formerly a large town, but was taken and sacked in 1624 by some piratical adventurers, and afterwards in 1686 by the buccanniers; and in 1687 it was destroyed by an earthquake, the sea completely inundating it. The inhabitants after the last catastrophe removed to the place where the town now stands. Pop. 3,000, most of them Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Blacks; the Whites being much the smallest number. They are largely engaged in exporting guano from the Chincha islands, and in the manufacture of a spirit called *Italia* or *Pisco*. The road of P. is capacious enough to hold a royal navy. It is open towards the N, but sheltered from the usual winds, namely, those between the SW and SE. Landing, however, is difficult here as a heavy surf generally rolls in upon the beach.

PISCOPI, **TILO**, or **TELOS**, an island of the Archi-

pelago, belonging to Turkey, between Rhodes and Cos, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 26'$. It is 10 m. long from NW to SE.

PISCOPIA, a village of Cyprus, on the S coast, 24 m. ESE of Buffa.

PISECO LAKE, a lake in Arietta township, Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S. It is 6 m. in length, and 2 m. wide.

PISEK, **PJSEK**, or **PISECA**, a town of Austria, cap. of the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, 23 m. WSW of Taber, and 57 m. S of Prague, on the Wotawa, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 5,032. It is defended by ancient walls and fortifications, is well-built, and has several churches, a gymnasium, and a school for the education of the children of the military. Cloth and saltpetre are its chief articles of manufacture. This town was destroyed by the Imperialists in 1,619.

PISFORD, a parish in the co. and 5 m. N of Northampton. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. 633.

PISHILL, a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 m. NNW of Henley on the Thames. Area 785 acres. Pop. in 1841, 147; in 1851, 192.

PISHIN, an elevated valley or plateau of Southern Afghanistan, extending between the Kojeh-Am mountains on the N, and those of Tukatu on the S, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, and at an alt. above sea-level of about 6,000 ft. It is intersected by the Lora and its affluents, and is crossed by the great road through the Khojuck and Bolan passes. It has a fertile soil, and is well cultivated, and possesses a considerable trade in horses. It is inhabited chiefly by Te-reens.

PISING, or **MILTERBURG**, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 41 m. SSE of Trieste, and 28 m. WSW of Fiume, on the Fulva, which soon after disappears underground, and near a small lake. Pop. 1,615.

PISKOKEPHALI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the island and sanj. and 60 m. ESE of Candia, and 2 m. S of Silia.

PISKORSK, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, and district of Solikamsk. It has a copper-work, belonging to the government.

PISKOVALKA, a German colony consisting of about 35 Lutheran families in Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SW of Saratov, district and 78 m. NNW of Kamychin, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Medveditz, in a fertile and woody locality.

PISMA, a river of Sicily, in the prov. of Syracuse, which has its source near Palazzolo, and after a course in a generally E direction, throws itself into the Anapo on the l. bank, 5 m. W of Syracuse. The papyrus is found on its banks. This river is the *Cyane* of the ancients.

PISOGNE, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Bergamo, district and 15 m. SW of Bremo, at the NE extremity of lake Iseo. Pop. 2,750. The adjacent iron-mines and fisheries form the chief objects of local industry.

PISSA, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia and reg. of Gumbinnen. It issues from the N extremity of lake Wysztyten, near the town of that name, and on the Polish frontier; runs first W, then N; resumes the W direction; traverses Gumbinnen in which it receives the Rominte; and after numerous sinuosities joins the Angerap on the r. bank, 5 m. E of Insterburg, and after a total course of about 72 m. The united streams take the name of Prejel.

PISSARAO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes and district of Araxa.

PISSARAS, a territory of Brazil, in the prov. of

Santa Catharina and parish of N. S. da Penha-d'Ita-pacoroya.

PISSE-VACHE, a cascade of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Valais, 5 m. NNW of Martigny, and at an equal distance SSE of St. Maurice. It is formed by the Salanche, an affluent of the Rhine, and has a fall of 300 ft. Its waters are remarkable for their whiteness.

PISSOS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes and arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,909; in 1846, 6,555. The town is 36 m. NNW of Mont-de-Marsan, and 32 m. WSW of Buzas, near the Leyre. Pop. in 1846, 2,203.

PISTICCIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 21 m. S of Matera, and 48 m. ESE of Potenza. Pop. 5,780. It has a church, numerous chapels, and a convent.

PISTILL, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 5½ m. NW of Pwllheli. Area 3,949 acres. Pop. in 1851, 477.

PISTJAN, a village of Hungary, on the Conag river, 60 m. NNE of Presburg, celebrated for its various saline springs.

PISTOJA, a town of Tuscany, cap. of the Cancellaria of the same name, in the emp. and 20 m. NW of Florence, in a fertile plain, at the foot of a branch of the Apennines, and near the l. bank of the Ombrone. Pop. in 1551, 6,168; in 1745, 9,446; in 1833, 11,101; and in 1840, 11,893. It is about 3 m. in circumf., and is defended by old walls, erected by Didier, king of the Lombards, and by a citadel erected by the Florentines in 1252. The houses are well-built, and the streets broad and handsome, but dull-looking. The cathedral, churches, convents, hospitals, and town-house are all of medieval architecture. It has besides a museum, two public libraries, a theatre, an academy, a lyceum, a surgical school, and a savings' bank, and possesses extensive iron and copper-works, manufactories of iron and copper-plate, and cutlery, harness, musical instruments, pottery, glass, and silk-fabrics, and iron. It has railway communication with Florence by the Leopolda railway; and a line 26 m. in length is now executing, by which it will be connected with Lucca. The Great Central Italian line of railway will, it is proposed, commence at P., and crossing the Apennines, will descend to Bologna by the valley of the Reno, whence it will turn N to Modena and Reggio. From the latter town it is proposed to extend it by one branch to Mantua, where it will unite with the Venice line; and by another to Parma, and thence to Milan, where it will form a junction with the Sardinian line to Turin and Genoa.

PISTOLET, a bay at the N extremity of Newfoundland, at the E extremity of the strait of Belle Isle. It lies between Cape Norman on the W, and Cape Burnt on the E, and contains several islands, one of which bears the same name. This bay abounds with fish.

PISUERGA, a river of Spain, in Leon, formed in the N part of the prov. of Palencia, by several streams which descend from the Cantabrian mountains, and unite near the village of Piedraslenguas, and 11 m. NNE of Cervera. It runs first WSW, then S to Cervera, whence it takes an ESE direction; waters Aguilar-de-Campo; receives the Camesa on the l.; runs afterwards S parallel to the canal of Castile, entering at several points the prov. of Burgos, and receiving on the r. the Burejo, Buedo, and Albanades, and on the l. the Arlanzon. A little below Torquemada, it bends SW, forms for some distance the line of separation between the provinces of Palencia and Valladolid, enters after the junction of the Carrion the latter prov., passes the town of the

same name, and receives the Esgueva, and 9 m. below, near the Charter-house of Aniego, discharges itself into the Duero on the r. bank, and after a total course of about 150 m.

PIT RIVER, a river of California, the main head-branch of the Sacramento, rising within 3 m. of Goose lake, in N lat. 41° 45', and E long. 120° 40', and flowing ESE to the Sacramento, which it joins on the l. bank, probably in about 48° 30'. It receives its name from the numerous pits on its banks originally dug by the Indians as traps for wild animals. The Oregon trail from the United States crosses the Sierra Nevada, between the S end of Goose lake, and the head of this river.

PITAL, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 69 m. SSW of Neiva, and 15 m. SE of La Plata, between the Magdalena and its affluent the Rio Apirima. It was destroyed in 1827 by an earthquake.

PITANGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which falls into the bay of Todos-os-Santos, on the N bank, opposite the island of Maré.—Also a river which has its source in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, flows into that of Parahiba, and joins the Rio Camarajiba on the l. bank.

PITANGUI, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes, 102 m. WNW of Villa-Rica, on the Para, an affluent of the São Francisco. It has a parish-church, an elementary and a Latin school, and a mining tribunal. The district produces sugar, cotton, and millet; pastures large numbers of horses, cattle, and pigs. Pop. 5,000.

PITARQUE, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Teruel, partido and 6 m. ENE of Aliaga, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 280. In the environs is a coal-mine. The surrounding district is noted for its sheep.

PITAS, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, near the l. bank of the Paraguay, 90 m. W of Cuiaba, in S lat. 16° 3'.

PITCAIRN, a village in the p. and 1 m. S of Dunning, Perthshire. Pop. in 1841, 319; in 1851, returned with Dunning.—Also a village in the p. of Redgorton, 4 m. WNW of Perth, on the Almond. Pop. in 1841, 279.

PITCAIRN, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 127 m. NW of Albany, drained by the W branch of Oswegatchie river. The surface is hilly, and chiefly adapted to pasturage. Pop. in 1853, 503.

PITCAIRN ISLAND, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 25° 4', W long. 130° 25'. It is about 7 m. in circumf., and in 1851 had a pop. of 170, nearly all of whom were the descendants of the mutineers of the British ship *Bounty* and their Otaheitan wives. The coast is abrupt, rocky, beaten by a heavy surf, and almost inaccessible; some coral and coral debris are found on the beach of the small coves, but there are no distinct reefs of coral. The highest point of the island attains an alt. of 1,109 ft. above sea level. The E side of the island, on which the settlement is placed, presents a picturesque appearance. An amphitheatre rising from the sea, luxuriantly wooded to its summit, and bounded on each side by precipitous cliffs and naked rocks of rugged and fantastic forms, has the simple habitations of the islanders scattered over its wooded declivity, and half-concealed by the abundant verdure. The therm. varies from 59° to 89° in the shade. In the summer-months the prevailing winds are from ESE to N; in winter, from SW to ESE. The soil is good, a great proportion being composed of decomposed lava. The pop. are a fine robust people, but far from handsome. In intellect and habits they form

an interesting link between the civilized European and unsophisticated Polynesian. Their food is chiefly vegetable; yet swine, goats, poultry, and fish, are not wanting. Water is scarce, as the volcanic structure of the island forbids the formation of wells. Disease is rare, and *fefe* or elephantiasis, so prevalent among the Polynesian islands, is here unknown. In 1831 the islanders were removed by the British government to Tahiti, as it was feared that the island would not furnish sufficient food for the increasing population. There they were soon visited by sickness, and having lost 12 of their number, they made up their mind to return. Emigration, however, will soon become necessary again, as the island is scarcely capable of supporting its present pop., which appears to have more than doubled since 1825. Norfolk island has been mentioned as a suitable place, if it is no longer to be used as a penal settlement. Pitcairn island is about half-way between Panama and Australia, and when steamers begin to run, they will have to touch here for water and vegetables, and at the Gambier islands, about 300 m. from Pitcairn. The latter having no port, and being iron-bound, offers no facilities for a coal-station; but the Gambier islands hold out great inducements, and will probably be selected by one at least of the companies about to ply between Panama and Sydney.

PITCAITHLY, or **PITKEATHLY**, a village of Perthshire, in the p. of Dumbarny, noted for its mineral waters.

PITCHAN. See **PIDSHAN**.

PITCHA, or **POTCHA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in Southern Daghestan, and khanat of Koura, on the Koura-chai, 120 m. WSW of Derbend.

PITCHCOMBE, a parish in Gloucestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Painswick. Area 217 acres. Pop. in 1831, 224; in 1851, 145.

PITCHCOTT, a parish in Bucks, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW of Aylesbury. Area 924 acres. Pop. in 1851, 59.

PITCHER, a township and village of Chenango co., in the state of New York, U. S., 107 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, drained by Otselic river and its branches. Pop. of township in 1850, 1,403; of v. 300.

PITCHER-SPRINGS, a village of Chenango co., in the state of New York, U. S., 103 m. W of Albany, consisting in 1853 of about 40 houses.

PITCHFORD, a parish in Salop, 6 m. SSE of Shrewsbury. Area 1,645 acres. Pop. in 1851, 164.

PITCH LAKE. See **BREA (La)**.

PITCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Bruton. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 411.

PITEA, or **PITHEA**, a laen or administrative division of Sweden, bounded on the N by Norway and the laen of N. Bothnia; on the E by W. Bothnia; on the S by the laen of Umea; and on the W by Norway. Area 751 Swedish sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 46,767.—Also a small port of Sweden, in Lulea-Lappmark and the modern laen of P., on an island at the mouth of a large river of the same name, in N lat. $65^{\circ} 18'$. It is the only town in a very wide track of country; but is a poor place. Its log-built houses are not even lined with deals as in other towns of Sweden; yet it has a good harbour, and some shipping.—Also a river of Sweden, which issues from the Pjeskajaur, a lake in the NW part of the laen of Pitea-Lappmark; runs SE, traversing Lakes Tjaekelvas and Wuolvojaur; enters the Lulea-Lappmark; and, after a course of about 240 m., throws itself into the gulf of Bothnia, at Pitea.

PITEA-LAPPMARK, one of the old divisions of Swedish Lapland, extending along the S bank of the river Pitea, from the mountains of Norway to

W. Bothnia, and now forming part of the extensive laen of P.

PITESTI, or **PITESHTI**, a town, or rather large straggling village, of Upper Wallachia, cap. of the district of Argish, 60 m. direct distance NW by W of Bucharest, and 35 m. NE of Slatina, in a fertile plain, on the r. bank of the Argish or Ardschisch. It contains a number of houses handsomely built of wood, several churches, two convents, a school, and some good shops. The streets and lanes are planked with wood. In the vicinity is a fine hill covered with vineyards and orchards, and studded with houses. Between P. and Bucharest, the country is one vast plain, the roads intersecting which are full of deep ruts and bogs, and easily flooded by the rains.

PITET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Fallais. Pop. 222.

PITGAM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord and cant. of Bergues, 9 m. SSW of Dunkirk. Pop. 1,716.

PITHIUSAS, or **PITHYUSÆ ISLES**, a name sometimes borne by a group of islands in the Mediterranean, to the SW of the Balearic islands, and comprising the islands of Ivica and Formentera. See **Article, Ivica**.

PITHIVIERS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret. The arrond. comprises an area of 118,932 hect., and contains 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 60,039; in 1841, 59,847; and in 1846, 60,043.—The cant. comprises 23 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,092; in 1846, 18,130.—The town, also called Pluviers, is 27 m. NE of Orleans, and 60 m. S of Paris, on a rising ground, at an alt. of 134 yds. above sea-level, and near the Eufr. Pop. in 1739, 2,236; in 1821, 3,706; in 1831, 3,957; in 1841, 3,772; and in 1846, 3,955. It is well laid out and well built, has a large square, and possesses an ancient abbey with a massive square tower, and several other ancient Gothic edifices; the parish-church is remarkable for the height and cincture of its steeple. The industry of the town consists chiefly in the manufactures of linen, hosiery, agricultural implements, and other iron-ware, baskets, leather, and confectionary. It has also several gypsum-kilns and quarries of fine fire-stone. An active trade is carried on in wine, corn, wax, white honey, tallow, wool, almond biscuits and other confectionary, and saffron. This town was taken in 1428, by the English; in 1562 and 1567, by the Prince of Condé; and in 1589, by Henry IV., when its fortifications were destroyed. In the environs are the ruins of the castle of Yevre, and the mineral spring of Segray.

PITHOLMEN, a small island of the gulf of Bothnia, on the E coast of Sweden, near Pitea, in N lat. $65^{\circ} 19'$, and E long. $21^{\circ} 39'$.

PITHON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1 m. NW of Soleures, on the r. bank of the Selles. Pop. 1,350.

PITIC, a town of Mexico, in the dep. of Sonora and Cinaloa, 120 m. SW of Arispe, and 150 m. NNE of Guaymas, on the Ures or Sonora, a little below the junction of the Dolores, and opposite the Pueblo-de-Ceres. Pop. 5,000. It consists of houses only a single story in height, generally small and placed without regularity. The streets are covered with light sand. The waters of the Sonora are plentiful but bad. P. is the chief entrepot for merchandise, consisting in tea, coffee, chocolate, sugar, and porcelain, from the Antilles, Lima, and the United States, imported at the port of Guaymas for Upper Sonora and New Mexico. The exports are chiefly in gold, silver, copper, and corn.

PITIGLIANO, a fortified town of Tuscany, in the

prov. and 60 m. SSE of Sienna, and 15 m. W of Bolsena. Pop. 2,420, of whom about 150 are Jews. It has a synagogue and an hospital, and is the residence of the bishop of Sorano. It has manufactories of cloth, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle.

PITILAGAS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the vicinity of the r. bank of the Pilcomayo, in the S part of the Bolivian prov. of Chaco.

PITILLAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 30 m. SSE of Pamplona and partido of Tafalla, 3 m. SSE of Olite, on a plateau, on the l. bank of the Cidacos. Pop. 630. At the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., on a height, are a hermitage and vast cistern, enclosed by walls, and below is a stone column, with an inscription in honour of Augustin. In the vicinity is a lake 3 m. in extent, abounding with fish, which forms the chief means of irrigating the surrounding country.

PITLAUD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay and prov. of Gujerat, 15 m. NE of Cambay. It is enclosed by a good stone rampart.

PITLAWUD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bombay and prov. of Malwa, 75 m. WNW of Indore.

PITLESSIE, a village of Fifeshire, in the p. of Cults, 4 m. SSW of Kinghorn. Pop. in 1841, 490.

PITMINSTER, a parish in Somersetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Taunton. Area 5,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,426; in 1851, 1,607.

PITNEY, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. W of Somerton. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 454.

***PITON**, a word synonymous with mountain, in frequent use in the French islands of Africa and America.

PITON (GREAT), an island of the Salvage group, in the Atlantic, to the N of the Canary islands, and 11 m. SW of Great Salvage island. It is 4 m. in length, and 1 in breadth. A little to the W is Little Piton island.

PITON-DE-NEIGE. See **BOURBON**.

PITON-DU-MILIEU. See **MAURITIUS**.

PITON-ROUGE. See **BOURBON**.

PITRE, a small island of the Little Antilles, near the island of Guadalupe, in the Petit-cul-de-Sac, 1 m. S of La Pointe-a-Pitre.

PITRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Pont-de-l'Arche, and 8 m. NNE of Louviers, near the confluence of the Seine and Andelle. Pop. 1,080.

PITSEA, a parish in Essex, 5 m. WSW of Rayleigh. Area 2,167 acres. Pop. in 1851, 246.

PITSANELOUC. See **POSELOUC**.

PITSCHEN, or **BYCZYNA**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 34 m. NNE of Oppeln, circle and 10 m. N of Kreuzburg. Pop. in 1837, 1,881. It possesses a Catholic and 2 Lutheran churches, and an hospital, and has a brewery and numerous spinning-mills. This town was besieged in 1588 by Maximilian.

PITSIOUNTA, a town and bay of Asiatic Russia, in Abasia, on the E coast of the Black sea, 18 m. WNW of Sukum-kali. The head of the bay is in N lat. $43^{\circ} 9' 45''$, E long. $40^{\circ} 21' 30''$.

PITSLIGO, a parish of Aberdeenshire, on the coast of the Moray frith. Pop. in 1851, 1,801.

PITT, a county in the E part of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 583 sq. m., drained by Tar river, Tranter, Grindle's, and Swift's creeks. It has a level surface, and a fertile and highly cultivated soil. Pop. in 1840, 11,806; in 1850, 13,397, of whom 6,633 were slaves. Its cap. is Greenville.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the N by Alleghany river, and on the S and W by Monongahela river. Pop. in 1840, 6,002. It has a hilly surface,

and abounds with coal. Pittsburg lies in its NW boundary.—Also a township of Crawford co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 424.

PITT'S ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, between the coast of British North America and Queen Charlotte's island, and separated from the continent by Granville channel. It extends between $53^{\circ} 12'$ and $54^{\circ} 10'$ N lat., and $129^{\circ} 9'$ and $130^{\circ} 33'$ W long.

PITT (CAPE), a headland forming the SE extremity of the island of Georgia, in the Solomon archipelago, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $158^{\circ} 5'$.

PITT ISLAND, a small island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 37'$, W long. $166^{\circ} 11'$, discovered by Edwards in 1791. It is mountainous, and to a great extent covered with wood.—Also an islet of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $65^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $66^{\circ} 38'$.

PITT ISLANDS, a cluster of islands of the N. Pacific, in the Mulgrave archipelago, in the group of Gilbert islands, in N lat. $2^{\circ} 54'$, E long. $173^{\circ} 30'$.

PITT'S PASSAGE, a channel of the S. Pacific, in the Asiatic archipelago, extending between the islands of Buro, Ceram, and Mysore, on the S; and the Zulla islands and island of Oby on the N; and communicating on the N with Molucca and Gilolo passages, and on the NE with Dampier strait. It forms the best route from Europe to China in the months of December, January, and February.

PITT'S STRAIT, a channel of the Asiatic archipelago, which separates the islands of Battanty and Salawatty, to the NW of Papua. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, and 6 m. in breadth.

PITTARI (CAPE), a cape of Naples, on the W coast of Calabria, in the straits of Messina, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 59'$.

PITTEN, or **PUTTEN**, a village of Lower Austria, 9 m. S of Ebenfurth, on the Tratschenbach. Pop. 450.

PITTENWEEM, a borough and seaport in the co. of Fife, 24 m. NNE of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 1,450. The town is built on an elevated situation above the harbour, and consists of several streets of old houses. The corporation revenues in 1849-50, amounted to £645. It joins with East and West Anstruther, Kilrenny, Crail, and Cupar, in returning a member to parliament. Electors in 1850, 44.

PITTHEM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 14 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 5,400.

PITTI, a small island in the straits of Malacca, in N lat. 2° , to the SW of Ameni.

PITTINGTON, a parish in the co. and 4 m. ENE of Durham. Area 6,727 acres. Pop. 6,241.

PITTSBOROUGH, a town in Chatham co., N. Carolina, U. S., 32 m. N by S of Raleigh. Pop. 300.—Also a village in Hendrick's co., in Indiana, 18 m. WNW of Indianapolis.

PITTSBURG, a town in the W part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., next in importance to Philadelphia. It stands upon a point of land at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela, which here take the name of Ohio, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 32'$, W long. $80^{\circ} 02'$. It is compactly built, on a regular plan, upon the slope of an eminence and a level triangular plain at its foot. Among the public buildings, the court-house and the Roman Catholic cathedral are the most conspicuous. It is finely situated for trade. With the Atlantic sea-board it has connection by means of the Pennsylvania canal and railroad; and long lines of railroad connect it with the western territory, while it enjoys a communication by steamboats with all the great towns on the Ohio and the Mississippi; but it is most distinguished for its large and flourishing manufactures of glass, iron, woollens, and cottons. The surrounding country is rich in bituminous coal, the constant use of which fuel causes a perpetual cloud of black

smoke to hang over the place. The coal strata are situated in the hills near the city, at an alt. of 300 ft. above the alluvial plain. The pits enter the earth horizontally, and some of the manufacturing establishments situated on the margin of the river, obtain the coal from the bank above, which is sent down a wooden trough into the building where it is to be used. P. is the Birmingham of America. There were here in 1850, 13 rolling-mills, 5 large cotton-factories, 8 flint glass-works, a copper smelting house, and numerous manufacturing establishments, the value of whose annual products was supposed to average from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 dol. Large quantities of wheat and other produce come down the Monongahela to P., from the fertile tracts which lie along the borders of that river. Immense timber-rafts, some of them one-fourth of a mile in length, may be often seen floating down the Alleghany. In 1850 there were 48,476 tons of shipping, of which 44,571 were navigated by steam, belonging to P. The entire value of taxable property in 1851 was 65,000,000 d.—The pop. of the city proper in 1810 was 4,768; in 1820, 7,248; in 1830, 12,568; in 1840, 21,151; in 1850, 46,601. The entire district of the city had a pop. in 1853 of 110,241; of this pop. 21,261 were in the suburb of Alleghany city, on the NW. and 3,742 in that of Birmingham borough, on the S side of the Monongahela.

PITTSBURG, a village of Carroll co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 62 m. WNW of Indianapolis.—Also a v. of Van Buren co., in Iowa, 67 m. SSW of Iowa.—Also a v. of Coos co., in New Hampshire, 132 m. N by E of Concord.

PITTSFIELD, a town of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, U. S., 114 m. W of Boston, on the Western railway. It is a pleasant, handsome, and flourishing town, and has considerable trade and manufactures. Pop. in 1840, 3,747; in 1850, 5,872.—Also a township of Rutland co., Vermont, 84 m. S by W of Montpelier. Pop. 512.—Also a township of Pike co., in Illinois, 64 m. W by S of Springfield.—Also a township of Otsego co., New York, on the E side of the Unadilla, 82 m. W of Albany. Pop. 1,500.—Also a township of Somerset co., in Maine, 37 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. 1,166.—Also a township of Wishtenaw co., in Michigan, 60 m. SE of Lansing. Pop. 1,230.

PITTSFORD, a township of Rutland co., Vermont, U. S., on the Otter creek, 44 m. SW of Montpelier. Pop. 2,026.—Also a township of Monroe co., New York, on the line of the Rochester and Syracuse railway. Pop. 2,060.—Also a township of Hillsdale co., in Michigan, 28 m. W of Adrian.

PITTSTON, a township of Kennebec co., Maine, U. S., on the E side of the Kennebec, 7 m. S by E of Augusta. Pop. 2,828.—Also a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 26 m. NW by N of Trenton.—Also a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 91 m. NE by N of Harrisburg.—Also a township of Rensselaer co., New York, 21 m. NE of Albany, intersected by the Troy and Rutland railway. Pop. 3,782.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county on the S side of Virginia, U. S., watered by Dan and Banister rivers. Area 866 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 28,796. Its cap. is Competition.

PIURA, a town of Peru, in the dep. of Truxillo, 25 m. SSE of Payta. It was the first Spanish settlement in Peru, and was originally founded in 1531, by Pizarro, in the valley of Targasala, near the sea, but was subsequently removed, on account of the unhealthiness of the situation, to its present site on a sandy plain on the r. bank of a river of the same name. The houses are constructed of bricks, or of cane and wood-work. Pop. 7,000.—The river P.,

which flows down from the mountains of Huancabamba, falls into the gulf of Sechura, in S lat. 5° 32', after a course of about 100 m.—The district is celebrated for its dry atmosphere. In summer the temp. ranges from 80° to 96°; in winter, from 70° to 81°.

PIURI, **PIURO**, or **PLURS**, a small but ancient town of Lombardy, in the deleg. and 21 m. NW of Sondrio, and a little to the NE of Chiavenna. Pop. 2,430. It was destroyed in 1618 by a slip from Mount Conto.

PIUTHANA. See **PEYTAHN**.

PIVATTO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rameia, in the sanj. and 87 m. NE of Gallipoli, and 33 m. W of Constantinople, on the sea of Marmora.

PIVOCHONNY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 24 m. WSW of Nowa-Troki.

PIWINCZNA, a town of Galicia, in the circle of Sandec, 14 m. S of Nowi-Sandec, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and on the l. bank of the Poprad, near the Hungarian frontier. Pop. 2,100. It has manufactories of linen, and a paper-mill.

PIZZIGHETTONE, a town and fortress of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 14 m. WNW of Cremona, and 36 m. ESE of Milan, on the Adda, at the junction of the Serio-Morto. Pop. 3,820. It consists of two parts, united by a double drawbridge. That on the r. bank of the river, named Gerra P., is enclosed by an old wall, flanked with small bastioned towers, and connected with a fortress now in ruins. Surrounding the wall is a ditch 8 ft. in depth, and beyond it is another line of fortifications. It is entered by two gates, and has several casemates, a powder-magazine bomb-proof, and barracks for 500 men. The original purpose of this fort was to command the passage of the Adda. The town is ill-built, and, in consequence of the adjacent marshes, insalubrious. Several mills have been erected within the precincts of the castle, but it possesses no commerce. The foundation of this place is by some authorities dated 1183; by others, as late as the 14th cent. It was erected by the Cremonese to repel the incursions of the Milanese. It sustained sieges in 1706, in 1733, and in 1746; was taken by the French in 1796, but was regained by the Austrians in 1799. It some time after fell again into the hands of the French, and was retained by them till 1814.

PIZZO (Il), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 5 m. NNE of Monteleone, and 24 m. SW of Catanzaro, finely situated on the gulf of Santa-Eufemia. Pop. 5,600, chiefly employed in the coasting-trade. It has an artillery depot, possesses a safe port, and carries on an active trade. Fish, especially tunny, abounds in the vicinity. Murat having landed here with thirty of his followers in October 1815, was made prisoner, shot, and interred in the church of this place.

PIZZO-DI-GOTTO, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Messina, district and 5 m. N of Castrolibate.

PIZZOFERRATO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 24 m. SSW of Lanciano, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Villa-Santa-Maria. Pop. 1,030.

PIZZOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 6 m. NW of Aquila, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Pop. 3,200. It has three churches and a monastery.

PIZZONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 30 m. NW of Piedimonte, cant. and 3 m. NW of Castellone. Pop. 1,000.

PIZZONI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 9 m. ESE of Monteleone, cant. and 2 m. NE of Soriano. Pop. 1,100.

PJESKAJAUR, a lake of Sweden, near the NW extremity of the laen of Pitea, in N lat. 67°, and E long. 16° 20'. It is 9 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 6 m. in breadth. It forms the source of the Pitea.

PJESSCANY. See **PUSCHTIN**.

PLA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Tarragona and partido of Valls. Pop. 1,465. It has a manufactory of brandy.

PLABENNEC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Finistere and arrond. of Brest.—The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,143; in 1846, 14,340.—The town is 9 m. NNE of Brest, and 40 m. NNW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 3,624.

PLACA, an island of the archipelago, in the S. Cyclades, 45 m. NNE of Cape Sidero, and 27 m. S of the island of Stampalia, in N lat. 36° 4' 11", and E long. 26° 24' 54".

PLACANICA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 18 m. NE of Gerace, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Castel-Vetere. Pop. 1,700.

PLACE, a commune of France, in the dep. and 8 m. SW of Mayenne. Pop. 1,101.

PLACE-D'AINIERES, a commune of Belgium, in Hainault, dep. of Arc-Ainieres. Pop. 450.

PLACE-D'ARC, a commune of Belgium, in Hainault, dep. of Arc-Ainieres. Pop. 420.

PLACE-A-L'ANNOIT, a commune of Belgium, in Hainault, dep. of Ellezelles. Pop. 475.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa and partido of Vergara, 24 m. SW of San-Sebastian, and 12 m. S of Deva, on the r. bank of a river of that name, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 1,665. It has a handsome parish-church, a convent, and a fine square; and possesses extensive manufactories of arms, and of bronze-ware. The river affords excellent fish. In the environs are mines of iron and copper. This town was founded in 1337, by Don Alphonso IX., king of Castile. It ranks second in the provincial council.—Also a river in the prov. of Bilboa, which has its source near the hermitage of Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra-de-Bizcargui, and 3 m. SW of Rigoytia; waters Munguia and Plencia; and after a course in a generally NW direction of 27 m., throws itself by a wide mouth into the Atlantic, between Barrica and Gooliz.

PLACENTIA BAY, an extensive indentation of the S coast of Newfoundland, to the W of the peninsula of Avalon, and separated by only a narrow isthmus from Trinity bay on the N. Its entrance, which is about 69 m. in width, lies between Cape Sante-Marie on the E, and Cape Chapeau-Rouge on the W. The bay is about 60 m. in depth, and 45 m. broad; and forms in its N part a port capable of receiving 150 vessels of the line, but difficult of access from the number of islets and rocks with which it is studded. It forms an important rendezvous of the cod-fishery.—Also a small town in the peninsula of Avalon, on the E coast of the bay of the same name, 70 m. SW of St. John. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. It is defended by Fort Frederick.

PLACER, a central co. of California, comprising an area of 1,600 sq. m., drained by the Rio-de-los Americanos and its forks, and bordered on the E by Fremont's lake. It has a mountainous surface, and contains numerous mines. Pop. in 1853, 10,783, of whom 3,019 are Chinamen. Its cap. is Auburn.

PLACERVILLE, a village of California, capital of El Dorado co., 113 m. NE by E of San Francisco. It is one of the oldest mining settlements in the state. Pop. in 1853 varying from 2,000 to 4,000.

PLACZOW, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie

of Sandomir, obwod and 27 m. SE of Opoczno, and 3 m. ESE of Odrowac, in a woody locality. Pop. 80.

PLADDA, a rocky islet in the frith of Clyde, about 5 furl. S of the SE extremity of Arran, and divided from that island by a strait to which it gives the name of Pladda sound. It bears NE by N 15 m. from Ailsa Craig. Mr. Galbraith, in 1836, determined its position to be N. lat. 55° 25' 33", W long. 50° 7' 0". It is conspicuous chiefly for its lighthouse, erected in 1790, which exhibits two fixed lights, one above the other: the elevation of the one light being 130 ft., and of the other 77 ft. above high water. The lights are respectively visible at the distance of 15 and of 12 m.

PLA-DE-LA-CREU, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, in Spain, in the prov. of Gerona, near the confines of the French dep. of the E. Pyrenees, 9 m. SSW of Céret.

PLA-DES-SALINES, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the E. Pyrenees, and Catalonia, near the source of the Vanera.

PLAETSWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Schelerode. Pop. 228.

PLAFAYEN, or **PLAFFELEN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. SE of Freyburg. Pop. 800. It has several tanneries.

PLAGNE, a small fort of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Bourg, on the r. bank of the Dordogne, between Bourg and Cubzac.

PLAIDT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 10 m. WNW of Coblenz, circle and 9 m. NE of Mayen, on the Nette. Pop. 508. It has a paper-mill.

PLAILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 8 m. S of Senlis. Pop. 940. It has manufactories of lace and blonde, quarries of gypsum and freestone, and several tile-kilns. Sheep of the merino breed are reared in the environs.

PLAIN, a township of Wayne co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 71 m. NNE of Columbus, drained by Muddy-fork and Killbuck creek. It possesses a diversified soil, but is generally well cultivated. Pop. in 1853, 2,375.

PLAIN-DE-VALCH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 8 m. SE of Sarrebourg. Pop. 408. It has a fine glass-work.

PLAINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Saales, and 14 m. NE of St. Diey, on the l. bank of the Bruche. Pop. 1,805.—Also a river in the same dep., which has its source in the cant. of Schirmeck, in the mountain of Donon, one of the highest summits of the Vosges; flows thence into the cant. of Raon-l'Etape; runs along the confines of the dep. of the Meurthe and Vosges; and after a course of about 18 m., throws itself into the Meurthe, on the r. bank, at Raon-l'Etape.

PLAINE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Pornic, and 14 m. SW of Paimboeuf, near the estuary of the Loire. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. SW of Vihiers, and 31 m. WSW of Saumur, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 975.

PLAINE-HAUTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NE of Quintin, and 7 m. SW of Brioux, on a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 2,032.

PLAINE-DU-NORD, a village of Hayti, in the dep. of the North, 12 m. SSW of Cape Haytien, in a fine plain.

PLAINEVAUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 646; of com. 359.—Also a com. in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Fays-les-Veneurs. Pop. 188.

PLAINES-DE-WILLEMS, a district of the Mauritius, between the districts of Port-Louis and Moka on the E, the district of Sav on the S, and that of Black river on the W and NW.

PLAINFAING, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Fraise, and 9 m. SSE of St. Diey, on the r. bank of the Meurthe. Pop. in 1846, 3,851. It has a paper and a spinning-mill, and a cotton-factory.

PLAINFELD, or **MARIA-PLAEN**, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle and 7 m. ENE of Salzburg, and 4 m. W of Thalgaun, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 230.

PLAINFIELD, a township, village, and railway station of Windham co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., on the E side of Quinnebaug river, 39 m. ESE of Hartford, drained by Moosup river, and intersected by the Norwich and Worcester, and the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill railroads. Pop. in 1853, 2,730.—Also a village of Will co., in the state of Illinois, on an affluent of Des Plaines river, and 148 m. NE by N of Springfield. Pop. 600.—Also a village and railway station of Hendrick's co., in the state of Indiana, on White Lick creek, and on the Terre Haute and Richmond railway, 14 m. W by S of Indianapolis.—Also a township and village of Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 97 m. W by N of Boston, drained by the headstreams of Westfield river. It has a mountainous surface, but possesses in the valleys considerable fertility. Pop. 814.—Also a township and village of Sullivan co., in the same state, on the Connecticut, which is here crossed by a bridge, 45 m. NW of Concord. It has a hilly surface, but is generally fertile, and has some fine meadows. Pop. 1,392.—Also a township and village of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, 32 m. NE by N of Trenton. It has a level surface, bordered on the E by Robinson's branch of Rahway river, and on the W by Green Brooks, and intersected by the New Jersey central railway. Pop. of township, 2,446.—Also a township and village of Otsego co., in the state of New York, on the E side of Unadilla river, and 73 m. W by N of Albany. It has an undulating surface. The soil, consisting of sand and calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 1,449.—Also a village of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the S side of Conedogwinit creek, 21 m. W by S of Harrisburg.—Also a village of Coshocton co., in the state of Ohio, on Wills creek, 65 m. E by N of Columbus.—Also a township and village of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, 9 m. E of Montpelier, drained by Onion river. It has a rough surface, but the soil is generally fertile. Pop. of township 808. It is noted for its mineral wells.

PLAINMELLOR, a township in Haltwhistle p., in Northumberland, 15 m. W by S of Hexham, intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Area 4,904 acres. Pop. in 1851, 171.

PLAINTEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Pléuc, and 9 m. SSW of St. Briene. Pop. in 1841, 3,476.

PLAINVILLE, a village of Hartford co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 14 m. WSW of Hartford, at the intersection of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, and New-Haven and Northampton railways.—Also a village of Onondaga co., in the state of New-York, about 1 m. W of Seneca river, and 2 m. E of Cross lake.—Also a village of Hamilton co., in the state of Ohio, 10 m. from Cincinnati, with a station on the Little Miami railway.

PLAISANCE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. NW of St. Seruin, and 18 m. W of St. Affrique, on the Ronce. Pop.

1,603.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Gers and arrond. of Mirande. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,934; in 1846, 9,000. The town is 20 m. WNW of Mirande, and 30 m. W of Auch, on the l. bank of the Larros. Pop. 1,664.—Also a village and parish of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the North, 27 m. WSW of Cape Haytien, on the Trois Rivières. In its vicinity is a sulphur mine.

PLAISANCE. See **PLACENTIA**.

PLAISIAN, or **PLEYSIANS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 5 m. SE of Buis, and 14 m. SE of Nions, on a mountain. Pop. 700.

PLAISIR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. SW of Marley-le-Roi, and 8 m. W of Versailles. Pop. 1,215. It has a fine castle, and several pleasant country seats.

PLAISIR (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. NW of Bourbon-l'Archambault, on the l. bank of the Brioude, an affluent of the Allier. Pop. 1,187.

PLAISTON, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 37 m. SE of Concord, and intersected by the Boston and Maine railway. It is hilly, but very fertile. Pop. in 1853, 748.

PLAITFORD, a parish of Wilts, 11 m. SE of Salisbury. Area 1,178 acres. Pop. in 1851, 330.

PLAN, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 44 m. NE of Huesca and partido of Boltana, in the valley of Gistan, on the Cinqueta, near its confluence with the Cinca. Pop. 865. In the environs are mines of copper, lead, cobalt, and sulphur.

PLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 33 m. WNW of Pilsen, and 12 m. N of Hayd, on the Mies. Pop. 2,939. It has manufactories of cloth, and of alum and vitriol. Rubies of small size, and fuller's earth, are found in the environs.

PLAN (LÈ), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Cazères, and 24 m. SW of Muret. Pop. 900. It has a lime-kiln.

PLAN (COL-DE), or **DE-CAVARERE**, a pass of the Pyrenees, on the confines of the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, in France, and of the prov. of Huesca, in Spain, 15 m. S of Ancizan, and 12 m. NNW of Plan, and at an alt. of 2,453 yds. above sea-level.

PLANA, or **PIANA**, an island of the Mediterranean, near the SW coast of the island of Sardinia, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE of the island of S. Pietro.

PLANA. See **POLA (SANTA)**.

PLANANAIZE, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, mand. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Montmelian, and 12 m. SE of Chambéry, on the l. bank of the Isère, and at an alt. of 341 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 800. It has a copper foundry.

PLANCARD (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. N of Montrejean, on the l. bank of the Save. Pop. 1,236.

PLANCENOIT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 851.

PLANCHE-COULON, a canal of France, in the dep. of the Marne and cant. of Heiltz-le-Maurupt, connecting the Chée and Ormain.

PLANCHER (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manches, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Granville, and 13 m. NW of Avranches. Pop. 1,370.

PLANCHES-BAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Champagny, and 12 m. ENE of Lure, on the Rechain. Pop. in 1846, 2,114. It has a paper-mill, and a coal mine.

PLANCHES-LES-MINES, or **PLANT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 5 m. NE of Champagny, and 14 m. NE of Lure, on the Rechain. Pop. 1,201. It has a cotton

and a paper-mill, and manufactories of cork-screws and of articles in horn, tin, and copper; and carries on a considerable trade in timber. In the vicinity is a mine of argentiferous lead.

PLANCHES (LES), a circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud and district of Vevey, near the lake of Geneva. Pop. 2,520. It comprises the villages of Planches and of Clarens.

PLANCHES, or **PLANCHES-EN-MONTAGNE (LES)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura and arrond. of Poligny. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 4,613; in 1846, 4,469. The village is 21 m. SE of Poligny, on the Semette, in the Jura mountains. Pop. 223. It has several tanneries, saw-mills, and forges. Cheese forms an extensive article of local manufacture.

PLANCHETTES, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. NW of Neuchâtel, near the E bank of the Doubs.

PLANCHEY, or **PLANCHEZ**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. S of Montsauche, and 7 m. NE of Chateau-Chinon, on a height. Pop. 1,426.

PLANCHOTTE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Vosges and cant. of Darney, 18 m. S of Mirecourt. It has a glass-work.

PLANCOET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Dinan. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,839; in 1846, 13,586. The town is 11 m. NW of Dinan, and 27 m. E of St. Brieuc, on the Arguenon. Pop. 785. It possesses a small port, and has manufactories of coarse linen and woollens.

PLANCY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 7 m. NE of Mery-sur-Seine, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Aube, which here forms a considerable island. Pop. 1,164. It is well built; and has numerous manufactories of hosiery, and cotton-mills, and several dye-works. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

PLAN-DE-BAIX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 10 m. NE of Crest, and 12 m. WNW of Die, on the Chantemerle. Pop. 550. It has manufactories of cloth and ratoon.

PLAN-DU-BOURG, an island of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. of Arles and Saintes-Maries, formed by the Rhone, the Old Rhone, and Mediterranean, to the SE of Camargue. It is 10 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 8 m. in breadth. It contains several extensive lagoons, one of which named Giraud is 5 m. in length.

PLANE, **PIANA**, or **AL WATIEH**, a small island of the Mediterranean, off the N coast of Tunis, about 2 m. E of Ras Sidi or Ali-al-Mekhi, on the NW side of the entrance of the gulf of Tunis, in N lat. 37° 10' 40", and E long. 10° 20' 20".

PLANE, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam and circle of Zauch-Belzig. It has its source near the village of Raben, 6 m. SSW of Belzig; traverses several extensive marshes; and after a course in a generally N direction of about 36 m., joins the Havel, close to Brandenburg, and a little above the entrance of the Havel into Lake Plane.

PLANES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Berny. Pop. 1,060.

PLANES, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 21 m. SE of San Felipe, built amphitheatrically on a mountain. Pop. 1,157. It has manufactories of earthenware.

PLANGUENOUAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SW of Pleneuf, and 9 m. E of St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,543.

PLANIAN, or **PLANIANT**, a town of Bohemia, in

the circle and 6 m. NE of Kaurzim, and 30 m. E of Prague.

PLANIER, a small island in the gulf of Lyons, near the coast of France, 6 m. WSW of Cape-de-la-Croisette, and 11 m. WSW of Marseilles, in N lat. 43° 11' 57", and E long. 5° 40' 0". It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, is nearly circular, and is surrounded by rocks. A lighthouse has been erected on it.

PLANINA, or **ALBEN**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 23 m. SW of Laybach, circle and 8 m. NNE of Adelsberg, at the foot of a mountain, on the Laybach which here bears the name of Unz. Pop. 1,074. It has manufactories of starch, and in the vicinity are mines of quicksilver. Near this town are the fortified castle of Haasberg, and the ruins of that of Kleinhausel, and the fine grotto of the Unz.

PLANITS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. E of Klattau, and 12 m. N of Seittenhofen, on the Bratawa. Pop. 2,424. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.—Also a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 3 m. SSW of Zwickau. It has a coal-mine.

PLANOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut and dep. of Henfluyeres. Pop. 148.

PLANOSA. See **PIANOSA**.

PLANOY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Biesme. Pop. 145.

PLANTAGENET, a maritime county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Hay; on the E by that of Kent; on the S by the ocean; and on the W by the co. of Stirling. It is watered by the Kalgan, Napier, Hay, Denmark, and King rivers. Its chief towns are Albany and Wyndham.

PLANTAIN ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Atlantic ocean, off the Sierra Leone coast, Western Africa, to the N of the embouchure of the Sherboro, and 51 m. SSE of Freetown.

PLANTAIRE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Aigurande, and 20 m. SW of La Chatre. Pop. 1,330.

PLANTES (RIVIERE-DES), a mountain-torrent of Canada, which joins the Chaudiere, about 45 m. from Point Levi. Gold has recently been discovered in gravel and veins of quartz, immediately above the first falls of this stream.

PLANTSVILLE, a village of New-Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 6 m. E of New-Haven.

PLAPPEVILLE, or **PLATTEVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 2 m. W of Metz. Pop. 450. In the environs are extensive quarries of free-stone.

PLAQUEMINES, a parish in the SE part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 967 sq. m., intersected from N to S by the Mississippi. It has a generally low surface, and the S part, in which is the delta of the Mississippi, is liable to inundation from the gulf of Mexico, the land there being to a great extent scarcely more than 10 or 12 ft. above the level of the gulf. The coast is indented with numerous bays, and towards the interior are several lakes. The soil is generally fertile, and produces in large quantities, Indian corn, rice, and sugar. Pop. in 1852, 7,390. Its cap. is Fort Jackson.—Also a village of Iberville parish, in the same state, on the r. bank of the Mississippi, 23 m. below Baton-Rouge. Pop. about 500.—Also a bayou or outlet of the Mississippi, 117 m. above New Orleans.

PLAS, or **PLAIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, 5 m. SW of Tournon. Pop. 750.

PLASENCIA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres. The partido comprises 28 pueblos. The town is 56 m. NNE of Caceres, and 27 m. NE of Coria, on a rising ground, in a narrow valley, on the r. bank of the

Jerte, which is here crossed by 3 fine bridges. Pop. 6,800. It is enclosed by old but substantial walls, and is entered by 6 large and 2 smaller gates. The streets are spacious and well paved, and many of the houses handsome. It has numerous public squares and fountains, and a fine promenade running along the banks of the river. The cathedral is built of granite, and has been remodelled in the modern Gothic style; and there are besides 7 parish churches, 3 convents, a fine episcopal palace, a Jesuit's college, 5 hospitals, and a fine aqueduct consisting of 80 arches. The manufacture of hats, and of common woollen fabrics, linen, and leather, form the chief objects of local industry. The environs are picturesque, abound with fruit, and are said to contain mines of gold and copper. P. was founded in 1170 by Alphonso IX., king of Castile, and formed into a bishopric. Several of his successors, and especially Ferdinand IV. conferred upon it important privileges, and contributed extensively to its advancement.

PLASENCIA-DE-XALON, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Zaragoza, and partido of La Almunia-de-Dona-Godina, in a rugged and infertile locality. Pop. 513. It has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics and of linen.

PLASKY, a village of Military Croatia, in the generalat and 32 m. SSW of Carlstadt, regimental district and 17 m. SE of Ogulin, in a pleasant valley. Pop. 4,500. It is the residence of the Greek bishop of Carlstadt.

PLASSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 2 m. S of Blaye, and 20 m. N of Bordeaux, on the r. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 1,093.

PLASSEC, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the prov. of Sirmur, on an affluent of the Sutledge, 20 m. SW of Bilaspur.

PLASSENBURG, a fortress of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, on one of the two heights between which the town of Kulmbach is situated. It was taken by the French in 1806. It is now used as a state-prison.

PLASSEY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Nuddea, 27 m. S of Murshedabad, on the l. bank of the Cosimbazar river. The locality is noted for the decisive victory gained by the British under Colonel Clive in 1757, over Seraje-ud-Dowlah.

PLATA, a small desert island of the Pacific, off the coast of Ecuador, and dep. of Guayaquil, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 18' 45''$, W long. $81^{\circ} 4' 21''$. It is 6 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth, and is surrounded with lofty rocks.

PLATA (La). See CHUQUISACA.

PLATA (La), or SAN SEBASTIAN-DEL-ORO, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 66 m. SSW of Neiva, and 60 m. E of Popayan, in a fertile valley, on the Rio-Pazes, an affluent of the Magdalena. The town is small, but pretty. The river abounds with fish, and the surrounding locality is extremely fertile.

PLATA (RIO-DE-LA). See the following article, and also articles BUENOS AYRES, PARANA, PARAGUAY, and URUGUAY.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE RIO-DE-LA-PLATA,

a confederation of South American states, sometimes known as the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, comprising the whole continent, with the exception of Paraguay and the Banda Oriental, lying between the parallels of 22° and 41° S lat.; and bounded by Bolivia on the N; on the E by Paraguay, the Banda

Oriental, and the Atlantic; on the S by the Indian territories of Patagonia; and on the W by Chili. The extent and area of the old vicerealty of Buenos Ayres, which comprised all this territory, and a large portion of the adjacent states, is given in the article BUENOS AYRES, to which the reader is likewise referred for a particular account of the federal state of Buenos Ayres itself. The area of the confederated province is about 726,000 sq. m., viz.:

	Area in sq. m. of 15 to a degree.	Pop. in 1847.
I. RIVERINE PROVINCES.		
1. Buenos Ayres	1,940	320,000
2. Santa-Fe	1,930	20,000
3. Entre-Rios	6,000	30,000
4. Corrientes		40,000
		410,000
II. UPPER PROVINCES.		
5. Cordova	2,160	90,000
6. Santiago-del-Estero	3,285	50,000
7. Tucuman	1,380	45,000
8. Salta and Jujuy	2,600	80,000
9. Catamarca	1,800	30,000
10. La Rioja	2,760	25,000
		320,000
III. PROVINCES OF CUYO.		
11. San Luis-della-Punta	1,690	20,000
12. Mendoza	2,220	45,000
13. San Juan-della-Frontera	1,845	25,000
	30,210	90,000
		820,000

The reader is referred to the separate articles on each of these provinces for details belonging to each. The object of the present article is to exhibit a connected view of the whole territories and social condition of the confederacy.

Physical features.] This country resembles an extensive amphitheatre, bounded laterally by the Andes on the W, and the Brazilian mountains on the E; and on the N by a mountain-tract, running NW from the Andes of La-Paz and Potosi, and crossing the Parana towards the Brazilian ranges; leaving towards the SE the immense opening of the Rio-de-la-Plata, like a wide and magnificent portal, proportioned to the grandeur, importance, and extent of the region to which it gives access. The S frontier may be taken along the entire course of the Cusu-Leubu or Rio-Negro. Within these limits—some scattered and intermediate ridges excepted—the country is extremely level, the hills generally not exceeding 540 ft. of elevation above their bases; and the whole presenting a vast plain, covered with lakes, and intersected by innumerable rivers, many of which, though equal to some of the largest in Europe, flow unregarded and nameless, and are viewed merely as tributary streams; while the waters of not a few never reach the sea, being either lost in the lakes, or stopped in the level plains, where they are soon absorbed or insensibly evaporated.

Rivers.] The Uruguay forms the E frontier of the republic, separating it from Brazil and the Banda Oriental; but this great river receives no stream of importance on its W side; the larger rivers of the provs. of Corrientes and Entre-Rios flowing W or S to the Parana. See article URUGUAY. The grand river of the country is the Parana, with its upper twin stream the Paraguay, both of which are fully described under their separate heads. Three great rivers intersect the country from NW to SE, and bear the drainage of nearly the whole northern part of the country to the Paraguay and Parana. These rivers are in their order, from N to S, the PILCOMAYO and the VERMEJO, both tributaries of the Paraguay, and the SALADO, a tributary of the Parana. See these articles. In the S part of the republic, another Salado flows E to Samborombon

bay, below the estuary of the Rio-de-la-Plata; and still further S, the Rio-Colorado pursues a course nearly parallel to the Rio-Negro. The Rio-de-la-Plata itself is merely the common estuary of the three grand rivers of the country, and is hydrographically described in the article BUENOS AYRES. The other rivers of this country are most of them either lost in small salt lakes, or evaporated in the level plains by the solar rays, or absorbed in the sands. Of this description is the river of Tucuman, which, after a comparative course of 350 m. to the SE through the Pampas, is lost in the salt lakes of Porongos.

Lakes.] The uniform level of this region is so great, that it has been calculated by barometrical observation that the river Paraguay, in its progress to the S, does not fall above 1 ft. in perpendicular height between the parallels of 18° and 22° S lat., or in 280 m. direct distance, but much more by the course of the stream. When the winds from the SE occasion the rivers of Buenos Ayres to rise 7 ft. above their usual level, this rise is observed in the Parana at the distance of 60 leagues. In consequence of this flatness of surface, the rains which fall on the Andes are stopped where they descend into the plains, and insensibly evaporated; nor can this physical defect be supplied by any artificial means; for the same cause which prevents the superfluous moisture from finding its way to the sea, would equally prevent its conveyance by canals. In the city of Buenos Ayres, and in several other towns situated on the banks of the rivers, it is found necessary to use a pump in order to raise the water to the level of the town. These physical circumstances are equally favourable to the formation of lakes. When the superfluous waters caused by the periodical rains have no outlet, from defect of descent, and cannot be absorbed by the soil, they are necessarily collected in the flat parts of the country, where they often spread to a great extent, covering an immense space but of no great depth anywhere. Most of the lakes are of this description. The celebrated lake of Xarayes, on the frontiers of Bolivia and Brazil, is nothing else than the superfluous waters of the Paraguay, which, when swelled by the tropical rains, spread over an immense flat, and are partly evaporated partly carried off by the river when it begins to retire within its banks. Of the same kind are the lakes of Aguasacaty in S lat. 25°, and the Estero-de-Nembucu in 27° S lat., and in general all those to the E of the Paraguay.—The lake of Iberi, Ybera, or Caracares, between the Uruguay and the Parana, is of immense extent. From its S extremity the river Mirinay runs S into the Uruguay; and from its W and SW sides, three other large streams, the Santa-Lucia, Corrientes, and Batiles, run southwards, and fall into the Parana. None of these streams are fordable. This lake neither receives rivers, brooks, nor springs, but is entirely nourished by the simple filtration of the waters of the Parana,—a phenomenon of which there is not another known instance in the world. This filtration supplies not only the four rivers issuing from this lake, but also the vast quantity carried off by evaporation from a surface of 8,000 sq. m.; which, according to Halley's calculation, must be equal to 70,000 tons daily, allowing the mean temp. to be the same as that of England. This watery expanse, however, is generally very shallow, and filled with aquatic plants, so that its interior is completely inaccessible. It overflows twice a-year. During the intervals between the inundations it has the appearance of an immense swamp, with twelve distinct lakes dispersed through it at different distances.—In the southern parts of the republic, and E of the Plata, a chain of salt lakes extends from the Andes to the shores of this

estuary. One of these lakes in particular, 360 m. SW of Buenos Ayres, is remarkably salt. It is about 18 m. in circuit; and the salt found at the bottom is so hard and thick that it is difficult to break it with iron tools. It is very remarkable that a few of the lakes in this chain of inland lakes are fresh, though during the rains they are so swelled as to communicate frequently with those that are salt.—All the springs throughout the greater part of the flat country W of the Parana and Paraguay, are more or less salt, and few of the rivers can be drunk till they enter the Parana. The soil of this region, extending about 700 m. in length, and 190 m. in breadth, is in fact saturated with fossil salt. All the rivers that flow down the eastern declivities of the Andes yield excellent water till they enter this saline tract; even the great rivers, such as the Pilcomayo and the Vermejo, though their current is never stopped, are always saltish, when their waters are low. Great quantities of this fossil salt are refined for consumption; but it is most abundant between Santa Fé and Cordova, and in the vicinity of San-Jago-de-Estero the whole ground is covered with a saline incrustation even to the foot of the Andes. Natural saltpetre is also collected in this part of the country in great plenty; after a shower of rain the ground is white with it, and chills the feet excessively.—The Rio-Dulce, which rises at the foot of the Sierra-de-Aconquija, in the NW part of the republic, after a long course towards the SE, disappears in a great inland lake in the pampas of Santa-Fé, called the Salados-de-los-Porongos.

Mountains.] The NW parts of the old viceroyalty, particularly the districts added from Peru, and now forming Bolivia, are generally mountainous, comprehending within their limits some of the loftiest ridges of the Andes. From the great chain of the Andes branches diverge eastwards in different places, and extend far into the interior. Of these the most northern within the present frontier of the republic is the Sierra-Negros, which, striking off from the main chain under the parallel of 24° 40' S, runs E to the Cordillera-de-los-Valles. To the S of this, another chain branches off in a SSE direction, and in the prov. of Catamarca divides into two ridges, one running NE, enters the Sierra-de-Aconquija, the other SE, called the Sierra-Ambato. The Sierra-Barbara crosses the country in a NNE direction, from the Rio-Salado on the S, to the Rio-Vermejo on the N. The Brazilian mountains on the E are connected with the Andes on the W and NW, by an intermediate range called the mountains of Chiquitos. This range stretches through the Bolivian districts of La-Paz and Potosi, and the provs. of the Mojos, the Chiquitos, and Chaco, towards the interior Brazilian provs. of Matto-Grosso and Minas-Geraes, till it strikes the Brazilian frontier in the prov. of San-Paulo. It has a number of secondary ridges projecting from it to the N and S, and forms the water-shed separating the tributary streams of the Amazon from those of the Rio-de-la-Plata. With the elevation, breadth, and geological structure of this connecting range, we are utterly unacquainted.—The road to Potosi from Buenos Ayres, which is 1,617 geog. or 1,860 British m., and from Potosi to Lima, 1,215 geog. or 1,402 British m. more, or a total of 3,262 m., passes over the highest ridge of the Andes. The traveller who attempts this arduous journey must expect to encounter every degree and sort of privation and hardship, not only from the extremes of heat and cold, but also from the rugged and impracticable nature of the country through which he has to pass. The journey can only be attempted during summer; and as the mountain-snows then begin

to melt, the streams which rush down the declivities of the Andes are often swelled to irresistible torrents, and sometimes so suddenly, that the unfortunate traveller is swept down with his mule, and perishes miserably amidst the precipices and dark abysses penetrated by the foaming waters in their rapid course. To facilitate the passage across these streams, wooden bridges, sufficiently broad to admit the passage of a traveller on horseback, are occasionally constructed; but when the river is too wide for such bridges, others of a slighter construction, called *bijucos* or cane bridges, are employed, which are only used by men, the mules being taught to swim across. Where the rapidity of the torrent, and the large stones which are continually rolled down, render a passage impracticable for mules, a contrivance is adopted for passing them safely across, called a *tarabita*; this consists of two ropes made of cane, or of thongs of an ox-hide twisted together to a proper thickness, which being extended across the stream, are fastened on each bank to strong posts. The animal, being slung in a sort of leathern hammock depending from the ropes, and properly secured by girths round the belly, neck, and legs, is drawn to the opposite shore by ropes fastened to the hammock and extending to both sides of the river.

The Pampas.] The vast plains called *pampas* are a peculiar natural feature in this region. From the banks of the Paraguay immense plains extend westward to the frontiers of Los-Charcas, and northward to the mountains of Chiquitos. These plains are generally elevated and dry, though traversed by numerous rivers; and are skirted by extensive and ancient forests which afford shelter to the wild animals of the country. They are inhabited by Guachos and other scattered tribes of Indians, who roam over their deserts in a state of savage independence. See article PAMPAS. Another immense plain, 300 m. in length from E to W, and 1,500 m. from N to S, stretching into the interior of Patagonia, occupies a tract of 900 m. in the central and SW parts of the republic.

Climate.] A country so extensive as the region now under description must possess a great variety both of climate and soil. While on the frozen summits of the Andes the cold is intolerable even in summer, in the plains the heats of summer are extremely oppressive. At Assuncion, the capital of Paraguay, in S lat. 25° 16' 40", the therm., according to Azara, in ordinary summer weather stands at 85° in the shade; and in the hottest summer weather at 100°. At Buenos Ayres, in S lat. 34° 36' 28", water generally freezes slightly in the course of the winter; but if this happens frequently, the winter is termed severe. The highest temp. observed at Buenos Ayres in 18 months, from January 1822 to June 1823, was 94° in the month of January; the lowest, 36° in the month of August. See article BUENOS AYRES. It is observed by Azara, that the humidity of the atmosphere, and the violence of the winds, gradually increase as we descend the river from Assuncion to Buenos Ayres, and that the thunderstorms decrease in violence as we proceed to the S. Fogs, snow, and hail, are seldom seen, except on the summits of the mountains. The salubrity of the climate is, notwithstanding, surpassed by that of no other country; even in the vicinity of marshes and inundated districts, so frequent in this tract, the inhabitants are seldom affected by the surrounding humidity. It was on this account that Buenos Ayres, founded by Mendoza in 1535, obtained its present appellation. In Cuyo, on the frontiers of Chili, the winter is excessively cold, inso-

much that the cattle die in the fields if not housed;

while in summer the heats are intense, and thunderstorms are frequent and violent.

Soil and productions.] The soil and productions, equally with the climate, vary in this extensive country. In the higher parts of Los-Charcas, on the Bolivian frontier, where the elevation renders the air continually cold, agricultural productions are few and scanty. Tucuman is a rich inland prov. producing all kinds of grain and fruits, and abundant pasturage, but is of a warm and humid temp. Cotton is cultivated in the vicinity of San-Jago-del-Estero, and a small quantity of cochineal is occasionally collected; but indigo, which was formerly here an important commodity, is no longer raised. Wine is produced of excellent quality, which is drunk over all Spanish America; and sometimes 20,000 barrels of this liquor are exported in one year from Mendoza and San-Juan-de-la-Frontera. Brandy also forms a considerable branch of export from this quarter. The soil in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, and also on the N side of the La Plata, is in general rich and productive, requiring little labour, and no manure, to raise abundance of wheat and maize, most kinds of European fruits, grapes, melons, figs, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and even the productions of warmer climates, as pimento, oranges, lemons, and ananas. The annual average return of wheat is, according to Azara, 12 for 1, especially in the vicinity of Monte-Video; even 16 for 1 near Buenos Ayres. The cultivation of the cerealia or European grains does not extend beyond the parallel of 24° S lat. But notwithstanding the exuberant fertility and benign temp. which pervades the greater part of this extensive country, its cultivation has been greatly neglected; and a country which might have been the granary of the world, has hitherto produced little more than what merely supplies its own wants. The native pride and indolence of the Spaniards, and the extreme sluggishness of the Indians, have hitherto effectually barred agricultural improvement in this part of the New world; and extensive plains of rich soil and watered by innumerable streams are only employed to rear and fatten cattle. Around Buenos Ayres, Monte-Video, and Santiago-del-Estero, large quantities of wheat are cultivated. Oats are totally unknown in this country, horses being always fed with barley. The culture of the vine is confined to Cordova, Rioja, San-Jago-de-la-Frontera, and the valley of Catamarca in Tucuman.

Botany.] The botanical productions of the northern provs. are similar to those of Peru. Among the Chiquitos, *quinguna*, or the shrub called Jesuits' bark, is abundant. *Sarsaparilla* abounds on the banks of the Uruguay and other streams, but it is not equal to that of Honduras in quality. Jalap abounds in Paraguay, as also white rhubarb, sassafras, the mangay, the *palosanto*, the *guayacan*, the *samu*, the *coa*, the *cupay*, and the *timbabí*. The greater part of these plants are medicinal. The vanilla is not equal to that of New Spain. The cacao prefers the Peruvian forests. In the forests of Tucuman and Paraguay, straight and lofty cedars occur, excellently adapted for ship-building. The American pine, here called the *cuy*, is harder than the European, and marked with red veins. The algarob or carob-tree is of great utility, but the fruit differs in form, size, and colour from what is commonly sold in Europe. The American species is not only a winter-provision for cattle and mules, but also affords a palatable food and an agreeable drink to men. The *taaga* or juice of the carob forms a favourite potation. It chiefly abounds at Chaco, and near Santiago, where its benefits are extended to horses, mules, and cattle, which it fattens in a surprising and sudden manner. Among the native fruits is the *jupud*, the *guacnichana*, and the *quabyra*. In one species of the quabyra a species of ants nestle, and form a wax as white as snow and smelling like frankincense, of which candles are made for divine service. The *guimbi*, a native of Northern Paraguay, bears a fruit of a cylindrical form, as thick as the fist, and sometimes weighing 2 lbs. The *tatay* produces a fruit like the mulberry. The pips of the *angay*, of a splendid violet colour and triangular shape, are used by the Indian women to make necklaces. The fruit of the *turumay* resembles the olive, but is far inferior. The *moll* yields a copious and fragrant gum. The *zevil* yields a bark used in tanning. The *urucuy* shrub yields a strong scarlet dye. The na-

Kali yields a beautiful yellow used by dyers and painters. The *maní*, which grows under ground, has a fruit resembling the almond in taste and form, and produces an oil superior to that of the olive. Mr. Bunbury, in a paper on the botany of the region lying on both banks of the Rio-de-la-Plata, and on the lower part of the courses of the Parana and Uruguay, between the parallels of 33° and 35° S, remarks, that while the Rio-de-la-Plata (at Buenos Ayres between 20 and 30 m. wide) forms a strong geological boundary between two widely-extended and very dissimilar formations, all its northern shore being composed of crystalline rocks, which range from thence northward through many degrees of latitude; and while to the S of that great river nothing is to be seen but tertiary formations of a very late date, in first the mud and marl of the Pampas, and further S the gravel and shingle of Patagonia, yet notwithstanding this remarkable difference in the geological structure of its two banks, it is a singular fact that the Plata does not form a botanical boundary-line. Some families of plants, principally tropical, do not cross it, but the leading characteristics of the vegetation are the same on both sides. The whole country, from the frontiers of Brazil southwards, as far as the Pampas vegetation extends, or to the borders of Patagonia, may be regarded as one botanical province, which Mr. Bunbury proposes to designate the Argentine region, from the name of the river Plata. The botanical characteristics of this region are well marked, the most striking peculiarity of its physiognomy being the almost entire absence of trees, and the scarcity even of shrubs, except along the banks of the principal rivers. In this respect there is a remarkable contrast between the gigantic vegetation of the neighbourhood of Rio-Janeiro and the bare treeless character of the shores of the Plata, where the cultivated poplars and the flowering stems of the American aloe are almost the only objects that relieve the nakedness of the country. Yet the vegetation even of the shores of the Plata may almost be called luxuriant in comparison with that a short distance inland, which is mainly composed of inconspicuous, low-growing, or herbaceous plants. From the vegetation of Brazil that of the Argentine region is moreover distinguished by the diminished numbers of tropical families, and also by something of a European physiognomy, which the author attributes partly to the abundance of naturalized European plants, partly to a certain general similarity of outward appearance, rather than to a real botanical analogy. The palms, according to Mr. Darwin, occur here and there as far as 35° S lat., and they appear to extend about equally far S on the Chilian side of the Andes. The southern limit of the Argentine vegetation seems to be determined mainly by soil; the northern by climate alone, extending to the S until the calcareous mud and marl of the Pampas are succeeded by the arid gravel or shingle of Patagonia, when the character of the vegetation also changes. The Rio-Colorado, in S lat. 40°, was observed by Mr. Darwin to form a pretty accurate boundary between these two formations. The herbaceous vegetation which clothes pretty uniformly the surface of the Pampas, is here replaced by low, scraggy, thorny shrubs, and dry meagre grasses, which are so thinly scattered over the shingly plains of Patagonia that the aspect of the country is strikingly barren and miserable. That this change of soil should be attended with so great a change in the vegetation, while that (more striking in a geological point of view) which takes place when we cross the Plata should exercise so little influence on it, Mr. Bunbury attributes to the singular dryness of the loose shingly surface of Patagonia as compared with the clay and marl of the Pampas, and the soil, formed of decomposing granite, on the N side of the Plata, both of which are sufficiently retentive of moisture, and consequently favourable to the growth of an abundant herbage. To the northward the Argentine region seems to have no very distinct boundary, but to melt, as it were, gradually into that of Southern Brazil. About Porto-Alegre, in Rio-Grande-do-Sul, little more than 4° N of Buenos Ayres, the botany has a thoroughly Brazilian character, notwithstanding the absence of great forests. Mr. Bunbury observes that, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by Meyen, "that Chili and the countries on the E side of the Andes in corresponding latitudes cannot be considered as separate botanical regions," it is evident that the general physiognomy of the Chilian flora is very different from that of the Argentine region. The climate and soil of Chili being much more dry than those of the countries near the Plata, the vegetation is, as might be anticipated, considerably different. The Chilian flora seems to be as strikingly characterized by dry shrubs, with coriaceous and glossy leaves, as that of the Plata is by the prevalence of herbaceous forms; while in the abundance of myrtles and of arborescent composites, the Chilian vegetation rather approaches that of Southern Brazil.

Zoology.—The zoology of this country is much the same as that of Peru and Chili. Jaguars commit great havoc amongst the oxen, sheep, mules, and asses. The chief animal of the gaminivorous kind, is the *anta*, or tapyr, which grows to 6 ft. 4 inches in length. Animals of this description are very numerous on the banks of the Parana and Paraguay. There are eight species of armadillos. The ant-eater, the hippopotamus, the guanaco, the paco, the vicuña, the lama, and the chilihuique, are all inhabitants of this country. Elks and deer are numerous. The *zorrito*, an animal very common

on the plains, is equal in size to a small rabbit, of a chestnut colour, and marked on each side by two white lines. It emits an intolerable odour; and darts, with unerring aim, a liquor so pestilent, that dogs sprinkled with it will howl and roll themselves on the ground as if scalded. This animal is dreaded by tigers, lions, mastiffs, and every animal, as well as human beings.—Among the immense variety of birds which inhabit this country, Azara has enumerated 448 different species, of which the *namdu*, or ostrich, and condor, are the largest. The latter is represented by the Indians as being able to carry off a deer or a calf in its talons, with as much ease as an eagle would a hare or a rabbit. Ostriches impart a lively interest to a ride in the Pampas. They are seen sometimes in coveys of 20 or 30, gliding elegantly along the gentle undulations of the plain, at half-pistol shot distance from each other. Their usual food, in a wild state, is seeds, herbage, and insects.—There are about twenty different species of serpents in this country, one of which is of prodigious size, equalling the *bufo* of the Orinoco. The rattlesnake is not uncommon. Its bite is here cured by the root of a plant resembling the lily; but according to Dobrezhoffer, musk is the surest antidote. Bugs are known only among the Spaniards, and do not haunt the Indian towns; yet they seem natives of America, and often breed in a kind of melon, whence they will inundate a whole garden. Locusts form an annual pestilence, and are of a great size, occasionally exceeding the length of one's middle finger.—Domesticated animals of European importation have increased prodigiously in this country. The number of horned cattle which traverse the plains of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, were estimated by Azara at 12,000,000; and the horses at 3,000,000; besides a vast number of sheep divided among a great many *estancias*, or farms, each possessed by a single proprietor. An ordinary farm contains 5 or 6 square leagues, and is under the charge of a *carapataz*, or 'master-shepherd,' with a servant for every thousand cattle. The shepherds, however, never accompany their flocks into the fields as in Europe, but content themselves with merely collecting them once a-week, in order to prevent them from wandering beyond the limits of the farm. "One hundred years ago," says Miller, "when the plains were covered with cattle, travellers were accustomed to send horsemen before them to clear the road. The Spaniards, finding the trade in hides extremely lucrative, employed troops of horsemen for the purpose of slaughtering the cattle. These men had each separate tasks assigned them. Some, well mounted, attacked a herd of oxen, and with a crescent-shaped knife fixed at the end of a long handle, hamstringing the cattle as they fled; others were thrown down by means of the *lasso*, whilst a third party brought up and drew a knife across the throat of the prostrate animals; others were employed in stripping off the hides, and in conveying them to an appointed place, in fixing them to the ground with pegs, and taking out and carrying away the tongues and fat. The flesh, which would have sufficed to feed a numerous army in Europe, was left on the plain to be devoured by tigers, wild dogs, and ravens. In an expedition of this sort, which generally lasted several weeks, the person at whose expense it was undertaken obtained several thousands of hides, each of which, when dried, was worth four times as much as a live bullock, in consequence of the expense necessarily incurred in killing the oxen, and the labour of drying the hides in the sun. This custom of hunting and slaughtering cattle having been continued for a whole century, almost ex-

haunted the plains of unowned cattle. The herds now seen are the property of individuals. Oxen seldom wander far from their native pastures, and are easily prevented from straying into adjoining estates by a little attention on the part of the *peons*. Every proprietor knows his own stock by a particular mark which is branded at the castrating season." Vast numbers of mules are reared for the service of the mines in the plains of Buenos Ayres. In Peru, where no mules are bred, they are employed in travelling, and in carrying loads from the mountains. The town of Salta is the great mule and horse-fair, where the people of Cordova, and many Europeans, and Americans, who have sales at Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Corrientes, attend. Miller says, "the horses on the plains of Buenos Ayres are generally from 14 to 16 hands high, with plenty of bone and swift. Although their food is pasturage alone, they are often ridden a distance almost incredible: 35 leagues in 14 or 15 hours is not an uncommon thing for one horse to perform. The equality of the stoneless plain, and the easy gait of the unshod horse, not a little concur to render the performance of long journeys easy. The horses of the plains are exposed to the stings of musquitos, to scorching sun, heavy rains, and hoar-frosts in winter when the S wind blows biting cold, all which render them 'extremely hardy; whilst the liberty they enjoy in wandering up and down the plains, plunging in running streams, or large pools of water at pleasure, added to the invigorating effects of pure air, render them less subject to disease than the horses of Europe, confined to hot and unwholesome stables, and where the hardness of the roads subject the hoof to the torments of the smith."

Mineralogy.] The mineralogy of this country when a viceroyalty was almost wholly confined to the NW provinces, formerly strictly considered as Peruvian,—for in reality Charcos, Tucuman, and even Buenos Ayres, were all regarded as dependencies of Peru previous to 1778. With the exception of New Spain, the upper part of this viceroyalty, now the southern point of Bolivia, still justly deserves the appellation of *La Plata*, given to the whole, being the richest country in silver perhaps, yet discovered on the globe, as—exclusive of Potosi—the mines of gold and silver existing here may be said to be innumerable. A little gold is still mined at La Carolina, 60 m. N of San-Luis. Native iron occurs in the prov. of Santiago-del-Estero. A gold mine is wrought in the neighbourhood of Monte-Video.

Population.] In the table at the commencement of the present article, the entire pop. of the Argentine provinces in 1837, was estimated at 1,120,000. The inhabitants of this extensive country are composed of the same classes as those of the other Spanish American colonies, viz.: European Spaniards, Creoles, people of colour, Negroes, and Indians. Of these, the Europeans filled, with few exceptions, every office of trust, power, and influence, in the country, until the country threw off its allegiance to the crown of Spain. The Indians are, as usual, lowest in the social scale. It is, however, impossible to fix the number of inhabitants, and the relative proportions of the different classes to each other: Azara, Estalla, and Humboldt, give nothing but conjectures on this subject. Estalla estimates the amount of the Creole pop.—previous of course to the present dismemberment of the viceroyalty—at 1,000,000; and Humboldt, at 1,100,000. As little can be hazardous respecting the amount of the Indian or aboriginal population. The unsubdued Indians of the Paraguay prov. of Chaco, were estimated at 100,000. On the banks and to the E of the rivers Paraguay and Parana, are the Charcas and Minanes, who long withstood, with the most determined resistance, the subjugation of their country; but these are now reduced to a few hundred warriors. The Chiquitos, a numerous, civilized, and industrious nation of independent Indians, inhabit the country to the W of the marsh of Karayes, and from S lat. 28° to S lat. 20°, having the prov. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra on the W. The Mojos or Moxos, another numerous nation of unsubdued Indians, inhabit to the NW of the Chiquitos, along the boundaries of the Portuguese and Spanish possessions. The Manoa tribes inhabit the country in the vicinity of the Mojos.

The unsubdued Indians who dwell along the frontiers of Tucuman and Chili, and to the S of the provs. of Cuyo and Buenos Ayres, are generally denominated Moluches and Puelches, and are divided into a great variety of independent tribes, of whom we have very little knowledge. They inhabit the immense plains to the W of the Plata, and to the E of the Chilian Andes. The Guaranis, who inhabit the country E of the Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay, as far as the frontiers of Brazil, were gradually civilized by the indefatigable labours of the Jesuits, and settled in villages and townships under the appellation of *reductions*, which grew and flourished under the care of the reverend fathers to such a degree as alarmed the neighbouring colonists, and excited their hatred. The number of these converted Indians was stated to amount to 340,000 families, which, allowing only 4 to each family, would amount to 1,360,000 souls. Seven of these reductions to the E of the Uruguay having been ceded to the crown of Portugal in exchange for San Sacramento, the Guaranis, always enemies to their Brazilian neighbours, flew to arms, and for several years resisted the united force of Spain and Portugal. The Jesuits were suspected of having promoted and aided the rebellion of the Guaranis, and their expulsion from Spain in 1767 was immediately followed by the total subversion of their American settlements. The missions were converted into regular Spanish settlements, and the Jesuits were succeeded in their spiritual labours by the Franciscan and Dominican monks, and those of the Order of Mercy. We may form some estimate of the prosperity of these reductions from the number of cattle which they possessed at the time of their annexation to Paraguay, viz., 769,353 horned cattle, 94,983 horses, and 221,537 sheep.

There is such a sameness in the character of the Spanish American pop., that in describing that of one viceroyalty we may be said to describe all the rest, a few local modifications excepted. The same jealousies reign between the classes; the same ambition, wealth, and industry, characterize the European Spaniards; the same pride, indolence, and luxury, prevail among the Creoles of Buenos Ayres as among the Creoles of other Spanish settlements. No invidious distinctions of rank, however, are acknowledged among them. They have neither titles, entails, nor feudal tenures; the only existing difference among them is purely personal, arising either from the fortune or the reputation of the individual. No White would consent to serve the richest noble of his nation; the viceroy himself was contented with the service of Negroes or men of colour, and Indians. The manners of the city Creoles differ considerably from those of the country Creoles. Buenos Ayres, Assuncion, Monte-Video, Corrientes, Maldonado, and Santa-Fé, present abounding scenes of indolence, vice, voluptuousness, and dissipation. To sleep, to walk, to ride, and to smoke cigars, is often the whole occupation; and the facility with which existence can be supported, or a livelihood obtained without toil, encourage this listless and inactive life. Yet with all their vices and indolent habits, the Creoles are possessed of good natural abilities. The females are esteemed much more handsome than the Spanish ladies,—the jetty blackness of their hair and eyes contrasting admirably with the brilliant whiteness of their skin; they are all, however, as indolent as their husbands. The inhabitants of the country are divided into the two classes of agriculturists and shepherds. The latter are by far the most numerous, but their character is extremely bad; they seem to have forgotten their origin, and are almost on a level with the savages themselves. Their habitations—which are generally situated near the centre of the *estancia* or farm—are miserable huts; the furniture chiefly consisting of a cask for holding water, a horn to drink with, a wooden spit, and a small copper vessel in which they infuse the Paraguay tea. Their only food is roasted meat, eaten without salt and at no stated hours; pulse and vegetables being considered as no better than grass, and fit only for horses. Their dress is in strict accordance with the meanness and filth of their habitations. Few have a shirt. A *poncho* or cloak consisting of a piece of coarse woollen or cotton cloth, manufactured in the prov. of Tucuman, about 3 ft. long, and 2 ft. broad, with a hole in the centre for the head to pass through, a hat, a pair of drawers, and half-boots made of the skins stripped off from the legs of their cattle, constitute the whole of their clothing. The master-shepherd or proprietor adds to these habiliments a doublet, vest, breeches, and shoes. The women dress merely in a shirt without sleeves, which is bound round the middle with a girdle. The shepherds of the Paraguay are more cleanly and decent in their apparel, and are better lodged than those of Buenos Ayres. The shepherds are dexterous horsemen. The principal operations of the farm are always performed on horseback. The weekly gathering of the herds is made at full gallop; but as, from the extent of some of the pastures, the cattle are nearly in a wild state, they are hunted and killed in the same manner as the wild oxen in the plains of the pampas. The common method of slaying cattle is to drive a certain number into an enclosure, where the shepherds assemble on horseback, armed with spears in the form of a half-moon, a knife, and a lasso. As many beasts are turned out at a time as there are men in waiting, when each pursues his prey at full speed. The shepherd, with wonderful dexterity throws his lasso or catch-ropes round the neck of the bullock, or entangles one or both of his hind legs, by which means he is easily secured; but he is generally hamstringing with a spear, and is then despatched with a knife. The Mestizoes or offspring of the Spaniard and Indian, and Mulattoes or offspring of the Spaniard and Negro, are chiefly employed in the mechanical arts, and are the most robust and useful classes of the community. Among them are found professors and teachers of the

liberal arts.—The Negroes, who occupy the third grade in the scale of South American society, are treated with kindness and attention when sick, and never abandoned in old age. They are even said to be better fed and better dressed than the poorer classes of the Whites, and many of them obtain their freedom after a short period of service. In 1850, the number of French in Buenos Ayres was 20,000.

Religion and Ecclesiastical government.] The established form of religious worship is Roman Catholicism, but religious toleration has been expressly stipulated for in the treaty of recognition by Great Britain. The ecclesiastical establishment of Buenos Ayres equals in power and splendour that of any state in Europe, and the superstitious liberality of the American Spaniards has adorned the cathedrals and churches with profuse munificence. Numerous monasteries and convents are scattered throughout the whole viceroyalty, which have proved incalculably inimical to the prosperity and pop. of the country. A more liberal system is now beginning to prevail; and schools for the education of the lower classes exist in some of the towns.

Government.] The government of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres was managed precisely in the same way as those of the other Spanish colonies already described. The salary of the viceroy was 40,000 dollars; those of his assessor, fiscal, and secretary, amounted to 3,000 dollars each. He was supreme president of the royal audience of Los-Charcas, and of the new royal audience created in 1785, at Buenos Ayres; he exercised the royal vice-patronage; he approved the nomination of the curates; and his jurisdiction extended, in ordinary cases, to the monasteries themselves. The elections of magistrates were confirmed by him, and the governors of provinces were his sub-delegates. He was the supreme head of the police, and superintendent of the post-office, under the first minister of state, who is post-master-general throughout all the Spanish monarchy.—The congress-general of the United Provinces, previous to the last revolutionary movement, was composed of deputies from all the provinces, each province being entitled to send one deputy for every 15,000 of pop. In 1821, the people of Buenos Ayres, and of the prov. so called, established a separate *sala*, or representative chamber, for themselves; and since 1827, the national organization of the republic has been limited to very slender and precarious ties of confederation. Even since the fall of the despotic dictator Rosas, the government of the prov. and city of Buenos Ayres has notified to the other provs. that it is ready to co-operate in the work of national organization, but not on the basis of the compact of San-Nicolas, nor with General Urquiza as director of the thirteen provinces. The representatives of the latter, however, assembled at Santa Fé, hold firmly by Urquiza, and it was thought that thirteen revolutions must take place before their dispositions were changed. The *acuerdo* entered into at San-Nicolas-de-los-Arroyos, on the 31st of May 1852, provided for the assembling of a constituent congress at Santa Fé, formed by two deputies from each prov.; but the dominant party at Buenos Ayres has hitherto successfully opposed Urquiza's efforts to organize a confederation.

Military and marine force.] The military force of the republic was estimated in 1831, at 28,000 men; the naval force was represented as amounting to 15 small vessels carrying from 7 to 14 guns.

Revenue.] At the head of the royal treasury under the old regime was an intendant of the army—a kind of paymaster-general—with a salary of 10,000 dollars, who presided over the tribunal of accounts. The public revenues were divided into the four following branches, viz.:—1st. What was paid to the king as superior;—2d. The duties on commerce;—

3d. What the sovereign received as head of the church;—4th. What were formerly royal monopolies. The produce of these respective branches was estimated at 4,399,000 dollars, or £989,775. Of this revenue, however, no part went to the parent-state, the whole being absorbed in the expenses of the internal administration of the country; and such were the sums needed for supporting this splendid establishment, that very little was spared for the purposes of defence or amelioration. According to Humboldt, the crown of Spain derived a clear surplus of 700,000 dollars, or £157,500 from the gross revenue of this viceroyalty. The receipts of government in 1822, were 2,519,005 d.; in 1825, 3,196,430 d.; in 1850, they amounted to 62,266,510 paper dollars, or valuing the dollar at 4d., £1,037,770; while the expenditure was £922,736. These accounts are *prima facie* national, but exhibit in reality the receipts and expenditure of the government of the prov. of Buenos Ayres alone. The other provs. have seldom done more than support their provincial administrations. In 1825 the debt of this state amounted to 5,360,000 dollars, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and 2,000,000 d. at 4 per cent. In 1837 the funded debt amounted to 40,000,000 dollars.

Commerce and manufactures.] At the period when this colony was founded, the precious metals were the only object of pursuit to adventurers, and the only articles of export. The culture of the vine and the olive, and the establishment of manufactures, were prohibited under the severest penalties; for the system pursued by the court of Spain was the same here as in all her colonial dominions, namely, to sacrifice the colony for the supposed advantage of the parent-state. The luxuries, the clothes, the furniture of the colonists, nay, even their agricultural implements, and a considerable quantity of their provisions, were imported from Spain, for which they gave in exchange the produce of their mines and plantations. This traffic was carried on exclusively in Spanish bottoms, and wholly confined to the ports of Porto-Bello and Vera-Cruz in the gulf of Mexico. For a long time no vessel belonging to the colonists was allowed to trade with Europe; and even the commercial intercourse between the different colonies was either entirely prohibited or fettered with the most jealous restrictions. At length, in 1774, a free intercourse was opened between several of the American provs.; and in 1778, under the ministry of Galvez, seven of the principal Spanish ports, to which in 1778 five others were added (in place of the solitary port of Cadiz), were permitted to have a free trade with Buenos Ayres and the ports of the South sea. These regulations, together with the erection of Buenos Ayres into an independent viceroyalty in 1778, gave it importance and stability; and from that period its maritime commerce rapidly increased. Previous to 1778, about 12 or 15 registered vessels only were engaged in the colonial trade of South America, and those seldom performed more than one voyage in three years; but in 1778 their number had increased to 170, and the value of their cargoes amounted to £1,958,676. By the farther encouragement of the trade of Buenos Ayres, salted meat and tallow were allowed in 1793 to be exported duty free; and by this and other regulations, the trade and pop. of the adjacent provs. were considerably increased.

Great Britain supplies, it would appear, the great proportion of the goods imported into Buenos Ayres since the republic attained its independence. In 1822, the whole imports amounted to 11,267,622 Spanish dollars in value, of which sum 5,730,932 d. constituted the proportion of British goods. Of late

years Britain has supplied goods in nearly the same proportional quantities, when compared with the imports from other countries; but the rise of Montevideo on the N side of the Rio-de-la-Plata estuary, considerably affected the Buenos Ayrean trade as regards the supplying of foreign goods to the internal provs.; while, in consequence of the Rio-de-la-Plata being no longer the outlet by which Bolivia and others of the numerous provinces once under Spanish dominion send their precious metals and their general produce to foreign countries, the tabular statements of yearly exports from Buenos Ayres do not present any striking increase of late years. Still, considering that that port now depends greatly on its own produce, and that of its own internal provs., the recent improvement has been really extensive. The following were the principal articles of export from Buenos Ayres in 1849 and 1851:

	1849.		1851.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Jerked beef, quintals,	559,969	£223,987	431,873	£172,749
Bones per 1,000,	3,220,265	2,415	3,538,367	2,654
Hides (ox and cow),	2,961,342	1,480,671	2,601,140	1,300,570
... (horse),	233,514	44,721	140,677	26,377
Skins (sheep), bales,	3,592	35,920	4,320	43,200
Tallow, pipes,	18,625	204,864	19,790	217,696
... boxes,	52,481	157,443	7,549	22,647
Wool, bales,	23,329	233,290	19,060	190,060
... serons,	3,379	33,790	2,914	29,140

Of the exports in 1851, Great Britain received 2,632,467 bones; 596,526 ox and cow hides, and 61,767 horse hides; 444 sheep skins; 19,265 pipes of tallow, and 4,071 boxes; and 1,269 bales of wool. The export trade to Great Britain in the same year employed 111 vessels = 24,405 tons; that to the United States, 80 vessels = 22,485 tons; that to Havannah, 66 vessels = 13,344 tons; to Brazil, 64 vessels = 10,437 tons; and to France, 41 vessel = 8,759 tons. The Riverine provinces, and Banda-Oriental, imported into the port of Buenos Ayres, in coasting-vessels, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851,—

Jerked beef,	39,027 quintals.
Bones,	154,480 No.
Hides (ox and cow),	759,939
... (horse),	103,071
Sheep skins,	113,056
Tallow,	9,224 arrobas of 25 lb.
...	719 hhds.
...	479 pipes.
...	280 serons.
Wool,	20,939 arrobas.
...	2,075 serons.
Wheat flour,	2,275 arrobas.
Charcoal,	69,343 fanegas.
Firewood,	16,437 cart-loads.
Horns,	890,074
Horse-hair,	14,313 arrobas.
...	3,197 serons.
Lime,	55,898 fanegas.
Cheeses,	48,910
Nutria skins,	6,280
Tobacco,	455 serons.
Cigars,	157 hhds.

In the coasting-trade of these provinces Santa-Fé employed, in 1851, 601 vessels = 16,129 tons; Entre-Rios, 565 = 21,603; Corrientes, 312 = 13,031; and the Banda-Oriental, 706 = 21,752.

Imports.] The imports into Buenos Ayres in 1825 and 1850 were averaged as follows:

	1825.	1850.
From Great Britain,	£800,000	£900,000
... France,	110,000	500,000
... Northern Europe,	85,000	170,000
... Gibraltar, Spain, and the Mediterranean,	115,000	120,000
... United States,	180,000	200,000
... Brazil,	190,000	200,000
... Havannah and other countries,	85,000	
	1,575,000	2,110,000

The following is an epitome of the value of British

manufactures and produce imported into the states of the Rio-de-la-Plata from 1821 to 1838; both inclusive:

1821	£391,031	1831	£239,870
1822	981,046	1832	660,162
1823	664,436	1833	515,362
1824	1,141,920	1834	831,564
1825	840,920	1835	658,625
1826	371,117	1836	697,334
1827	154,895	1837	696,104
1829	758,540	1838	680,345
1830	632,172		

The average of the principal articles of British manufacture imported into the Rio-de-la-Plata in 1825 and 1850, was as follows:

	1825.	1850.
Cotton goods,	10,811,762 yds.	34,994,004
Woolens,	40,705 pieces	69,761
...	139,037 yds.	499,866
Linens,	996,467 yds.	1,156,104
Silks,	£16,612	£20,144
Hardware,	5,397 cwts.	23,525
Earthenware,	354,684 pieces.	1,260,707

For further details respecting the trade and commerce of the Argentine provinces, the reader is referred to the articles on the respective provinces themselves, and to the articles BANDA-ORIENTAL, MONTEVIDEO, PARAGUAY, PARANA, and URUGUAY. Sir Woodbine Parish expresses an apprehension that the Plate is gradually silting up. In the course of centuries it may, he thinks, fill up and form a great delta like that of the Nile, the Indus, or the Ganges,—a consideration that ought only the more to stimulate both South America and Europe to make the most of its present depth. Of its tributaries, the Paraguay is the most navigable; it may indeed be easily ascended for 191°, to the confluence of the Juara, in S lat. 16° 25', uninterrupted by rock, and over a mud bottom. On the contrary, the Parana becomes difficult, contracted, and rocky, above S lat. 23° 4'; and so also does the Uruguay, except at flood, or by portages. In 1846, her Majesty's steamer *Alecto*, 200 horsepower, and 600 tons burthen, ascended from Montevideo to Corrientes, and returned in 39 days,—a distance of 2,000 m.

History.] The accidental discovery of the coast of Brazil by Alvarez-de-Cabral, in his way to India, in 1500, paved the way for exploring the continent of South America. The year following, its eastern shore, as far as 52° S lat., was coasted by Amerigo Vesputi, but he was compelled by tempestuous weather to return to Lisbon without making any important discovery. In 1516, the entrance of the great estuary of La Plata was discovered by Juan Diaz-de-Solis, who communicated his own name to the stream. Fearful of venturing too far up the river with his little squadron of three ships, he sailed along its N shore in his long-boat, and discovering some savages on the beach, who, by their gestures and signs seemed to invite him on shore, he imprudently landed with a few men, without taking proper precautions for his safety, whereupon he and his followers were immediately killed and devoured by the Indians, within sight of their companions. Such was the unhappy fate of De Solis, the first discoverer of the Rio-de-la-Plata. The banks of the river whose magnificent entrance he found, neither afforded him a grave nor a monument. The Portuguese, who were now in possession of the Brazilian coast, attempted to explore this country by an overland march from Brazil; but the attempt proved unsuccessful and disastrous. After having penetrated into Peru, and collected a considerable amount of the precious metals, their commander Garcia, with all his companions, was massacred by the Indians, after they had reached the banks of the Paraguay on their return to Brazil. No further attempt was made, either to conquer or colonize this quarter of America, till 1526, when Sebastian Cabot, who had been despatched by Charles V. to sail round the recently-discovered straits of Magalhães, anchored in the La Plata, then called the Rio-de-Solis, near the islands of San Gabriel. After an unsuccessful attempt of one of his captains to explore the river Uruguay, which he took for the true river of De-Solis, he proceeded up the Parana, and built a small fort at the mouth of the Rio-Tercero, or Carcarana, which he garrisoned with 60 soldiers, and called Santa-Espiritu. He then ascended the river as high as its junction with the Paraguay, where, leaving the Parana, he proceeded 34 leagues up the Paraguay, but having lost a number of his men in a fight with the Indians, he was obliged to return to his fort at the mouth of the Tercero. Having obtained some gold and silver from the Indians on the Parana, in exchange for a few European articles, and believing these to be the pro-

duce of the country, he changed the name of the river from Rio-de-Solis, to Rio-de-la-Plata, or 'River of Plate.' The gold and silver which he had obtained from the natives was not the produce of this country however, but of Peru, into which the Indians of the Parana had made a plundering excursion in the reign of Huayna Capac, father of Atahualpa. Charles V., delighted with the anticipation of future wealth, ordered a great armament to be immediately fitted out to complete the conquest of the country, and approved of Cabot's conduct in deviating from his original instructions. Six years, however, elapsed, before the expedition was ready for sea; and during that time, the fort of Santa-Espiritu was destroyed, and the country entirely evacuated by Cabot and his Spanish companions. The armament at length arrived in the mouth of the Plata, under the command of Mendoza. It was composed of 72 horses, 2,500 Spaniards, and 150 Germans. Mendoza's first care was to select a proper place for a settlement; and having fixed upon a spot on the S side of the river, he there founded the city of Buenos Ayres, on the 24 of February, 1535. The natives, who at first supplied them with provisions, and seemed well disposed towards them, soon evinced determined hostility, and even attacked the city. Compelled to abandon the new settlement, Mendoza proceeded up the river, and, having rebuilt Cabot's fort of Santa-Espiritu, named it Buena-Esperanza; he also despatched his lieutenant Ayolas up the river, with three barks well-armed; but soon after fell dangerously ill, and having embarked for Spain, died on his voyage homewards. Ayolas meanwhile pushed up the river, till he came to the 25th parallel of S lat., where he landed his troops, and built a small fort, which he named Assuncion or Assumption. Proceeding farther up the river, he again landed at Puerto-de-Candelaria, in 21° 5' S lat.; where, being assured by the Guaranies, that there were several nations to the westward who possessed a great deal of gold and silver, he resolved to go in quest of them. His expedition, however, ended disastrously; and returning to the vicinity of Candelaria, he was there surprised and slain with all his followers. During these operations on the Upper Paraguay, the colonies on the La Plata were suffering all the horrors of famine, and the Spaniards were expelled from the fort of Buena-Esperanza. Three vessels, in the meantime, arrived, from Spain with reinforcements, under Cabrera, who brought out a commission appointing Ayolas governor and captain-general of the Rio-de-la-Plata, with a carte blanche, empowering the settlers to elect a governor in case of the death of Ayolas. Irala was accordingly chosen governor, at Assuncion, in August, 1538; it was also resolved to abandon Buenos Ayres, and to concentrate all their strength at Assuncion. Of 3,000 Europeans who had entered the Plata, scarcely 600 remained to compose the pop. of Assuncion. These, however, were soon reinforced with 400 Spaniards under Cabeza-de-Vaca, who had been sent to superintend Irala. The new governor's measures were wise and prudent. After restoring order and confidence, farther discoveries were prosecuted on the Paraguay. De-Vaca advanced towards the source of that stream, and anchored at the mouth of the marsh of Xarayes. From this point he proceeded westward, and fell in with several tribes, among whom he found much wrought gold and silver, but was unable to discover whence they got it. The partisans of Irala, however, ultimately succeeded in deposing De-Vaca, and sent him prisoner to Spain, loaded with a multitude of grievous accusations. After a delay of eight years before his cause was tried, he was acquitted of all the charges brought against him, but was neither reinstated in his government, nor indemnified for the losses which he had sustained. Irala meanwhile resolved to renew the attempt in which two of his predecessors had failed. Setting out from Assuncion with an armament of 7 brigantines, 200 cannon, 350 Spaniards, and 2,000 subjugated Indians, he arrived at Puerto-de-los-Reyes; whence striking to the westward, after a long and painful march of nearly 400 leagues, he reached the banks of the Upper Pilconayo, on the frontiers of Peru, the governor of which, Gasca, who had lately quashed the rebellion of the Pizarros, knowing that gold was the sole object of Irala's long march, sent him as much of that metal as bribed his return. Irala was confirmed in his government in 1547; and the Indians' lands were divided among the conquerors, under the title of *encomiendas*. Assuncion was now made a bishopric; and Buenos Ayres rebuilt. But the number of Indians already converted, or reduced to slavery, proving too small to supply all the Spaniards who thought proper to claim their services, detachments were sent out to discover the best locations for new *encomiendas*. Ciudad-Real was now founded in the prov. of Guayra, where 40,000 Indians were trained to habits of servitude; and a few years after, Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra was established in Los Chiquitos, where 60,000 Indians were reduced to the same state. Irala died in 1557, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Mendoza, but he also died within little more than a year, and the country became a scene of contention, one governor refusing to acknowledge another, while the mother-country did nothing to restrain the excesses and disputes of the ferocious settlers.

Labours of the Jesuits.] It was in 1586 that the Jesuits first appeared in this country, though they had been many years employed in propagating Christianity in Brazil. They visited many of the Indian towns and hamlets; and, following the wandering Guaranies through the woods, and into the recesses of the mountains, disposed many of them to receive the gospel in such a dress as these fathers were pleased to exhibit it. The prov. of Guayra, reaching from the E banks of the Parana to the then undefined borders of Brazil, was the spot first chosen by this fraternity as

the scene of their labours. Among the Indians of the *encomiendas*, the Jesuits had little success; the conduct of their oppressors was an invincible obstacle in dealing with them; but they set themselves earnestly to convert the independent natives, and to gather in their flock from the less frequented fields of the marsh and the wilderness. The *encomiendas* system, however, still checked the efforts of the zealous fathers; new grants were constantly issuing from every new governor; as the Spanish pop. increased, that of the Indians melted away; while a regular slave-trade was prosecuted in those remote regions, with all its usual horrors of war and kidnapping. Against these outrages, Father Torrez, the provincial of the Jesuits, in 1609, obtained a royal edict from Madrid, forbidding the Spaniards to make war against the Indians, unless in self-defence. The Jesuits were empowered by the same instrument to collect their converts into townships, to govern them independently of a town or fortress, to build churches, and to resist all persons who might attempt, under any pretext whatever, to subject these new converts to the burden of personal service. This power was afterwards confirmed by Philip III. and his successors; and such was the zeal and labours of the Jesuits, that in twenty years they had established 21 reductions upon the Parana and Uruguay. The prov. of Guayra, which the Jesuits had made the scene of these operations in behalf of the natives, lay contiguous to the Portuguese colony of San-Paulo. Properly speaking, however, no definite frontier was established between Paraguay and Brazil; but the Jesuits pushing eastward, and the Paulists westward, both parties encountered on a sort of debatable ground to which either party might prefer a claim. The inhabitants of the captaincy of San-Paulo were a mixed breed of Portuguese and Tupi Indians, or Mestizoes, at that time called *Mamelucos*. Unhappily for the Jesuits and their converts, the Paulists had always looked upon this country as belonging to Portugal, and more peculiarly as their own mining and slaving-ground; and the numerous bodies of Indians whom the Jesuits had collected in their reductions were regarded as a booty at once of easy acquisition, and of the most valuable kind. Hopeless of protection, the Jesuits at last emigrated with their flocks beyond the Parana, chased by the Paulists, and exposed to all the evils of hasty flight, the attacks of wild beasts, famine, and pestilence. The prov. of Guayra, containing 13 populous reductions, was abandoned; and in two years' time, it was computed that above 60,000 converted Indians were carried off into slavery by the Paulists. These disasters were beheld with indifference, if not with complacency, by the colonists. Besides their settlements on the Parana and Uruguay, the Jesuits had established reductions among the Chiquitos and Moxos; and several also of the Pampas Indians had been united in a reduction called Concepcion, a little to the SE of Buenos Ayres. The number and strength of these reductions awakened the jealousy of the Spanish colonists. Repeated attempts were made to ruin the Jesuits at the court of Madrid. But they were confirmed in all their rights and privileges by a royal decree in 1745. Other difficulties were now impeding the progress of this fine country. The mercantile corporations in Spain, to which a monopoly of all trade with Peru had been sold, regarded the settlements in the Plata as high roads for smuggling into the richer countries in the Pacific; and, unfortunately, they were able to infuse their jealousies into the policy of the court of Madrid. Restrictions on the commerce of the Plata were the consequence; and the result of those restrictions was the *contrabandista* system of England and Portugal, whereby Spain lost both markets in and revenue from the Plata. To carry out this illicit trade, the Portuguese founded in 1726 Monte-Video, and thither went a large part of the pop. of Buenos Ayres. War between the two countries ensued; and, under the aggressive policy of Pombal, the Portuguese became masters for a while of the Banda-Oriental, whence the present pretensions of Brazil to that state. Obligated at last to give a wiser and more generous attention to the affairs of La Plata, in 1776 it was separated from the viceroyalty of Lima, and placed under a new government established at Buenos Ayres. On Pombal's fall the Portuguese retired from the Banda-Oriental; and Florida Blanca issued the celebrated trade-regulations which liberated the Plata from some of its commercial restrictions. Still, however, all offices were strictly and exclusively given to Spaniards only; no American was permitted to hold a place of power or trust.

British expedition.] Nothing further of importance sufficient to merit attention occurs in the history of Buenos Ayres until 1806, when a British squadron unexpectedly appeared in the mouth of the Plata, under the command of Sir Home Popham, with a body of British troops on board under the command of General Beresford. This force sailed up the river, and the squadron anchored within 12 m. of Buenos Ayres, where the troops landed with little opposition, and marched immediately upon the city, which surrendered after a slight resistance. The smallness of the capturing force was however soon observed by the Spaniards, who, recovering from their panic, became the assailants in their turn. The British, attacked on all sides by overwhelming numbers, were forced to surrender themselves prisoners of war, after having possessed the place about six weeks. In the meantime, Sir Home Popham, reinforced with some additional troops from the Cape of Good Hope, seized Maldonado, after having made an abortive attempt on Monte-Video; and being afterwards reinforced by a body of troops under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, renewed the attempt on Monte-Video, which was attacked and taken by storm on the 3d February 1807. Here the British troops waited till they should be enabled by additional reinforcements to re-

commence operations against Buenos Ayres. These having at length arrived under General Whitelocke, and a further reinforcement having been received under General Crawford, the troops, 8,000 strong, readvanced to the attack of Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants, however, had made every necessary preparation for a vigorous defence; the streets were intersected with deep ditches secured by cannon, the houses were barricaded, and the windows and house-tops thickly planted with armed men. No sooner, therefore, had the British troops entered the place, than they were assailed on every quarter by a commanding fire of grape-shot and musketry, under which they fell in great numbers without occasioning any corresponding loss to the enemy. In this situation, after having lost nearly one-third of their whole force, besides a number of prisoners, an armistice was agreed to, which issued in a convention, by which it was engaged that the British should evacuate the Rio-de-la-Plata in two months, and that all the prisoners taken on both sides should be restored.

Revolution.] The resentment of the people of Buenos Ayres was, however, soon directed towards another object. Spain having been overrun in 1808 by the armies of Napoleon, the colonists determined to improve the opportunity afforded by the inability of the mother-country to enforce her authority and to assert their independence. In the city of Buenos Ayres a revolution was effected by the Spanish-Americans without a struggle; the viceroy was deposed and sent home to Spain, and a provisional government was appointed. Monte-Video, however, still recognised the regency of Cadiz; and at Cordova, in the interior, a counter-revolution was begun, headed by Liniers and some of the principal personages of the place. To dispel this rising cloud, a force was promptly raised by the provisional government, at the approach of which Liniers with his associates fled towards Peru, across the plains of Tucuman, where he was overtaken and put to death, with three of his principal coadjutors. The opposition of Monte-Video itself was of longer duration. It was headed by Elio, who had been sent out as viceroy of the prov., and who, finding that the provisional junta determined not to submit to his authority, declared war against them. An armistice was concluded in 1811; but in 1812 hostilities were recommenced, and the flotilla of the Monte-Videoans being completely defeated and captured by Admiral Brown, Monte-Video was again besieged both by land and water, and compelled to surrender to the revolutionists. Its garrison was not permitted to return to Spain, on the ground that the royalists had repeatedly violated terms of capitulation with the troops of the junta. Juntas were established at Monte-Video and Buenos Ayres, from which, in their turn, all Spaniards were excluded. Despite their fidelity to their ancient sovereigns, these were regarded as revolutionary, and civil war followed. Ferdinand denounced the juntas; all hope in him was destroyed; the old king was invited to resume a crown and regal functions at Buenos Ayres; but preferring repose at Rome, on the 9th of July 1816 deputies from all the provinces met at Tucuman, declared their independence, and constituted themselves an independent state. The independents acted with vigour; a force was collected and trained to active service, both for the purposes of defence, and of assisting their Chilean neighbours, who had embarked in the same cause with themselves. Two armies successively sent by the viceroy of Lima to reduce the independents of Chili, were totally defeated by the troops of Buenos Ayres and the forces of the Chilean patriots in April 1818. The Spaniards made several attempts to reduce the patriots of Buenos Ayres, but with no better success. In July 1821 a great battle was fought between the parties, in which the Spaniards were totally defeated, with the loss of Ramirez their general, who was slain, and his head sent to Rodriguez the supreme director of Buenos Ayres. Discomfiture and disgrace latterly attended the Spaniards generally throughout all the provinces, and the cause of independence ultimately triumphed here as elsewhere throughout the continent of South America. For a while the English government looked unfavourably on the rising independence of these states; but our trade extending rapidly, and needing protection, Lord Londonderry, in 1822, made his famous declaration as to the necessity of having some recognised government; and in 1824—after the French had invaded Spain and put down constitutional government there—Canning recognised their independence, calling, as he boasted, a new world into existence to rectify the balance of the old; and in the beginning of that year sent out in diplomatic form Sir Woodbine Parish as the representative of England. At first common dangers united all the states that were parties to the declaration of Tucuman. But, in truth, it was practically impossible to constitute out of countries so vast in extent, so insufficiently peopled, so little connected by social intercourse, and still inheriting the factions of the early conquerors and adventurers, one state; and so it is still. Paraguay first set up for itself, and gradually isolating itself from the rest, at least preserved its internal tranquillity. Then the Banda-Oriental seceded and joined—but for a few years only—Brazil. Out of Upper Peru, Bolivia was formed. And thus the Argentine confederation was limited and reduced to its present extent. Then arose the question of the character of its constitution,—whether a centralized or a federal republic should be established. French intrigues in favour of the duke of Luca alarmed it as to European designs and intervention. The rural party, favourable to a federal form of government, prevailed; of it Rosas was a chief, and at last he became dictator of Buenos Ayres, and ruled there for nearly a quarter of a century. Juan Manuel Ortiz Rosas was a Guacho by blood. His

merit, and the secret of his success, lay in his strength, agility, and daring. By all manner of feats he became popular with the other Guachos, while by his industry he became rich. At length, backed by his herd of Guachos, he began to make demands of the government, who yielded, and made him *general-de-la-campaña* against the Guarani and Charrues Indians. He accepted the trust, but by all manner of tricks, treachery, and bribery, managed to have all the other officers of the republic defeated. The *Unitaires*, as the government party were called, had thus their army destroyed, and their resources exhausted, while Rosas kept accumulating power, until he found himself able at last to enter Buenos Ayres with his wild and savage horde. Everybody knew that their choice was now between a tyrant and an exterminator: they preferred the former. In 1835 he was declared president, with *facultades extraordinarias*, that is, with absolute power. He ruled, massacred, exiled, and imprisoned, at his own will and pleasure. His object of Rosas was to bring the Banda-Oriental under his control, and to exclude European influence and commerce from all the regions watered by the great stream of the Plata. In the instructions given by Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Gore Ouseley (20th February 1845), two points were laid down and insisted on. The first was the preservation of the independence of Monte-Video. "To this condition," said his lordship, "the honour of England, France, and Brazil is respectively pledged; and it is one on which no compromise can be admitted." The other was the free navigation of the Plata and its tributaries upon a secure footing. "To open the great arteries of the South American continent," remarked Lord Aberdeen, "to the free circulation of commerce, would be not only a vast benefit to the trade of Europe, but a practical, and perhaps the best, security for the preservation of peace in America itself." Such was the professed object for which England and France intervened in 1845. On both points their intervention, however, failed. From July 1845 we kept an immense squadron in the Plata; and, concurrently, France had there a force nearly as great. We filled Monte-Video with our marines; we blockaded both that port and Buenos Ayres; occupied the important island of Martin Garcia; took crowds of merchantmen; seized the Argentine fleet; and, after spending a fortune in this war—for a war it was—on the 24th of November 1849, concluded a treaty with General Rosas, which abandoned Monte-Video, and resigned the free navigation of the Parana and the Uruguay to him!

Such a peace got England out of the mess in which French diplomacy had involved her, but settled nothing. Brazil could never submit to the overthrow of Uruguay independence, which the treaty sacrificed. Nor could Paraguay and the other fluvial states of the Plata consent that the free navigation of their common rivers should depend on the whim and caprice of Rosas, who had then obtained possession of both banks of the mouth of the Plata. An alliance offensive and defensive was concluded between Brazil and the fluvial states, for the very purpose, and with the exact objects of Lord Aberdeen's intervention. To those ends, treaties were first concluded between Brazil and Uruguay; and to them Paraguay, and the Argentine provs. of Entre-Rios, Corrientes, and Santa-Fé, subsequently adhered. These documents embraced a treaty of alliance, having for its object the preservation of the independence of Uruguay, and the integrity of its territories; another for regulation of the boundaries between Brazil and Uruguay, hitherto a source of perpetual discord; a third provided for a loan on the part of Brazil to Uruguay; and one was a treaty of commerce and navigation. In the spring of 1851, a powerful Brazilian squadron appeared before Buenos Ayres, while a strong body of Brazilian troops advanced from the Rio-Grande. The confederate forces, amounting to 18,000 men, defeated the forces of Rosas in a decisive battle at Facheo, near Buenos Ayres, and Rosas only saved his hated life by obtaining shelter on board a British war-steamer. Urquiza promptly followed up his victory at Santos-Lugares by investing the city of Buenos Ayres, which immediately capitulated to him. He declined, however, to assume the supreme power, but sanctioned the meeting of the legislative body of the prov., and approved of its own selection of Dr. Lopez as governor. The Brazilian forces were at once withdrawn; and Urquiza himself retired to take part in a congress which he had summoned to be held at Santa-Fé in the month of August 1852, with a view to establish the federal constitution upon a firm basis. Meanwhile, regardless of the power which had given it existence and authority, the legislative body at Buenos Ayres became so turbulent and factious as to compel Lopez to resign the presidency, and Urquiza to reassume power in that prov. The refractory city was invested by a large body of militia on the one side, and a small squadron, which had originally belonged to Rosas, and was under the command of an American, on the other. Unfortunately the fidelity of his naval force to Urquiza was overcome by bribery, and the Corrientine contingent which Urquiza had left behind him, on quitting Buenos Ayres for Santa-Fé, was also successfully tampered with. Urquiza, unwilling that more blood should be shed, now declared his intention of leaving the Buenos Ayreans to take their own course, and forming an Argentine confederation without their state. The Buenos Ayreans, on the other side, rather than allow the congress of Santa-Fé to arrange the general interests, resolved to attempt the overthrow of Urquiza's power, even in his own prov. of Entre-Rios, of which he had been governor for the last twelve years. In this they may possibly succeed; but success will involve the Argentine confederation in greater troubles than ever, for the federalists of the Riverine and Upper states will not long submit to the dominion

of the Portenos of Buenos Ayres, however important that prov. may be. "The great object of the late movement has, we must nevertheless remember, been accomplished. It resulted in the independence of the Banda-Oriental; and that independence is not threatened by the last internal quarrels of the Argentine states. So long as its independence is preserved, the Upper provinces will always be able to emancipate themselves from subjection to Buenos Ayres; so long as it is preserved, the Plate and its tributaries cannot again become rivers closed to foreign trade and navigation. The Argentine states may, indeed, retard their own progress by these scandalous disputes and warfare; but in doing so, the state that will lose most will be Buenos Ayres, whilst the state that will gain most is the republic of Uruguay."

PLATAMONA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, 30 m. NNE of Larissa, and 60 m. NE of Tricala, on a height, near the W shore of the gulf of Salonica, and rising above a narrow defile which leads from Thessaly into Macedonia. It contains about 150 dwellings constructed of wood, and a fortress, the ancient walls of which are flanked with towers, but which has the disadvantage of being commanded landwards by several hills. This town is the *Heracleum* of the ancients.

PLATANA, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 6 m. NW of Trebizond, on the coast of the Black sea, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 2'$.

PLATANI, a river of Sicily, which has its source on the N side of the Neptunian chain, in the prov. of Palermo and district of Termini, near the Val-dell' Olmo. It runs first S into the prov. of Caltanissetta, thence W across the prov. of Girgenti, and after a course of 75 m., throws itself into the Mediterranean, 15 m. ESE of Sciacca, and 24 m. WNW of Girgenti. It is the *Camicus* of the ancients.

PLATANIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 3 m. N of Nicastro and cant. of Santo-Biase. Pop. 1,440. It is of Albanian foundation.

PLATANIOS, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, 30 m. SE of Volo, and 16 m. ENE of Trikeri.

PLATANO, a town of the island of Samos, in the Archipelago, towards the SW coast of the island, and 2 m. NW of Xoumaika. It contains about 300 houses and two churches. The situation is salubrious, and the adjacent streams abound with a species of fish resembling the eel.

PLATANOS, or **PLANTAIN**, a river of Mosquitia, which flows N, and falls into the sea of the Antilles, a little to the E of the Poyais, after a course of about 90 m.

PLATE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 39 m. NE of Stettin, circle and 8 m. WNW of Regenwalde, on the l. bank of the Riga. Pop. in 1843, 1,771. It has two castles, and possesses manufactories of cloth and serge.—Also a parish of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, bail, and 8 m. SSE of Schwerin. Pop. 1,200.

PLATE, a small island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Marquesas or Mendana islands, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 29' 30''$, and E long. $144^{\circ} 16'$. It bears also the following names, Lincoln, Robert, Resolution, Wilson, and Ceval.—Also a small island of the Seychelle archipelago, in the Indian archipelago, to the S of the island of Mahé, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 48' 30''$, and E long. $55^{\circ} 26' 45''$. It is surrounded with sand-banks.—Also a small island of the Indian ocean, 8 m. N of the Mauritius. It is about 3 m. in length from NE to SW, and is rendered conspicuous by the whiteness of the sand which lines its shores.

PLATE, or **FLAT (CAFE)**, a headland of Borneo, on the S coast, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $111^{\circ} 50'$.

PLATEA, an island in the sea of Marimora, in the group of the Princes islands. It is the second largest island in the group.

PLATEFORME, a village of Hayti, in the dep. of the North, 24 m. W of Port-a-Piment, and 102

m. NW of Port-Republican, on the gulf of Leogane, and a little to the E of Plateforme bay.

PLATEL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 18 m. NW of Telsch.

PLATES (ILES). See **FRANCAISES (CAYES)**.

PLATI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 12 m. SW of Gerace, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Ardore, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 1,300.

PLATO, a village of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, prov. and 75 m. SE of Carthagena, and 21 m. SSE of Tenerife, on the r. bank of the Magdalena. Pop. 2,000.

PLATTE, or **NEBRASKA**, a river of the United States of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, in two head-streams, which unite in N lat. $41^{\circ} 05'$, W long. $101^{\circ} 21'$, and flows E to the Missouri, which it joins in N lat. $41^{\circ} 03'$, 620 m. above the junction of the latter with the Mississippi. It is from 1 to 3 m. broad, but very shallow. About 40 m. of its lower course may be navigated by small steamers. Its tributaries are the Elkhorn, the Loup, the Wood, and the Saline.

PLATTE, a county in the N part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 393 sq. m., bordered on the S and W by the Missouri, and drained by Platte river. Pop. in 1853, 16,845. Its cap., which bears the same name, is on Platte river, 18 m. above its entrance into the Missouri, and 148 m. WNW of Jefferson city. Pop. 412.

PLATTEKILL, a township and village of Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., 69 m. S by W of Albany, drained on the E by Old Man's kill, and on the W by branches of Wall-kill. It has a hilly surface, and the soil, consisting of loam gravel and clay, is chiefly adapted to pasturage. Pop. in 1853, 1,998.

PLATTEN, or **PLATNA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and district and 15 m. N of Ellbogen, and 8 m. NW of Lichtenstadt, in the Erzgebirge mountains. Pop. 1,700. It has mines of silver, tin, iron, cobalt, and manganese, and possesses manufactories of smalt, lace, and iron-ware.

PLATTEN. See **BALATON**.

PLATTER, an island to the N of Bateman's bay, in the co. of St. Vincent, New South Wales. It forms a lofty cliff off Point Upright, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 38'$.

PLATTEVILLE, a township and village of Grant co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., 62 m. WSW of Madison, drained by Little Platte river. It has a hilly surface, and contains mines of lead and copper, and is moderately fertile. Pop. in 1853, 800.

PLATTILING, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria and presidial of Deggendorf, on the Isar. Pop. 1,220.

PLATTSBURG, a village of Clinton co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., on Smith's fork of Platte river, 137 m. NW by W of Jefferson city. Pop. in 1853, 450.—Also a township, village, and port of Clinton co., in the state of New York, on the W side of Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac, and 147 m. N of Albany. This township is drained by Saranac river and Salmon creek, and is intersected by the Plattsburg and Montreal railway. Pop. in 1852, 5,618.

PLATZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. ENE of Budweis, and 8 m. SW of Neuhaus, on the l. bank of the Nescharkabach. It has a paper-mill.—Also a town in the circle and 18 m. NW of Saatz, and 5 m. N of Kaaden, in the Erzgebirge mountains.

PLATZA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dio. of Laconia, 27 m. SSW of Sparta, and 24 m. SE of Kalamata.

PLAU (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of the

Correze, 22 m. E of Tulle, near the r. bank of the Luzège. Pop. 850.

•**PLAU**, **PLAUE**, or **PLAGE**, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and circle of Gustrów, on the W bank of a lake of the same name, at the egress of the Elde, at an alt. of 114 yds. above sea-level, and 39 m. ESE of Schwerin. Pop. 2,650. It is enclosed by walls, and has 3 gates, a castle, and an hospital. It possesses extensive manufactories of coarse cloth, brandy, tobacco, and nails, and several tanneries, two dye-works, a tile-kiln, a tin-foundry, and numerous breweries.—Lake P. is 9 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in extreme breadth from E to W. It receives the Flesen on the E side, and discharges by the Elde into the Elbe.

PLAU. See **THAUM-PE**.

PLAUDREN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. E of Grand-Champ, and 10 m. NNE of Vannes. Pop. in 1846, 2,323.

PLAUE, or **PLAUEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 6 m. W of Brandenburg, regency and 29 m. W of Potsdam and circle of W. Havelland, on a lake of the same name, at the egress of the Havel, and near the mouth of the canal of Plaue. Pop. 800. The canal of P., also called the Plauenschen-Friedrichs-kanal, extends from Lake Plaue to an arm of the Elbe, a little below Parey, a distance of about 23 m.—Also a town of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, bail. and 5 m. S of Arnstadt, and 18 m. SE of Gotha, on the l. bank of the Gera. Pop. 750. On an adjacent mountain are the ruins of the fortress of Ehrenburg.

PLAUEN, a town of Saxony, capital of the amt of Plauen and Pausa, in the circle and 26 m. SW of Zwickau, and 63 m. S of Leipzig, in a fine valley, on the l. bank of the White Elster, and at an alt. of 1,035 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1834, 9,029; and in 1843, 10,628. It is enclosed by walls, and is divided into two parts, distinguished as the old and new town. It has 2 churches, 2 hospitals, 2 orphan's asylums, a gymnasium, and a normal school; and possesses extensive manufactories of cloth, lawn, calico, muslin, hosiery, and buttons, cotton spinning-mills and bleacheries. It has an active entrepot trade in salt, and in the environs is the extensive coal basin called the Plauen-Grund. On an adjacent mountain is the castle of Ratshauer.—Also a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 1½ m. SW of Dresden, on the Weistritz, at the mouth of a valley of the same name. This valley is 1½ m. in length, and is remarkable for the steepness and height of the rocks by which it is enclosed.—Also a village in the circle of the Erzgebirge, bail. and 3 m. N of Augustusburg, and 6 m. ENE of Chemnitz. It has several cotton-mills.

PLAUNICH, an island of the Adriatic, near the coast of Illyria, between the islands of Veglia and Cherso. It is 4 m. in length, and 1½ m. in medium breadth.

PLAUTSCH. See **PALOCSA**.

PLAUZAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme and cant. of Veyne, 12 m. S of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,498. It has an extensive trade in cattle.

PLAUZIG, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, SW of Allenstein. Pop. 200.

PLAVA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 54 m. NNE of Scutari, on the NW bank of a lake of the same name. The lake is 6 m. in length, and about 5½ in breadth. It is formed by streams which descend from the Rachka mountains and discharges itself by the Zem into Lake Scutari.

PLAWEC. See **PALOCSA**.

PLAWNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of

Kalisch, obwod and 33 m. SSW of Petrikau, near the r. bank of the Warta, and at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 300.

PLAWSWORTH, a township in Chester-le-street p., co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. N by W of Durham, in the line of the Great North of England railway. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. in 1831, 149; in 1851, 286.

PLAXTOL, a chapelry and township in Wrotham p., Kent, 4½ m. N by E of Tonbridge.

PLAYDEN, or **SALT-COTE**, a parish in Sussex, 1½ m. N of Rye, on the western bank of the Rother, at the junction of the Military canal with that river. Area 1,308 acres. Pop. in 1831, 297; in 1851, 314.

PLAYFORD, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. NE by E of Ipswich. Area 1,219 acres. Pop. in 1851, 260.

PLAZ, a market-town of Bohemia, in the circle and NE of Budweis. Pop. 1,330. It has a castle.

PLAZAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Montignac, and 15 m. NW of Sarlat. Pop. 1,621. It has an iron-work.

PLEASANT, a township and village in Putnam co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 86 m. NW of Columbus. * Pop. in 1853, 714.—Also a lake in Lake Pleasant township, Hamilton co., in the state of New York, 3 m. long, and 1½ m. in extreme breadth.

PLEASANT, a headland at the SW extremity of the island of Georgia, Salomon archipelago, S. Pacific, in S lat. 8° 41' 30", E long. 157° 30".—Also an island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. 0° 25', E long. 167° 20'. It was discovered by Fearn in 1798.

PLEASANT-GROVE, a village of Macoupin co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., near the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, and 25 m. S by W of Springfield.—Also a village of Alleghany co., in the state of Maryland, 5 m. E of Cumberland. Pop. in 1853, about 100.

PLEASANT-HILL, a village of Northampton co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., near the state line, 79 m. NE of Raleigh.—Also a village and station of Greenville co., in the state of Virginia, 12 m. N of Weldon, on the Petersburg railway.

PLEASANT-MILLS, a village of Adams co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., on St. Mary's river, 94 m. NE of Indianapolis.

PLEASANT-MOUNT, a village of Payne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on a N branch of Lackawaxen river, and 122 m. NE by N of Harrisburg.

PLEASANT-PLAINS, a village of Scott co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., on the N point of a tongue of land between Lakes St. Mary and St. John, and 172 m. SE by E of Jefferson city.

PLEASANT-RUN, a village of Dallas co., in the state of Texas, U. S., on a W branch of Trinity river, and 173 m. NNE of Austin city.

PLEASANT-SHADE, a village of Perry co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the W side of Little Muddy creek, and 124 m. S by E of Springfield.

PLEASANT-VALE, a village of Pike co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the bluffs, about 5 m. E of the Mississippi, and 78 m. W by S of Springfield.

PLEASANT-VALLEY, a village of Davies co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the W side of Plum river, 114 m. N by W of Springfield, and near the Chicago Union railroad.—Also a village and station of Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, 7 m. W of Zanesville, on the Central Ohio railroad.—Also a township and village of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, 62 m. S of Albany, drained by Wappinger's creek and its branches. It has a diversified surface, but its soil, consisting chiefly of sandy or gravelly loam, is well cultivated. Pop. of township in 1853, 2,226; of village 700.

PLEASANT-VIEW, a village of Shelby co., in

the state of Indiana, U. S., on the W side of Sugar creek, and 14 m. SE of Indianapolis.

PLEASANTVILLE, a village and station of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of Saw-Mill river, 97 m. S of Albany, and 34 m. N of New York, on the Harlem railroad.—Also a village of Harford co., in the state of Maryland, on the E side of Little Gunpowder falls, and 37 m. N by E of Annapolis.—Also a village of Hickman co., in the state of Tennessee, on Cane's creek, an E branch of Buffalo river, and 57 m. SW by N of Nashville.

PLEASELEY, a parish in Derbyshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Chesterfield, on the NW bank of the Meden. Area 3,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 611; in 1851, 654.

PLEASINGTON, a township in Blackburn p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. W by S of Blackburn. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 428.

PLEASUREVILLE, a village and station of Henry co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 18 m. NW by W of Frankfort, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad.

PLEAUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and arrond. of Mauriac. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,252; in 1846, 11,507. The town is 9 m. SSW of Mauriac. Pop. in 1846, 2,996. It has a small seminary, and carries on an active trade in grain, horses, sheep, hides, leather, iron, yellow wax, staves, and salt.

PLEBERSTOWN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 2 m. S by E of Thomastown, on the r. bank of the Nore. Area 898 acres. Pop. in 1851, 212.

PLEBOULLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. NW of Matignon, on the r. bank of the Fremur. Pop. 1,049.

PLECH, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 8 m. S of Pegnitz. Pop. 550. In its vicinity is an iron-mine.

PLECHALET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NW of Bain, near the l. bank of the Vilaine, a little below the confluence of the Bruc. Pop. in 1846, 2,430. It has a fine cross, constructed of granite and adorned with Gothic sculptures; and possesses a blast-furnace and foundry.

PLECHTCHENITZY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. N of Minsk, district and 30 m. WNW of Borisov.

PLEDELIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NW of Jugon, and 17 m. W of Dinan. Pop. in 1846, 2,044.

PLEDGDON, or PLECHEDON, a hamlet in Henham p., Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Dunmow.

PLEDRAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Brieuc, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 2,500.

PLEGUIEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. of Lanvollon, and 13 m. NW of St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,180.

PLEHEDEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NW of Plouha, and 19 m. NW of St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,725.

PLEIDELSHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 2 m. WNW of Marbach, and 5 m. N of Louisburg, on the Neckar. Pop. in 1840, 1,516.

PLEINE-FOUGERES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, and arrond. of St. Malo. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,339; in 1846, 14,828. The village is 27 m. ESE of St. Malo, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 3,168.

PLEINFELD, a market-town of Bavaria, cap. of a presidial of the same name, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 25 m. SE of Anspach, on the l. bank

of the Rednitz. Pop. 800. It has a poor-house. Pop. of presidial 11,000.

PLEINTLING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 4 m. NW of Vilshofen, near the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 500.

PLEISKE, or PLEISHAMMER, a hamlet of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and 23 m. SE of Frankfort, circle and 13 m. NNW of Crossen. Pop. 71.

PLEISNICZ, PELSÖCZ, PELSUCZ, PLESSIWEC, or PLESSUWCE, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, comitat and 8 m. NNE of Gömör, on the l. bank of the Sajo. Pop. 2,100. It has an iron-mine, and iron-furnaces.

PLEISSE, or PLEISZ, a river which has its source in Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, near Ebelsbrunn; runs first N; passes Werdau and Crimmitschau; crosses the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen; re-enters Saxony; passes Leipzig; and 3 m. NW of that town, throws itself into the Elster, on the r. bank, and after a course of about 75 m.

PLEISWEDEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Leitmeritz, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Grabern, at the foot of the Ronberg.

PLEK, a town of Birmanah, in the Mranma, 9 m. S of Ava, on a small river, which throws itself into the Irawaddy, under the walls of the capital.

PLELAN-LE-GRAND, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, and arrond. of Montfort-sur-Meu. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,256; in 1846, 13,972. The town is 13 m. SW of Montfort-sur-Meu. Pop. in 1846, 3,413. It has extensive manufactories of yarn.

PLELAN-LE-PETIT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Dinan. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 4,466; in 1846, 4,758. The village is 9 m. W of Dinan, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,050.

PLELAUFF, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Goarec, 24 m. W of Loudeac, on the l. bank of the Dore, and to the S of the canal of Brest. Pop. 1,362.

PLELO, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Chateaudren, and 12 m. WNW of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1846, 4,200.

PLEMET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NE of La Chèze, and 8 m. E of Loudeac. Pop. 3,030. It has extensive iron-works.

PLEMONSTALL, or PLEMSTALL, a parish in Cheshire, 4 m. NE of Chester, comprising the townships of Bridge-Trefford, Hoole, Pickton, and Mickle-Trefford. Area 3,131 acres. Pop. in 1851, 877.

PLEMY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. N of Plouguenast, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 3,096.

PLENAS, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Zaragoza, and partido of Belchite, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 500. It has an hospital.

PLENCIA, or PLACENCIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Viscaya or Biscay, and partido of Bermeo, 12 m. NNW of Bilbao, and 30 m. NW of Placentia, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 1,193. It has a parish-church, several convents, an hospital, and a school of navigation. The port, which is distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., at the mouth of the river, has two entrances, with a depth at high water of 15 or 16 ft., and is capable of affording safe anchorage to vessels of 160 tons. Each entrance is defended by batteries. Boat-building, the manufacture of rigging, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry.

PLENEE, or PLENEE-JUGON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. SW

of Jugon, and 19 m. WSW of Dinan, on the slope of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Arguenon. Pop. in 1846, 4,439.

PLENEUF, or PLENE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of St. Briec. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,900; in 1846, 8,408. The town is 12 m. NE of St. Briec, near the bay of that name. It has a small port, and carries on a considerable trade in corn.

PLENTY, a river of Australia Felix, in Bourke co.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, in Buckingham co., which flows NNE between the parishes of Uxbridge and New Norfolk, and falls into the Derwent.

PLERIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Briec, on a mountain. Pop. 2,850.

PLES, PLESSA, or PLOSS, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. SE of Kostroma, district and 39 m. E of Nerekhta, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Plessa. Pop. 1,000. It has 4 churches, and possesses an active trade in linen of local manufacture. It was founded in 1410, in the reign of the grand-duke Vasili Dmitrievitch.

PLESCHEN, or PLESZEW, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. and regency and 57 m. SE of Posen, and 18 m. NE of Kalisch, on the l. bank of a small affluent of the Prosna. Pop. in 1843, 5,086. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, and hosiery, and several tanneries, and contains a quarantine establishment for cattle imported into Poland. The circle comprises 156 sq. m., and contains 36,473 inhabitants.

PLESHEY, a parish in Essex, 6 m. NNW of Chelmsford. Area 726 acres. Pop. in 1851, 351.

PLESKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 12 m. NE of Lipowicz. See also PSKOV.

PLESLIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. SE of Ploubalay, and 6 m. N of Dinan. Pop. 1,315.

PLESS, or PSZCZYNA, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia and regency of Oppeln. The circle comprises an area of 147 m.; and contains 36,439 inhabitants. It contains mines of iron and coal, and several forges and glass-works, and forms a principality, which, under the sovereignty of Prussia, belongs to the dukes of Anhalt-Cöthen.—The town is 71 m. SE of Oppeln, and 21 m. SE of Ribnik, in a marshy locality, near the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. in 1843, 2,827. It has a fine castle belonging to the princes of Anhalt-Cöthen-Pless, a Catholic and a Lutheran church, a school and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth, hats, hosiery, and leather, and several bleacheries.

PLESS. See FLITSCH.

PLESSA. See PLES.

PLESSALA, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. E of Plonguenast, and 11 m. NE of Loudeac, on a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 3,321. It has a paper-mill.

PLESSBERG, a mountain of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 5 m. N of Schalkau. It has an alt. of 2,574 ft. above sea-level, and forms one of the principal summits of the Thüringerwald.

PLESSIS-BADEN (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Bain, com. and 2 m. NE of Messac, on the l. bank of the Vilaine.

PLESSIS-BELLEVILLE (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. SW of Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, and 11 m. SE of Senlis, in an extensive plain. Pop. 300. It has a mag-

nificent castle, founded by the financier Claude Guenegaud, and possesses manufactories of lace.

PLESSIS-BONCHARD (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. W of Montmorency, and 8 m. ESE of Pontaise, in a fine valley of the same name, and near the Bois-de-Boissy, in which there are fine promenades. In its environs are numerous country-seats. The village is one of great antiquity, and derives its name from the celebrated family of Burchard or Bonchard, by whom the seignory of Montmorency was possessed in the 11th century.

PLESSIS-DORIN (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher and cant. of Mondoubleau, 30 m. from Vendome. Pop. 895. It has a glass-work.

PLESSIS-GARNIER (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 7 m. N of Periers. Pop. 726. This was anciently a seignory belonging to the dukes of Coigny.

PLESSIS-GRIMOULT (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Aulnay-sur-Ödon, and 15 m. NE of Vire. Pop. 1,000.

PLESSIS-LES-TOURS. See RICHE (LA).

PLESSIS-PIQUET (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Sceaux, and 8 m. SW of Paris, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 201. It has a castle, formerly belonging to Colbert, with fine terraced gardens.

PLESSIS-VILLETTE (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 7 m. E of Liancourt, and 11 m. SE of Clermont. Pop. 120. It has a castle, with a fine park and sheets of water which belonged to the Marquise-de-Villette.

PLESSIWEC. See PLESNICZ.

PLESSUR, a torrent of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons. It traverses the valley of Schalkik, and joins the Rhine on the r. bank, a little below Coire, after a course in a generally N and NW direction of 15 m.

PLESSUWCE. See PLESNICZ.

PLESTAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Jugon, 21 m. W of Dinan. Pop. in 1846, 2,118.

PLESTCHIEVO, or KLESTCHINO-OZERO, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vladimir and district of Pereslav-Zalitzkoï. It is 6 m. in length from NW to SE, and 5 m. in breadth; receives the Troubej on the E; and discharges itself on the NW by the Veksa, into the Nedl; an affluent of the Volga. It abounds with fish, especially the herring, which, in a dried state, are sent in large quantities to Moscow and St. Petersburg. It was on this lake that marine manoeuvres were first practised by order of Peter the Great in 1691, with the view of constructing a navy. Some of the small boats employed on the occasion are still preserved.

PLESTIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Lannion. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,932; in 1846, 15,582. The town is 11 m. WSW of Lannion, and 45 m. WNW of St. Briec near the shore of the English channel. Pop. in 1846, 4,605.

PLESZEW. See PLESCHEN.

PLETERNICZA, or PLETERNICA, a town of Civil Slavonia, in the comitat and 7 m. SE of Posega, on the r. bank of the Orlyava. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the environs.

PLETFAR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj, and 27 m. NNE of Monastir.

PLETTENBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 18 m. SSW of Arensburg, circle and 11 m. SE of Altena, in the midst of lofty mountains, on the Else, a small affluent of the

Lenne. Pop. in 1843, 1,669. It has an ancient castle, and has manufactories of cloth, leather, hard and copper ware, and in the environs several iron works.

PLETTENBERG BAY, a bay of South Africa, in the district of George. It is 30 m. in extent from E to W, and 9 m. from N to S. Its SW extremity, Cape Seal or Delgado, is in S lat. 34° 4' 48", and E. long. 23° 17' 24". It receives Keurboom's river and several smaller streams, and surrounding it is a finely diversified country.

PLEUBIAN, or PLEUBIHAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Lezardrieux, and 17 m. NE of Lannion. Pop. in 1846, 4,526.

PLEUCADEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan and cant. of Questimbert, 21 m. NE of Vannes, near the r. bank of the Claye. Pop. 1,239.

PLEUDANIEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Lezardrieux, 15 m. ENE of Lannion. Pop. in 1846, 2,506.

PLEUDIHEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 9 m. NE of Dinan. Pop. in 1846, 4,823.

PLEUGRIFEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Rohan, and 15 m. NW of Ploermel. Pop. 1,750.

PLEUGUENEUC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Tinténac, and 20 m. SSE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,693.

PLEUMARTIN, or PLUMARTIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne and cant. of Châtelleraut. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,446; in 1846, 10,078. The town is 14 m. SE of Châtelleraut. Pop. 1,343.

PLEUMAUGAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. WSW of St. Jouan de l'Île, and 18 m. SW of Dinan, on a mountain, near the l. bank of the Rance. Pop. 1,850.

PLEUMELEUC-EN-DOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. NE of Montford-sur-Men. Pop. 1,300.

PLEUMEUR-GAUTIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Lezardrieux and 18 m. ENE of Lannion. Pop. in 1846, 2,651.

PLEURE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 5 m. SE of Chauxsain, and 14 m. S of Dole, on the r. bank of the Dorne. Pop. 400.

PLEURS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 8 m. E of Sezanne, on the l. bank of the Aube, at the confluence of the Pleurs. Pop. 591.—See also PUERI.

PLEURTINT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine and arrond. of St. Malo. The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,628; in 1841, 10,865. The village is 5 m. SSW of St. Malo, and 40 m. NNW of Rennes. Pop. in 1846, 6,001. Boat-building forms an important branch of local industry.

PLEVENON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Matignon, and 31 m. NW of Dinan, near the coast. Pop. 1,122.

PLEVIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 6 m. SW of Mail-Carhaix, and 30 m. SW of Guingamp. Pop. 1,150.

PLEVLE. See TASHLIGE.

PLEVNA, or PILAVNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Rustchuk, in a plain, 24 m. SSW of Nikopol, and 102 m. ESE of Widin. It contains about 400 houses, and has a mosque and public baths. It was almost entirely destroyed by the troops of Passvan-Oglou.

PLEYBEN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère and arrond. of Chateaulin. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in

1831, 15,872; in 1846, 17,897. The town is 7 m. ENE of Chateaulin, and 18 m. ENE of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 5,010.

PLEYBER-CHRIST, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Thégouec. Pop. in 1846, 3,292.

PLEYL, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. NW of Saatz, and 2 m. ESE of Weipert. It has a manufactory of vitriol and of aquafortis.

PLEYSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 5 m. NE of Tresswitz, and 17 m. SW of Taschan, on a mountain, the foot of which is bathed by the Zoll. Pop. 1,068. It has a glass-work, and two forges.

PLEZIDY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Bourbriac, and 9 m. S of Guingamp, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,300.

PLIAS, or PIASSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 30 m. S of Ochrida, on the S bank of the Dend, and about 5 m. ESE of the town of that name.

PLIEGO, an ancient town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Murcia, and partido of Mula, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 3,004. It has a custom-house, and a public granary; and possesses manufactories of brandy, soap, and charcoal.

PLIENINGEN, a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 5 m. SSE of Stuttgart, on the Kersch, in a fertile locality. Pop. 2,105. It has manufactories of cloth. In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle.

PLIEDERSHAUSEN, or PLUDERHAUSEN, a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 5 m. W of Lorch, on the Remo. Pop. 1,445.

PLIESOCZ, or PLIESOWICE. See PELSOCZ (Tor).

PLIEUX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Miradoux, on a mountain. Pop. 700.

PLINLIMMON, a mountain in the NE part of Cardiganshire, rising to an alt. of 2,463 ft. above sea-level.

PLINTENBURG, VISSEGRAD, or WYSSEHRAD, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 23 m. NNW of Pesth, and 8 m. W of Vacs, on the r. bank of the Danube, opposite Gross-Marosch. It has the ruins of several castles.

PLIOUSA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of St. Petersburg. It issues from a small lake in the district of Louga, near Zaplousé; runs NW; enters the district of Gdov; turns N; and throws itself into the Narova, on the r. bank, 6 m. above Narva, and after a course of 135 m.

PLISA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 30 m. SSW of Disna.

PLISSEVICZA, a chain of mountains in Military Croatia, in the E part of the regimentary district of Lika, and near the frontiers of Turkish Croatia. It is about 15 m. in length from NNW to SSE. One of its summits rises to a rocky peak, 1,971 yds. above sea-level, and forms the highest point in Croatia.

PLITTERSDORF, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 3 m. NW of Rastadt, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 810.

PLITTVICZA (LAKES OF), a group of lakes, eight in number, in Military Croatia, in the E part of the regimentary district of Ottochacz, on the E side of the Little Kapella. They are connected by a series of fine cascades, and discharge themselves by the Korana.

PLOAGHE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Cape Sassari, prov. and 12 m. ESE of Sassari, district and 5 m. E of Codrongianus. Pop. 3,000. It

was formerly the see of a bishop, and a place of considerable importance.

PLOARE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and cant. of Douarnenez, 12 m. NW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 2,300.

PLOBANNALEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Pont l'Abbe, near the bay of Plomvel. Pop. 1,531.

PLOBSHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Geespolheim, on the W bank of the canal of Monsieur, and near the r. bank of the Ile. Pop. 1,416.

PLOCHINGEN, a market-town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 6 m. ESE of Esslingen, on the r. bank of the Neckar, at the confluence of the Fils. Pop. in 1840, 1,834.

PLOCHOCZYN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. and to the SW of Marienwerder, and circle of Schwetz. Pop. 110. Gross Plochoczyn, in the vicinity, contains 200 inhabitants.

PLOCK, **PLÓŹK**, or **POLEN**, a gubernium, woiwoły or administrative province, obwoły, and town of Poland, of which it comprises the northern part. The gov. comprises an area of 304 German sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Skrwia, on the NW by the Drewenz, and on the S by the Bug and Vistula, and contained, in 1841, 534,000 inhabitants. It has a flat surface, contains numerous ponds and marshes, and is intersected by numerous streams, of which the Narew and Wkra are the principal. The soil is fertile, but ill-cultivated. Its principal productions are wheat, rye, hops, flax, and hemp. It has also considerable quantities of wood, and pastures large numbers of horses and sheep. Iron, gypsum, kaolin, and coal, form its chief mineral productions. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, paper, and leather, and several iron-forges; and carries on a considerable trade in grain, timber, wool, &c. The gov. comprises 6 obwodies, viz., Plock, Lipno, Pultusk, Mława, Przasnysz, and Ostrołka.—The town is on the r. bank of the Vistula, 14 m. NE of Warsaw. Pop. 9,800. It is enclosed by walls, and is divided into an old and new town. It comprises 25 squares, of which the principal is in the old town, a public garden, a piarist and several other colleges, a theatre, a gymnasium, two convents, numerous churches,—amongst which the cathedral is a fine edifice,—a synagogue, an orphans' asylum, and a poor-house. It has several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in hides. This town was formerly the capital of the dukes of Masovia.

PLOEMEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Belz, and 15 m. SE of Lorient. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of hosiery, and a tile-kiln.

PLOEMEUR, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Lorient. Pop. in 1846, 7,850. It has a glass-work, and is noted for its sardines.

PLOEMEUR-BODOU, or **PLEUMEUR-BODOU**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NW of Lannion. Pop. 2,552.

PLOEN, or **Plön**, a town of Denmark, cap. of a bail., in the duchy of Holstein, 19 m. SE of Kiel, and 24 m. NNW of Lubeck, on a narrow tract of land which runs through the N part of a lake of the same name. Pop. 2,500. It consists of an old and new town, and has a fine Gothic castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Plön, two churches, a classical school, an orphans' asylum, and two poor-houses. Lace is its chief article of manufacture. The Plöner-see is 7 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in extreme breadth.

PLOERDUT, a commune of France, in the dep.

of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. NW of Guemene, and 15 m. W of Pontivy. Pop. in 1846, 3,913.

PLOEREN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. W of Vannes. Pop. 1,024.

PLOERMEL, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan. The arrond. comprises an area of 166,216 hect., and contains 8 cants. Pop. in 1831, 86,314; in 1841, 86,233; in 1846, 90,312. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,847; in 1846, 12,130. The town is 27 m. NE of Vannes, and 45 m. W of Rennes, on the Hirel, an affluent of the Oust. Pop. in 1821, 4,918; in 1831, 4,853; in 1841, 4,987; in 1846, 5,110. It has a parish-church, a structure of the 12th cent., with fine windows, and a communal college; and possesses manufactories of linen, woollen fabrics, and flax. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle, wool, flax, hemp, honey, and rhubarb. In the vicinity is an extensive sheet of water, traversed by the Duc, which forms on its exit a fine cascade.

PLOEUC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of St. Briec. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,319; in 1846, 14,517. The town is 13 m. S of St. Briec, near the l. bank of the Lif. Pop. in 1846, 5,396. It has manufactories of linen, cards, and nails; and carries on an active trade in grain, butter, hemp, flax, and cattle.

PLOEZAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. NW of Pontrieux. Pop. in 1846, 3,209.

PLOGASTEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 8 m. W of Brest. Pop. 800.

PLOGOFF, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 8 m. W of Pontoir, and 28 m. WNW of Quimper, near an abyss called the Enfer-de-Plogoff, into which the waves of the Atlantic fall with great violence.

PLOGONNEE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Douarnenez, and 8 m. NW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 2,761.

PLOIESTI, or **PROIESHTI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, cap. of the district of Prahova, in Lower Wallachia, 30 geog. m. N by E of Bucharest, and 35 geog. m. E of Tirgovisht, near the sources of the Jalomitza. Pop. 3,000. It has 8 churches, and a school.

PLOKOPARI, a mountain of Greece, in Livadia, to the E of the Aspropotamus, and S of its affluent the Argolianos. It appears to correspond with the ancient *Panaitolicon* in *Ætolia Epiktetos*.

PLOMB-DU-CANTAL. See **CANTAL**.

PLOMBIERES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and arrond. of Remiremont. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,360; in 1846, 13,741. The town is 9 m. SW of Remiremont, and 15 m. S of Epinal, amid lofty mountains, on the Agronne. Pop. in 1841, 1,379. It is generally well-built, and has a fine church, and an hospital founded by Stanislaus, king of Poland. It has extensive manufactories of fine iron-ware, cutlery, nails, and chains; of porcelain and of marquetry; and is noted for its baths. This town was destroyed by fire in 1498, by an earthquake in 1682, and in 1771 was overwhelmed by an inundation.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Dijon, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Ouche. Pop. 1,162.—Also a small stream in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and cant. of Marseilles. It has its source in the hills of Sainte-Martha, and throws itself into the gulf of Lion, after a generally S course of 3 m. It forms several fine cascades.

PLOMELIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Quimper, at the